The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLV. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1885—TWELVE PAGES PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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MANDEL BROTHERS

THIS DAY.

Pure Mohair Jute Silk Lustre

TABLE TIDIES,

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Positive value, $2.50 and $3.50.

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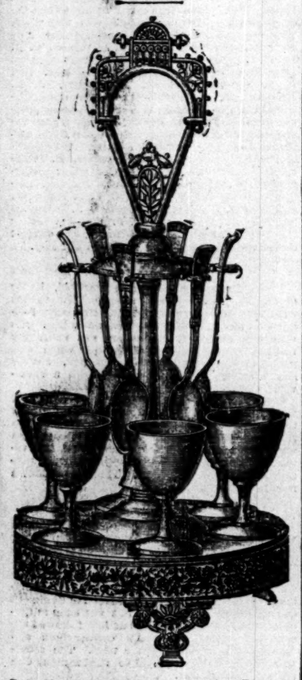

Sole Manufacturers of the 1847 Rogers Bros.' A1 Spoons, Forks, &c,

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WM. C. DOW,

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After May 1, 1886, the 5-story and basement brick and stone building,

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Containing over 16,000 square feet of floor space, for a term of years at the rate of $8,600 per annum. Apply to the owner, S. W. PACKARD, 29 Borden Block.

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Store and basement. 221 Wabash-av. Possession given now. Corner Flat containing all modern improvements in "Newport," corner Pine and Ontario-sts. JAS. M. GAMBLE & CO. 40 Dearborn-st. Rooms 3 to 8.

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Corner of La Salle and Adams-sts. The most complete office building in the world. Absolutely fireproof. Inspection invited. E. C. WALLER, Home Insurance Building.

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Holiday Goods!

Precious Stones AND Gems.	Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls, Sapphires, Cats' Eyes, Alexandrites.	Rich, Rare, Chaste, Sparkling.
Watches AND Clocks.	Patek Phillippe & Co., Elgin, American, Swiss, etc. Finest Stock in Chicago. Old Cathedral Clocks, French Clocks, Novelties.	The Best IN THE World.
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PINS	The nicest display ever seen. The latest ideas for 1886.	Diamond Bugs, Spiders, Flies, ETC.
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Umbrellas, Opera-Glasses, Christmas Goods.

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State and Monroe-sts.

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Open from 8 in the Morning until 8 in the Evening.

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OUTING

FOR

DECEMBER.

SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED HOLIDAY NUMBER,

Contains a graphic account of Thomas Stevens' Journey

THROUGH SERVIA,

With picturesque descriptions of scenery, cities, and people at THE SEAT OF THE

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Interesting articles on Recreation and Gentlemanly Sports. Full monthly Records of Sports corrected by Club Officials.

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The Purest Table Water in the World. Unequaled for all diseases of the kidneys. BOTTLED AND IN BULK.

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For the THROAT AND NERVES.

CURE SORE THROAT, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS, HEADACHE, and SLEEPLESSNESS. A benefit to Elocutionists, Public speakers and singers. They strengthen the vocal cords and prevent hoarseness. Send for pamphlet. Price 25c a box at druggists or by mail.

ALLEN COCAINE MFG. CO., 1254 Broadway, New York.

PLUSH CLOAKS,

PLUSH SACQUES,

PLUSH NEWMARKETS,

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1,500

Plush Cloaks

STILL REMAINING, AND

MUST BE SOLD

Between this and Christmas if

PRICES

WILL DO IT.

$15	PLUSH CLOAKS now	$9.75
$20	PLUSH CLOAKS now	$12.50
$25	PLUSH CLOAKS now	$16.50
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$40	PLUSH CLOAKS now	$29.50
$50	PLUSH CLOAKS now	$35.00
$60	PLUSH CLOAKS now	$40.00
$75	PLUSH CLOAKS now	$50.00

The above Garments are all 44 and 46 inches long, with silk satin quilted linings, chamois skin pockets, and real sealskin ornaments, are all new and fresh, our own manufacture, and warranted in every respect as represented.

23

Genuine London Dyed

Alaska Sealskin

SACQUES

(Not Copper Island Seal), but we say what we mean and mean what we say—ALASKA SEAL, 42 inches long, pure silk lining, etc.,

AT $99 EACH.

Sold by first-class Fur houses at $150 and $175.

COME BEFORE YOU BUY.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

H. GROSSMAN & CO.,

158 STATE-ST.

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GREAT

CLOAK SALE.

Great Mark-Down! Everything Reduced! Prices Never Before Quoted!

Plush Sacques, Plush Newmarkets, Boucle, Beaver, Homespun, Nigger-head, Diagonal, Cheviot, and Astrachan Newmarkets, Jackets, Circulars, and Wraps. Also immense line of Novelty Short Wraps, for Ladies, Misses, and Children. OVER 4 000 GARMENTS TO CHOOSE FROM. Positively the Best Bargains ever shown by us. Just think. A Misses' Newmarket from 60c upward. Ladies' Garments, extra heavy, at $1.00 and upward.

Two Special Bargains in Shawls.

Imported Beaver and Velvet Shawls, ten styles, reduced from Twelve Dollars to $9.00. Eighteen styles of the Finest French Decca Shawls made, worth fully Fifty Dollars (just the thing for an elegant Christmas Present), our price $30.

C. W. & E. Pardridge's

Main Store,

112, 114, 116 State-st.

WANTED

On Lake-st. or near, store, single or double, suitable for wholesale business. Possession on or before January 1. Address Q D 55, Tribune office.

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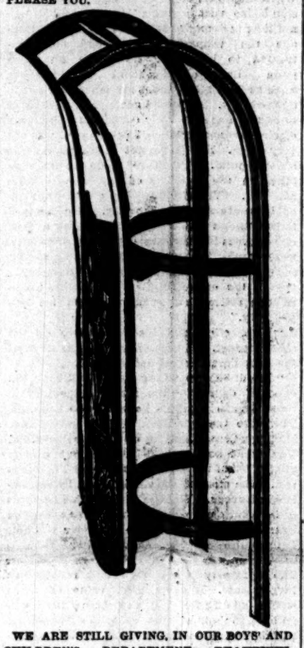
APROPOS TO THIS SPELL OF WEATHER, WHICH WE CLOTHIERS ARE ENJOYING, IS A MENTION OF OUR FINE OVERCOAT ULSTER AND REEFING JACKET STOCKS. SOME PEOPLE ARE GREATLY SURPRISED WHEN THEY FIRST LEARN THAT WE HAVE READY-MADE OVERCOATS FROM THE IMPORTED MONTAGNAC FUR BEAVERS, AND FULL SATIN LINED, WHICH WE RETAIL AT $50.00. AT FIRST THE PRICE STARTLES THEM. THEY WOULD NOT WONDER IF A FINE TAILOR CHARGED THEM $75.00 TO $80.00 FOR SUCH A GARMENT TO ORDER; BUT THE VERY IDEA! $50.00 FOR A READY-MADE GARMENT! CAN IT BE POSSIBLE! YES, 'TIS TRUE, AND WE AFFIRM, FURTHERMORE, THAT AT $50.00 THESE IDENTICAL GARMENTS ARE EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS; CHEAPER PROPORTIONATELY THAN ARE THE $10.00, $12.00, AND $15.00 OVERCOATS, WHICH YOU ALL CAN SEE ARE FULL VALUE AT THE PRICES NAMED. OUR BETTER GRADES OF OVERCOATS ARE MADE BY JOUR. TAILORS FROM IMPORTED FABRICS, AND EQUAL TO CUSTOM GARMENTS IN EVERY ESSENTIAL, ALTHOUGH THE LATTER COST 33 TO 50 PER CENT MORE THAN THE PRICES WE NAME. COME SOON AND SEE OUR BLIZZARD-DEFYING ULSTERS, OUR REEFERS, WITH VESTS TO MATCH. THE QUALITIES AND PRICES WILL PLEASE YOU.



WE ARE STILL GIVING, IN OUR BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT, BEAUTIFUL SLEIGHS (SUCH AS ARE CORRECTLY ILLUSTRATED ABOVE) WITH EVERY PURCHASE AMOUNTING TO $5.00 OR MORE. DOWN GO THE PRICES ON CHILDREN'S FINE OVERCOATS TO REDUCE OUR STOCK BEFORE THE HOLIDAY RUSH IS OVER.

F. M. ATWOOD

C. O. D. OVERCOATER

AT

104 & 106 Madison-st.

THE

BOOK WAR.

We desire to inform our customers that during the month of December our entire stock of Standard and Holiday Books will be retailed at a discount from publishers' prices. We will meet the prices on all Books advertised by Dry-Goods and Notion Houses and "Book Stores going out of business." We will give you all the bargains offered by them, and thousands of other good Books at low prices that they do not have. We will offer inducements during the Holidays never before offered in this city.

An examination of the bargains we offer will convince you that you can save money by trading with

S. A. MAXWELL & CO.,

134 and 136 WABASH-AV.

STEINWAY.

The Standard Pianos of the World.

DOUBLE TRIUMPH AT LONDON 1885. Grand Gold Medal of International Inventions Exhibition, also Grand Gold Medal by the Society of Arts for "Best Pianos and several meritorious and useful inventions."

The Largest Establishment in Existence.

LYON & HEALY,

Warerooms, State & Monroe-sts.

"SANTA CLAUS ON A LARK."

A Capital Christmas Story, by WASHINGTON GLADDEN.

See the Christmas St. Nicholas.

SPECIAL.

I do hereby certify that the BOSTON STORE, 118 and 120 State-st., BOUGHT 2-3 of the stock of BARBER, HARTMAN & CO., 150 State-st., at SHERIFF SALE.

J. H. BURKE,

Deputy.

WE WILL OFFER

THE ABOVE

STOCK ON SALE

Thursday, Dec. 10th.

LOOK

FOR

Immense

CASH BARGAINS

IN

Rich Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Satins, Dress Goods, Black Goods, Cloaks, Wraps, Jerseys, Fine Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Embroideries, Rich Feather and Fur Trimmings, Corsets, Muslin Underwear, Veilings, Fine Buttons, Notions, and

Fancy Goods.

Buying all goods strictly for cash and in larger quantities than any other house in our line enables us to offer many cash bargains unapproachable by any other house.

All goods marked in plain figures. One price for all.

Money refunded at all times if goods are not satisfactory.

Boston Store,

118 and 120 State-st.

FOR SALE.

75x100 Feet

ON THE S. E. COR.

31st-st. and Vernon-av.

The attention of capitalists is called to this fine corner, which will be sold at a price on which it will pay large interest if improved, and must increase very much in value on account of improvements that are to be made in immediate vicinity. GEO. A. CHAMBERS, 410, 1st Nat. Bank.

Sea & Co.

ARE SELLING

AT THEIR CHRISTMAS SHOP,

118 & 120 Wabash-av.,

3,300 Rich Evening Fans

None worth under $5.00, many excellent value at $25.00. $3.00 we ask for the choice of the choicest, and $1.98 for those worth $12.00 or less.

APPROPRIATE XMAS GIFTS.

Sea & Co.

ARE SELLING

AT THE SAME STORE,

118 & 120 Wabash-av.,

Silk Plush and Genuine Leather-Bound

Quarto Albums

AT

Fifty-five Cents.

Being counterparts of those extensively advertised by competitors at 95c and $1.25.

A large collection of fine Silk Plush (Padded) and Vienna-Made Leather Ex. Large Quarto Albums

Are Selling at 94c.

SANTA CLAUS' CARNIVAL

AT

Sea's Xmas Shop.

BLUBBERING WON'T DO.

SAM JONES TELLS WHAT TRUE REPENTANCE IS—HE STIRS UP THE FRENCH.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 8. [Special.]—Owing to the bad weather tonight the audience of the Rev. Sam Jones was not as large as usual. His text was: "By their fruits ye shall know them." Said he:

The fruit of the spirit is joy. It is often said that this is a world of care, anxiety, and disappointment, and this to a certain extent is true; but the thought of the hereafter and the fact that I shall wear a crown enables me to dispel all my troubles.

You can't lay religion down and pick it up again whenever you want to. Religion should be joy and peace.

I believe a Christian is the only one who can have peace in war; who can have peace when the cannons are booming and the guns are firing.

The fruit of the spirit is long suffering. The sweetest prayer that our Lord ever spoke was when His enemies were doing their worst, and He said: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

Drunk is the Devil's chief reliance. It is said honest confession is good for the soul, and a man is never willing to confess until he is willing to quit. A man isn't ready to confess until he is ready to quiet.

Now, let me illustrate what I mean. You may take any drunkard in St. Louis; let him confess his sins to God and man; let him join the church and serve God, and in every experience meeting you have that fellow will jump up and say: "O, brothers, glory to God. I was saved from the drunkard's grave. I was the worst drunkard in St. Louis. O, what a miserable drunkard I have been."

Here is a poor fellow now. He has been drinking—drunk every day, every morning—comes home every night blubbering and tells his wife he is so sorry he got drunk, and he will boo-hoo, cry, and cry: "I am so sorry I have got drunk today; I hope you will forgive me, and I won't drink any more;" and he will blubber and cry. Blubbering ain't repentance, and his wife gets disgusted and says: "I don't want you coming around me with your blubbering; I despise it." It doesn't amount to anything in the world. He comes home sober one evening with his eyes bright and his senses in full play. "Wife, I am done now."

Well, he needn't blubber a bit. That's what his wife wants. She just wants him to quit, and a man needn't think because he can cry and blubber around the altar: "I am the best repentant he ever has had."

Considerable excitement was created in church circles by a party of Frenchmen threatening Sam with bodily harm for casting reflections on Frenchwomen. The Frenchmen have published some very incendiary cards.

ATTACKING RAILROAD TRAINS.

PASSENGERS ON THE CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS ROAD ARE FREQUENTLY GREETED WITH A SHOWER OF STONES AND OTHER MISSILES.

AKRON, O., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—For some time past passenger trains on the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railroad have been attacked by men and boys, who have hurled stones and other missiles through the windows in perfect terror to passengers; in one case an iron bar being thrown with such force as to crush in the panel between the car windows. Then attacks have been made at various points between Mount Vernon and Cuyahoga Falls, a distance of eighty-five miles, until the management of the road has been much alarmed. Detectives have for some time been at work and today arrested a young man named Louis Nelson of this city, who has been turned over to the grand jury. Public notices have been served, and notices today were read in the public schools, quoting the law, which prescribes a $500 fine and a term in the penitentiary as punishment. A large number of names have been taken by the detectives, and other prosecutions will follow.

A WINTER JUBILEE.

ST. PAUL, MINN., GROWING ENTHUSIASTIC OVER THE PROJECTED ICE PALACE AND CARNIVAL.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The city is in a state of enthusiastic excitement over the projected ice palace and carnival, and the belief is unanimous that the glory Montreal has enjoyed in the past on this score will be equaled. A contract for building the ice structure has been made with J. H. Hutchinson of Montreal and Mr. James Brodie of St. Paul. The latter gentleman was the architect and builder of the union depots in St. Paul and Minneapolis and also of the buildings on the State Fair Grounds. The work of cutting the ice and possible preliminary work will be hastened as much as possible, and Mr. Hutchinson, who jets for his home this evening, will return about the holidays and commence the construction. Snow-shoe clubs have been organized both here and in Minneapolis, and fully 200 of the Winnipeg club are expected to attend the carnival.

WM. H. VANDERBILT DEAD

The Great Railroad King Expired at His Palatial Residence Yesterday Afternoon.

Paralysis of the Brain Struck Him Suddenly and Death Came Without Warning.

Effect of the Event—Biography and Career of the Man of Many Millions.

A STARTLING SUMMONS.

DEATH COMES WITHOUT WARNING TO THE RESIDENCE OF THE WORLD'S RICHEST MAN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—William H. Vanderbilt is dead. Without a moment's warning the message came for him and he was no more. The gilt iron cross over the gate that leads to the grounds of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum on Fifth avenue gleamed brightly under the electric lamp tonight. Seen from the

Wm. H. Vanderbilt.

grand entrance of the Vanderbilt mansion, directly opposit, against the sombre gray of the marble cathedral it was the only cheerful thing on the wide, deserted avenue, that seemed also stricken as with sudden death. Rays of its brightness were reflected in the windows of the huge brown-stone pile, behind whose closed curtains one of the richest men in the world lay dead, strickenly suddenly and without warning. The busy hum of traffic and the noises of the street were hushed in the block. Carriages turned out, and passers-by stopped to inquire if it was true that the millionaire was dead. Being told that they had heard aright they went their way, sobered and silent, tarrying, maybap, a minute to gaze pityingly on the huge stone pile.

Inside servants and friends tip-toed about with grave faces. The door-bell was rung almost every minute, and the wide portals swung open to admit other friends who came to mourn with the mourners. Upstairs, behind the drawn curtains of the millionaire's bedroom, were sobs and tears. The children of the dead were gathered there about his corpse. None of them had been with him in the hour of his death. To none had he had time to speak a word of farewell.

THE SCENE OF DEATH.

As he lay upon the carved bed in the large, square room, the windows of which overlook the avenue from the northeast corner from the south wing of the building to the left of the main entrance, Mr. Vanderbilt looked as if he had fallen into a gentle sleep. His features were peaceful and as natural as if he had just ceased talking and lain down to rest. His death had been as painless as it was sudden.

Mr. Vanderbilt was always an early riser. When, in his young days, he worked his Staten Island farm it was his custom to rise with the sun, and he used to say in later life that he had often arisen at 4 o'clock to go to New York and returned to breakfast and his plow at 7. Of late years he had made it a practice leave his bed at 7, or not much later, and throughout the increasing ill health of the last two winters he had adhered to this practice. After arising today he had held his usual morning conference with his sons, Cornelius and William K., who were the active managers of his railroad properties, and afterward with Mr. E. V. Rossiter, his private secretary and Treasurer of the New York Central Railroad, to whom he intrusted a large share of the management of his private business affairs. These conferences were held in Mr. Vanderbilt's study, on the ground floor of the mansion, in the corner to the left of the main entrance from the avenue. It was his favorit room, where he wrote and transacted all his business.

MORE THAN USUALLY CHEERFUL.

During the morning conference today he had been more than ordinarily active and alert, so much so as to excite comment, to which he replied in a good-humored, jocular vein. He had eaten a good breakfast, and was looking forward with pleasant anticipation to a ride up the boulevard with his son-in-law, Hamilton McK. Twombley, in the afternoon. At 11 o'clock he sent to the Grand Central Depot for his old-time friend, Chauncey M. Depew, President of the New York Central Road, with the message that he wished to see him. Mr. Depew was engaged in a conference at the depot and sent word that he would not be able to come for an hour or two, and Mr. Vanderbilt delayed the appointment till 1 o'clock, and to occupy the interval went down to the studio of J. Q. A. Ward, the sculptor, in West Fifty-second street, to sit for a bronze bust of himself which the trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons wished to place in the vestibule of the college, for the erection of which he recently gave $500,000. He returned and took lunch at 12:30 with his wife, his son George, and Mr. Twombley. At the table he was noticeably bright and cheerful. At 1 o'clock Mr. Robert Garrett, the President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, called upon Mr. Depew at the Grand Central Depot, and, finding him still detained there, went up to Mr. Vanderbilt's house to inform the millionaire and take Mr. Depew's place.

Mr. Vanderbilt greeted him cordially and engaged in a long and animated conversation with him about railroad matters. The conference lasted more than an hour and Mr. Vanderbilt sent word to Mr. Twombly that he would be compelled to forego the intended drive. The two railroad magnates were discussing the new terminal facilities of the Baltimore & Ohio, the new inlet into the city it had secured by way of Staten Island, and Vanderbilt showed a lively interest in the results that were to follow for the island of his birth from the new enterprise. It was while the talk turned upon this, the scenes of his childhood and early work, contrasted with the tremendous achievements of his old age, that Mr. Garrett, sitting on a sofa and facing the millionaire, who leaned forward in his arm-chair, as was his habit when thoroughly interested, that the President of the Baltimore & Ohio was suddenly made aware of a slight indistinctness in Mr. Vanderbilt's speech that grew into an inarticulate sound.

THE DEADLY BOLT.

As he leaned over to catch his words Mr. Vanderbilt pitched forward without warning and fell heavily on the floor on his face. Mr. Garrett sprang to his feet and, seizing a pillow

from the sofa, laid it under his friend's head and then summoned Mrs. Vanderbilt and the youngest son, George.

Messengers were sent in haste for physicians. One from the neighborhood responded first and was followed almost immediately by the family doctor, James W. McLean. Such simple restoratives as were at hand had been hurriedly applied, but human aid was in vain. Mr. Vanderbilt never spoke or moved after he fell under the sudden stroke, and died in a few minutes without a struggle. To all intents and purposes he was dead the instant he fell upon the floor. It was 2:30 when Dr. McLean led the stricken widow from the room where her husband had sat planning and working in the full pride of health and strength five minutes before.

Dr. McLean pronounced his death the result of a sudden stroke of paralysis, due to the bursting of a large blood-vessel at the base of the brain, of the kind that are absolutely fatal at the moment. He stated that Mr. Vanderbilt's death was as painless as it was sudden. The doctor knew his patient most intimately and promptly certified to the cause of death to avoid the unnecessary formality of a Coroner's inquest and an autopsy.

As it was ascertained beyond doubt that Mr. Vanderbilt was dead, the men-servants were summoned and helped carry the body of their dead master up-stairs to the bedroom he had occupied in life. Mrs. Vanderbilt was prostrated with grief, and telephone messages were sent to the Grand Central Depot to summon her sons and to the residences of her sons-in-law to inform them of the bereavement.

Cornelius, William K., and Frederick W. Vanderbilt had been together in the offices at the depot less than half an hour before the message came and had gone away together. The message found Cornelius in a meeting of the trustees of the American Bible Society at the Bible House. He hastened at once to the house, whither Mr. Depew had preceded him, dumb with distress over his friend's death. One by one the other children arrived, and, as the report spread with lightning-like rapidity through the city, the nearer friends of the dead magnate also came. Universal consternation and grief prevailed at the most unexpected news. Mr. Vanderbilt, while he had for two years past been a victim more or less of indigestion with its attendant ills and kindred serious disorders, had lately, despite the frequent reports of his death, been apparently mending. There had been an improvement in the general tone of his health that was particularly noticeable today. Monday night he attended the performance in the Metropolitan Opera-House, and nothing was apparently farther from his mind than sudden death.

Like most people, Mr. Vanderbilt had his own private superstitions, and one of them was that if he ever passed the age of 65, which, for some reason in the family's history, he looked upon as the critical age, he would be good for twenty years more. In a conversation with a near friend more than three weeks ago, he stated this as his belief when the subject was brought up, and he rejoiced in the knowledge that the turning point was nearly reached. Had Mr. Vanderbilt lived to May 8 next he would have been 65 years of age. The nearness of the time which he considered critical gave him no apparent concern, however. He did not expect, neither did he fear, death. It came to him, if very swiftly, very gently. He did not know it when it seized him.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

By arrangement of the nearest friends with members of the family, it was decided that the funeral should be Friday next at 10 o'clock from St. Bartholomew's Church, at Madison avenue and Forty-fourth street, of which the Rev. Dr. Cook is pastor. Mr. Vanderbilt was a vestryman in the church, to the construction of which he had contributed largely. The sexton of the church was charged with the funeral arrangements.

It was one of the last acts of his life to turn over by deed for $1 all the old farm property of the family on Staten Island to his son George, to do with as he desired, and for this purpose the father and son visited and went over the island together last Saturday, incidentally inspecting the just-completed mausoleum.

Mr. Vanderbilt had made a will. What its provisions are is not known to any one outside of the family and his confidential counsel and friend Mr. Depew. But the Vanderbilts were a very united family. Mr. Depew ventured the prediction that the millionaire's death would make no change in existing conditions. The Vanderbilt railroad systems will be managed and owned as heretofore. The sons will manage the estate and the properties, all of which are here, the same as if the master hand was at the helm.

No commotion in financial circles need result. Mr. Vanderbilt had long abandoned Wall street and the stock market. Like the Commodore (his father) he had no faith in real estate, but believed that for men in active affairs it was the correct thing to invest in properties that could be turned into money instantly if needed. He had, beside, a theory which he used to express in words to this effect—that real estate was really owned by the municipality; the owners were really only the tenants.

HIS FAMILY.

The children Mr. Vanderbilt leaves are, in their regular succession from Cornelius, who is about 40 years of age, down: Cornelius, William K., Frederick W., and George W., and four daughters—Mrs. Elliott F. Shepherd, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, and Mrs. Dr. Seward Webb. Cornelius and William K. are both actively engaged in the management of the family railroad interests, and will so continue. Cornelius is the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New York Central and the Michigan Central systems, and William K. holds the same office in the Lake Shore and Nickel-Plate systems. Frederick W., who is about 32 years old, is a director in all the roads.

THE DEAD RAILROAD KING.

HIS BIRTH AND EARLY FORTUNE—STRUGGLES—MADE HIS FATHER'S HEIR—ANECDOTES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The king of railroad kings, for it has been generally conceded that Gould was second to Vanderbilt, was born at New Brunswick, N. J., at his father's summer residence, May 8, 1821, being the eldest of thirteen children of his father, the late Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt. He was the recipient of only a common-school education, and later in life frequently expressed his regret that he had not in his youth been allowed greater educational advantages. When 18 years old he became a clerk in the financial firm of Drew, Robinson & Co., but did not remain there long, his health being poor, and he took to farming on Staten Island, his father having purchased seventy-five acres of unimproved land on Staten Island. In 1841 he married a Miss Kissam, the daughter of a New York clergyman, and with her he retired to his farm, the future not promising anything particularly bright for him.

His father, who until a few years before his death had no special fondness for his eldest son, in fact having once declared that "William always was a fool," was not sorry to see him go to his rural retreat, and prophesied that he would never amount to anything. But William made money; his farm paid, and he added to it. His father began to look more kindly upon him, but allowed him to make his way alone.

HIS FIRST RAILROAD EXPERIENCE.

William's first experience in railroads was with the Staten Island Railroad Company. The latter was embarrassed and, with his uncle Jacob, William became interested in it. It improved steadily and William made more money. In the meantime William had kept his eyes open and had learned a great deal about railroad management, in regard to which, however, he kept his own counsel. He had friends who reported his progress to his father, but the old gentleman was obstinate, and refused to recognize his son except casually.

In 1864 William was chosen as Vice-President of the New York & Harlem, and in 1865 of the Hudson River Line. His father had now been brought to recognize his ability and judgment, and from that time the son enjoyed, to almost the fullest extent, the Commodore's confidence. When the latter died William was his heir, but long before that he had acquired the knowledge which enabled him to add to his father's millions and take care of them when he obtained possession of them. It is said that William, who always was a fine judge of horses, caught the fancy of his father by making suggestions to the latter in regard to horseflesh.

SENSITIVENESS REGARDING HIS HEALTH.

Not exactly a hypochondriac, he was so much delighted with this life and his large revenue in it that he during his later years gave much of his time to doctors and annoyed his friends by his sensitiveness about his health. With the health of a bull he had the nerves of a woman. For some time past he had had the movement cure, or the rubbing cure, whatever it may be called, involving somebody to come and scrub his muscles over and delude him with the idea that friction was health. He was also a victim of the homeopathic people, and bothered his friends and family by taking out of his pocket papers of No. 1, No. 3, and No. 9, and swallowing them in the midst of his ordinary social demonstrations. It was not very long ago that the commercial world was thrown quite into convulsions by the report of his serious illness, but that was before he had retired from active business and while he was a power in the market.

HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

In person appearance he was tall, nearly six feet in hight, of burly build, ruddy complexion, with coarse, heavy features, gray eyes, sandy side whiskers in the English style and yet only slightly tinged with gray. He was somewhat bald; the hair rather inclined to curl. His roughly chiseled upper lip was not concealed by a mustache.

His appearance rather suggested that of the typical English capitalist, but his features were without the stupid stolidity that not seldom distinguishes the large putty faces of his brother millionaires across the water. His manners had little or none of the solemn, fat-witted attenuation of many of the moneyed Englishmen. Still, at times he came altogether too near that sort of pomposity usually observable in comparatively illiterate men of great wealth, of whatever nationality, and then the less ingratiating side of his character was disclosed.

It is said that on one occasion he was riding down-town in a Fourth avenue car, and the conductor, not knowing him, asked for his fare. The unctuous-looking man slowly turned his weight of 250 pounds, and with an impressive nod of his head uttered the word:

"Vanderbilt!"

The conductor retired abashed. It was doubtless as a stockholder in the company that he thought the mention of his name was enough, though Mr. Gould, for instance, would most likely have paid and said nothing. But Mr. Vanderbilt seldom gave any such foolish exhibition of his consciousness of a plethoric exchequer.

"THE PUCLIC BE D—D.

He was sensitive to newspaper criticism and not insensible to public opinion. He was, in fact, far more sensitive to criticism in the public journals than he himself would admit; more so than some have supposed. He manifested no such bitter hostility to newspaper men, it is true, as Russell Sage, for example, who, when he finds a reporter in his sanctum, will sometimes half whine, half growl in the rural accent which he has never wholly rid himself of: "Well, how did you get in?" But Mr. Vanderbilt, while not ordinarily so brusque as the great jobber in puts and calls, avoided reporters, especially those who were not particularly well versed in railroad matters. He had little respect for any one who did not readily comprehend railroad financiering in all its intricacies. He was even sometimes weak enough to say that he did not read the newspapers.

Some of the sycophants who surrounded him deny that he ever uttered the famous expression: "The public be d—d!" He himself denied it just after its publication. He was on his way West when a crowd of Chicago reporters boarded his car a short distance from Chicago and questioned him about complications which had arisen in connection with the railroad freight-pool. There had been trouble among the railroad companies for some time, and Mr. Vanderbilt had declared that he would not see the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroad strip New York of its grain trade for the benefit of Baltimore and Philadelphia, and that the New York Central Road would carry on the fight if it cost $10,000,000. After a number of questions had been put he was asked by a reporter:

"Mr. Vanderbilt, do you run your road for the good of the public?"

The reply was, "The public be d—d. We run our road to make money."

It was explained that he was under great mental strain at the time, and hardly knew what he was saying.

GOULD AND VANDERBILT.

Commodore Vanderbilt, it is well known, always disliked Mr. Gould, but his son and principal heir has been generally considered friendly to that gentleman. Mr. Vanderbilt, however, has sneered at the fortunes of men whose wealth he declared existed for the most part on paper, in such a way and under such circumstances that it was generally understood that he referred to Mr. Gould. Everybody was surprised then to see the two men in close conversation on one of the sofas at the Windsor one evening, and the loungers duly noticed the fact that their talk lasted fully half an hour and that it was about the agreement entered into by the Union Pacific, the Chicago & Rock Island, and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads concerning the freight traffic which had led to a railroad "war." That Mr. Vanderbilt was jealous of Gould's rising greatness was an open secret, and "The Wizard's" constant successes worried him considerably. They rarely met, and had comparatively little to do with each other.

WHERE HE WILL FINALLY BE BURIED.

Some time ago Mr. Vanderbilt began the erection of a family mausoleum in the Moravian Cemetery at New Dorp, Staten Island. The mausoleum, which is shut off from the rest of the cemetery, is situated on the summit of a high knoll, the most prominent site for miles around. The tomb is of Quincy granit after a design by Richard M. Hunt. It is of the Romanesque style, 100x110 feet on the ground and 63 feet from the surface to the apex of the domes, of which there are two. The exposed portions of the structure are of Quincy granit, while the vestibule and catacombs are built of marble and the arches and piers of limestone. It required about 8,000,000 pounds of granit, marble, and limestone combined to complete it. The cost is estimated at $250,000. The finishing touches were put to it but a very short time ago, and the dead man visited it only last Saturday.

HIS FIFTH AVENUE PALACE.

His home is a palace of which a Doge of Venice might have been proud. It cost him about $2,000,000. It is of brown stone and is more elegant than showy in its appearance. It has a fine gallery of paintings which is open to artists and others at certain intervals. Here are examples of the best work of contemporary artists both in this country and in Europe: here are canvases by Corot, Meissonier, Daubigny, Jean François Millet, Delacroix, Whistler, Moran, Millais, Watts, and many others, not to mention the sculptors represented. Mr. Vanderbilt is said to have been a better judge of paintings than some had supposed.

The appointments of his palace—for it is nothing less, are elegant, not to say gorgeous, in the extreme. One of the bronze doors is said to have cost $80,000, and the bronze railing around the house $60,000. It is located at No. 640 Fifth avenue and extends from Fifty-first to Fifty-second street; it is one house divided into two portions, that on the corner of Fifty-first street was occupied by Mr. Vanderbilt himself, while in the other end, at Fifty-second street, reside two of his daughters with their husbands. One married William D. Sloane, the carpet dealer, and the other Elliott F. Shepherd, the lawyer. But it happens that the splendid house is overdecorated. It is tootoo, as the early esthetics would say. There is scarcely a spot big enough to place your little finger nail that is not covered with some device the result of money and art.

Mr. Vanderbilt had been in the habit of giving art receptions, and tickets for these were eagerly sought by connoisseurs and society people. Very recently, however, he announced that he would give no more public views of his art works, and for the last year the treasures which he has collected from two continents have been visible only to his intimate friends and visitors of the family. His collection of contemporary and other French art he valued at over $1,000,000. A grand fancy-dress ball was given in the new mansion the night of March 26, 1883, and on this occasion, for the first time, the actors and other shining lights of the first society of the city appeared in Mr. Vanderbilt's drawing-rooms. The ball was the event of the season, and was said to have cost the opulent host $40,000.

THE CONTEST OVER THE WILL.

The contest of the will of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, in which Cornelius J. Vanderbilt's sister, Mrs. La Bau, was the contestant, was one of the most protracted and bitter controversies ever heard or determined in an American court, and lasted over 200 days. By the terms of a will executed in January, 1875, the Commodore made his son William H. his principal legatee, giving to his wife $5,000,000 in cash, some other bequests to his other relatives, and to Cornelius J. the income only of $200,000 to be invested for his benefit. In a codicil executed in the same year he extended the bequests by giving to his grandson, Cornelius J., $5,000,000, and to his grandsons, William K., Frederick W., and George, $2,000,000 each. It was claimed that the Commodore was mentally weak when he made the will.

Although no really authentic statement was then made as to the terms of the settlement, it became generally accepted that William H. Vanderbilt had consented to give Cornelius J. and Mrs. La Bau $100,000 each and an allowance of $250,000 for the liquidation of their counsel fees and other legal indebtedness. Facts which subsequently came to light, however, showed that the settlement actually made was not reached until May, 1879, and that, so far as Cornelius J. was concerned, his brother William H. had merely provided for him a handsome income.

THE CRŒSUS OF THE WORLD.

Mr. Vanderbilt died possessed of wealth which seems almost fabulous. His fortune was at one time placed as high of $200,000,000, and it is believed that he was the richest man in the world. In January, 1883, he told a friend that he was worth $194,000,000, and added, "I am the richest man in the world. In England the Duke of Westminster is said to be worth $200,000,000, but it is mostly in land and houses. It does not pay him 2 per cent."

This was an unusual instance of boastfulness on Mr. Vanderbilt's part, as he was generally very non-communicative in regard to his financial condition. A year ago it was known that he had $54,000,000 in Government 4 per cent bonds, but this was reduced to $35,000,000, partly to aid his sons, who had lost $10,000,000 in Wall street. He afterwards purchased $10,000,000 more of the 4 per cents, and he had besides $4,000,000 in Government 3½ per cents. It is said that his Government bonds are worth $70,000,000. He owned, in addition, $22,000,000 worth of railroad bonds, $3,200,000 of State and city bonds, and had $2,000,000 in manufacturing stocks and mortgages. He stated to a friend that his ordinary expenses a year were $200,000.

A Wall street man, referring to his wealth, said: "From his Government bonds he draws $2,372,000 a year; from railroad stocks and bonds, $7,394,000; from miscellaneous securities $576,695; total, in round numbers, $10,350,000 a year. His earnings were thus over $28,000 a day, $1,200 an hour, and $19.75 a minute."

This was a year ago, when his wealth was estimated at $200,000,000. Some of his securities have decreased in value since then, but at the time of his death his fortune was enormous.

GENEROUS TO THE WORTHY.

In the use of his wealth Mr. Vanderbilt has been generous where he has found worthy objects, and probably the great bulk of his charitable gifts will never be known except to the recipients. Such acts of munificence as have been made public were of a princely character. In 1880 he furnished the entire sum required to remove the obelisk from Egypt and place it in Central Park, this city, an undertaking which cost about $100,000. In the same year he gave $100,000 for the founding of the Theological School of Vanderbilt University, an institution at Nashville, Tenn., endowed by the late Commodore. Theological Hall, the result of this gift, was formally dedicated May 8, 1881, the birthday of the patron. In 1884 Mr. Vanderbilt presented to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city $500,000 for the founding of a school of medicine. He expended $200,000 in the purchase of a site for the proposed school in Tenth avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, and forwarded his check for the remaining $300,000. His generosity to the family of Gen. Grant in offering to cancel the mortgages securing the loan of $150,000, which Ferdinand Ward induced the General to make of him in the spring of 1884, is too well remembered to require any detailed notice. Mrs. Grant declined the gift, which was twice offered, but this fact in no way detracts from the character of the motive which prompted it.

THE SUICIDE OF CORNELIUS.

One of the most painful incidents of Mr. Vanderbilt's life was the suicide of his brother Cornelius, the discarded son of the Commodore. The act was committed at the Glenham Hotel in this city the 1st of April, 1882. His mind had been weakened by fits, and he was temporarily insane at the time of his death. Cornelius was the one who borrowed so heavily from Horace Greeley and neglected to pay the loans until seven years after the great editor's death. His general disinclination to pay his debts gave him a great deal of notoriety.

THE HEIR TO UNCOUNTED MILLIONS.

The heir, the crown prince of the Vanderbilt dynasty, is Cornelius.

The future railroad monarch is now about 35 years of age. His personal appearance is decidedly prepossessing. He is very tall and has an erect, slender, and graceful figure. His hair and eyes are very dark, and his face, which is clean-shaved with the exception of small, closely-cut side whiskers, shows strength and decision in every line. He began his commercial education as a clerk in a broker's office in Broad street, and after being thoroughly grounded in the principles of business was transferred to one of the clerical departments of the New York Central Railroad in the Grand Central Depot. There his position was by no means a sinecure, and he was obliged to perform exactly the same duties as his fellow clerks whose futures were less brilliant. By steady application and natural business ability, without one particle of favor being shown him, he gradually rose step by step, passing by degrees from one department to another and mastering successfully every detail of railroad management, until he had thoroughly fitted himself for the exalted position he now holds. It is probable that no one in this country is more thoroughly conversant with railroad methods than he is.

Although most of his time is devoted to the care of the vast interests in his charge, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt yet finds leisure to indulge his taste for art, of which he is an enthusiastic lover. His gallery of paintings in his splendid home at Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street is one of the finest in the city, and is constantly receiving additions. He also takes a great interest in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He is a deeply religious man and is much interested in the welfare of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he is one of the principal officers. He is also a director of St. Luke's Hospital, and, indeed, his name figures on the list of patrons of almost every charity in the city.

ITS GENERAL EFFECT.

THE "HERALD" DOES NOT THINK IT WILL PRODUCE MUCH IMPRESSION ON THE MARKET—VIEWS OF JAY GOULD, MR. MORGAN, MR. FINK, AND OTHERS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* financial article will say: "The death of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt was so entirely without warning that the market was saved from the agitation that a threatening illness would have created, but it remains to be seen what effect this unexpected event will have upon prices tomorrow. It does not appear to us that anything is to be apprehended, except, perhaps, a temporary flurry. It is well known that Mr. Vanderbilt has been for a long time out of the speculative market, and it is more than possible that his death will tie up his investment securities while his estate is being administered upon more tightly than they were during his lifetime. At any rate, there is no good reason for either a scare or decline.

JAY GOULD'S OPINION.

Mr. Jay Gould, in an interview this evening, said: "Mr. Vanderbilt's death was certainly a surprise to me, and a sad one, too. His death will be a great loss to the world of business and finance, for he certainly was the foremost figure in many of the greatest enterprises that have been carried out in this country during the last twenty-five years. I first met and became acquainted with Mr. Vanderbilt in 1867. At that time I was President of the Erie Railroad and he was Vice-President of the Hudson River Railroad. I found him to be a man of wide resources and sound judgment. Afterwards he became Vice-President of the New York Central and figured extensively in the building up of the business of that road. Our relations up to the time of his death had always been of a pleasant character. I have for many years considered Mr. Vanderbilt as a man of unusual ability in the management of large financial interests. When his father died and he came into possession of his vast fortune, Mr. Vanderbilt was not long in demonstrating his ability to manage the property which had been intrusted to his care. He made no move upon the checker-board of finances until he felt satisfied that his move was a safe one to make. He would not run a great risk unless he was absolutely compelled to by force of circumstances, which, I assure you, was not very often. His judgment upon values was always sound. Few have made so few mistakes in the handling of nominal interests as Mr. Vanderbilt. He was not a bold venturer or operator. He seemed to be satisfied with a small, or at least a fair, return from his investments, so long as they were sound. It is quite certain that he was by far the wealthiest man not only in New York, but in the entire country. He always maintained a reticence upon the value of his own property."

"What effect will his death have on the stock market, and especially upon the stock of the New York Central Railroad?"

"It will be safe to say that it will have the effect of depressing the market, especially in those stocks in which he had large holdings. These are the New York Central, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and the West Shore Roads. Mr. Vanderbilt held only $5,000,000 out of the $90,000,000 of the stock of the New York Central. The most of the stock is held by capitalists in Europe. You can see that his holdings of this stock were smaller than was supposed by many. The death of the financier will not, I am quite certain, have other than a temporary effect in depressing these stocks. The property is all good and reliable as investments. If the market value of these stocks fall off a few points tomorrow they will go back to their original value in a few weeks. Should Mr. Vanderbilt's holdings be thrown upon the market there are plenty of capitalists who would be glad to purchase them at a fair figure."

OTHER SENTIMENTS.

J. Pierrepont Morgan said Mr. Vanderbilt's death would have little or no effect on the market; that the West Shore negotiations would go on as before; and that a cablegram had been sent to London with the information of his death, which no doubt would be received there with a good deal of regret.

Pool-Commissioner Fink said that Mr. Vanderbilt's death would have no effect on the pooling, as he had been out of the arrangement for some time. No doubt the death of such a prominent man would be felt as a great loss by the mercantile world.

Mr. Henry Clews said that Mr. Vanderbilt's death no doubt would have some effect on the market, as it would be used by those who always sought to make capital out of a calamity; but that this would be of a serious character there was nothing to fear.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—About fifty or sixty brokers gathered at the Hotel Vendôme in consequence of Vanderbilt's death and discussed the situation. There was no regularly organized trading, but stocks were sold, especially those in which Vanderbilt was interested, at about 2½ below the closing market price. Lake Shore, New York & New England, and Atchison were dealt in principally. Although the latter is not a Vanderbilt stock it fell slightly in sympathy with the others.

THE NEWS IN CHICAGO.

HOW THE BOARD OF TRADE RECEIVED IT—LITTLE EFFECT ON THE MARKET—WHAT PRESIDENT BLAKE SAYS.

The news of Vanderbilt's death reached the Board of Trade too late to have any particular influence on the market. The afternoon session had been adjourned; most of the members had either gone home or were busy in their offices; and the only members on whose attention the wires flashed the news a little before half-past 3 o'clock were the select "put-and-call" crowd in the delivery-room. At first the news was received with incredulity—Vanderbilt's death and sickness had been palmed off on speculators times before—but some anxiety and inquiry was awakened, and when later telegrams confirmed the report there was a fall in wheat, which sold down ⅛ of a cent below the closing price. Members conversed with did not believe that Mr. Vanderbilt's death would have any very appreciable effect on the grain market, unless by sympathy. The directors of the Board of Trade sat for nearly four hours considering and arbitrating on a number of disputes between members, entirely oblivious all the time of the fact of the millionaire's death. When informed of the news by the reporters in attendance they were utterly incredulous, and treated the report as a reportorial joke evolved during the long vigil in the ante-room. President Blake, when assured of the truth of the report, declared that it would affect all circles in which the speculating instinct was a factor. He thought the ultimate effect of Mr. Vanderbilt's death on speculators would depend largely on who succeeded to the administration of his wealth.

The announcement caused quite a sensation in railroad circles, but all of the officials were of the opinion that no serious consequences would result and that railroad affairs were now in such a shape that the death of no one man, no matter how prominent, could demoralize things. All the managers seen felt disinclined to express an opinion regarding the effects of Vanderbilt's death, further than to state that it would have no serious effect on railroad affairs and that everything would run along the same as heretofore. Vice-President McMullin of the Alton said it might cause a little temporary ripple on the stock market, but confidence would be fully restored again in a few days. Commissioner J. W. Midgley of the Southeastern Railway Association stated if Vanderbilt had died six months ago it might have had a serious effect, as at that time the affairs of the trunk lines were considerably demoralized. But all the complications then existing had been harmonized and the West Shore deal had been consummated. The agreements lately made between the trunk lines would not be affected by Vanderbilt's death and would be carried out the same as if he was alive. Mr. Vanderbilt had virtually retired from railroad business some time ago, when he resigned the Presidency of the New York Central and other properties he controlled and placed the control in the hands of his sons. Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt was now and had been for some time past Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York Central, and with President Depew and Vice-President Hayden would continue to manage the road the same as before. Cornelius Vanderbilt held the same position on the Michigan Central, and with President Ledyard would continue to direct the affairs of that company. Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt was now and had been for some time past Chairman of the board of the Lake Shore, and with President Newell would direct the affairs of this company as before. Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt was also the President of the Nickel-Plate, and Dr. Webb, Mr. Vanderbilt's son-in-law, was the President and in full charge of the New York Central Sleeping-Car Company. Consequently not a single change would have to be made in the existing managements of the various Vanderbilt properties, and all would be managed the same as heretofore.

Phil Armour, one of the directors of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, had no fear that the death of Vanderbilt would unsettle railroad securities or have any disastrous effects whatever. The railroad affairs of the country, he said, were in a more prosperous condition than for some time since, and it would be ridiculous to think that the death of one man prominently connected with railroad affairs could have any serious effect. Gould might die also and it could not bring on a panic now or affect the prosperity of the country or the value of the railroads. Arbitrator George M. Bogue was also of the opinion that the country and railroads had started upon an era of prosperity which could not be stopped or even retarded by the death of any man, no matter how great his wealth or influence might have been. Vanderbilt had lately taken but little interest in railroad affairs, and therefore his death could have no serious effect, not even on his own properties, much less on those in the West with which he had no connection.

MILWAUKEE NOTES.

SUDDEN TERMINATION OF THE DR. CONNELL INVESTIGATION—MINISTERS' MEETING—OTHER ITEMS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The Milwaukee County Board of Supervisors' "investigation" of the charges against Dr. Connell regarding his Superintendency and management of the County Hospital's affairs was brought to a sudden termination this evening. The last witness called was Supervisor Von Trott, who has been the prime mover in pressing the claim for an investigation of the alleged mismanagement. When he was today called upon to testify he excitedly left the Council-room, wearing off another Supervisor's hat in consequence of his steaming-hot indignation. The board then proceeded to bring the "investigation" to a close, and passed resolutions completely exonerating Dr. Connell from the serious charges that had been preferred against him.

There was a good attendance at the semi-annual meeting of the Milwaukee County Ministerial Association, held at Plymouth Church parlors this forenoon. An able paper on "Socialism" was read by the Rev. Judson Titsworth.

S. S. Badger, President of the Badger Electric-Light Company, is now in the East completing arrangements for the establishment of a 600-light plant in this city. A portion of the required machinery already awaits shipment from Chicago, and the remainder is being secured in New York.

Applicants for positions on the city fire and police departments will be examined by the Board of Police and Fire Commissioner next Saturday.

The Natural History Society held its annual meeting last evening, electing officers for the ensuing year. G. W. Peckham was chosen for President.

KILLING A MINISTER.

A MOB OF RELIGIOUS FANATICS ASSAULT AND FATALLY INJURE A YOUNG DIVINE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Barkerville, a village situated sixty miles north from this city, is today in a state of intense excitement. A series of exciting events culminated in the probable death of Prof. W. H. Yates of the Barkerville Academy by violence at the hands of religious persecutors. Yates, while teaching in Barkerville Academy, is preparing to enter the ministry in the Pittsburg eldership of the Church of God. Prof. McIlveene, his personal friend and associate in the college, is a minister in that body. Ex-Elder Kountz, at the last meeting of the eldership of the church in this city was expelled from it on charges of heresy. Several specific charges were presented at the time, one of which was teaching doctrines contrary to the creed. He had been ministering in Somerset County, but when he was ruled out went to his home in Barkerville. Here he was joined by ex-Elder Clayton, another of the officials of the same church, who had also been expelled. Together they set about to break up the church of God in that part of the country. They collected for this purpose a large number of followers, who included what were called "Salvationists," with those who knew no belief except that which was taught them by Kountz. This following immediately began to persecute Church of God meetings and adherents. The ministers were annoyed on every possible occasion. Profs. Yates and McIlveene were the objects of the greater part of this animosity. Prof. McIlveene has acted as clerk at the eldership which expelled Kountz, and had taken an active part in securing his excommunication. A plot was laid, according to Prof. McIlveene's statement in the letter, to break into his house and carry him bodily to the meeting of the Kountzites and compel him to listen to their doctrines and "heretical" teachings.

This plot was attempted Tuesday evening, but the Professor was away from home and the attacking crowd did not secure him. Chagrined by this defeat, they stoned Prof. Yates, whom they afterward met on his way to the academy, inflicting probably fatal injuries.

The people of the village and vicinity are alarmed. They fear that the Kountzites will turn into a mob destructive of property and life. The creed of the sect is most dangerous. Kountz claims to be the subject of divine revelation. He prophesies, and claims to receive commands direct from God. "If God commands me to kill a man I'll do it," he is reported to have said. It is not known whether he was commanded to kill Yates or not. His followers claim that they are gifted, and they at times speak what they are pleased to denominate a strange tongue. Their meetings are peculiar and their doings, particularly of late, have filled the villagers with apprehension. The town is miles distant from either railroad or telegraph. It contains about 250 inhabitants. Prof. Yates is a young man, and is favorably known by all the adherents of the Church of God throughout Western Pennsylvania.

A SOLDIER'S CRIME.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY AND BEING HUNTED BY THE POLICE.

When the creditors of the Government who had furnished room-rent, washing, and fuel to the recruiting station presented their bills for payment at the beginning of the month the checks for payment were not forthcoming. Capt. William Quinton, the recruiting officer, had sent vouchers to the Sub-Treasury in the East, but had received no reply. He notified his superiors and awaited developments. A day or two after a North Side saloonkeeper named William Maloney told the Captain that he had cashed a Government check for $3, which had been presented by John K. French, a Lance-Sergeant in the United States army. French did the clerical work around the office, and his removal to another post had been requested by Capt. Quinton. He knew of the vouchers having been sent, and that checks for the payment of bills were expected. Having access to the mail before the commanding officer came to the office in the morning, he had opened the envelope containing the checks and forged the names of those to whom they were payable. Two for $3 and $5 were drawn in favor of W. T. Johnson, and the other, for $65, was for rent and payable to P. O'Callahan. French went to C. Rubovits & Bro.'s stationery store, No. 120 Randolph street, and asked them to cash the $65 check. They refused to do so, when French asked for and obtained the loan of $1.50. The checks were negotiated through some one here, but the Government will not be the loser as it will demand satisfaction from the parties who cashed the checks. The police are looking for French, who will be tried for forgery if caught.

BURNED TO DEATH.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The 5-year-old daughter of James Applegate, at Ogden, in this county, climbed upon the stove-hearth to pop corn in her mother's absence last evening. Her clothes took fire. She was burned almost to a crisp.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Cleveland's Message Considered as Presenting Facts Rather than Expressing Opinions.

The Hennepin Canal Project—Republican Sentiment on the Tariff Question—Blair's Bill.

Recess Appointments and What Will Be Done with Them—Claims of Peoria Distillers.

[The President's Message and the report of Secretary of the Treasury Manning appear on the ninth page of this issue, and the record of Congressional proceedings, under the head, "An Avalanche of Bills," on the tenth page.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The principal topic here, of course, is the President's message. The following can be taken as expressing the general view of President Cleveland's first effort to fill newspaper space:

Senator Logan—I will give my opinion of the President's message on the floor of the Senate.

Senator Cullom—The message contains an immense amount of valuable information and will be of service to Congress that far, at least.

Senator Sawyer—The message is more valuable for its statements of fact than for its expressions of opinion.

Senator Mahone—The message is very interesting.

Mr. Rowell of Illinois—There is dynamite in it. The West will not agree to the recommendations as to silver. No one there, except a few bankers, wants the unconditional repeal of the silver-dollar law.

Mr. Hewitt of New York—The silver part of the message is very strong, but the tariff is less satisfactory.

Senator Hoar—Everything that the President has recommended the Republicans have tried to do for the last ten years, but the Democrats of the House have prevented them doing it.

Gov. Long—His views on silver and civil-service reform appear to be sound. On the tariff he seems, as he did in his letter of acceptance, to show a lack of decided opinion. This is perhaps owing to the fact that he has no opinion on that subject. It is likely to be followed by an entire discordance of opinion.

Mr. Randall—The message is an excellent document.

Mr. Springer—It is a very able, business-like message. It shows wonderful knowledge of the details of the Government.

Prominent Democratic Congressman—Mr. Tilden must have made some suggestions as to the silver recommendations.

Congressman Morrison (while evidently dissatisfied with the tariff revision recommendation)—The message is right as far as it goes, and it is not calculated to have any effect one way or the other upon tariff legislation.

M. W. Fuller of Chicago, at present in the city—I am particularly delighted with that part of it relating to the silver question. Of course, something more might have been said about the tariff.

Evening Star: The message throughout is characteristic of Mr. Cleveland in the clear-cut, explicit declaration of his views, allowing no man to mistake them in any particular. There are many wise and valuable suggestion in the message.

NEW LEGISLATION.

The friends of the Hennepin Canal project express the utmost confidence in the passage of the bill providing for that canal in the amended form in which Senator Cullom has introduced it. The bill originally called for $1,300,000 as the cost of the canal, but the amount has now been reduced to $500,000.

Friends of the Mississippi River and other river improvements are somewhat discouraged by the small estimates in the books of the Secretary of the Treasury for river and harbor improvements. The total estimate is only a trifle over $10,000,000, and when it is remembered that it is the habit of Congress to cut these estimates down from 20 to 50 per cent, it is easily seen that the prospects for larger estimates are not reassuring.

Robert P. Porter says that the Republican Senators will oppose a general agitation of the tariff question and all reduction of duty at present. It is probable that in a few days at furthest these views will be crystallized in some form or other for the purpose, if possible, of putting an end to the evils arising from the apprehension of a reduction of custome duties, which is little short of actual reduction, so far as unsettling values and business is concerned.

Senator Blair, who reintroduced his Educational bill in the Senate today, expresses the opinion that it will promptly become a law. The bill has undergone some slight revision since its previous introduction, and $2,000,000 has been added to the amount to be appropriated. The alterations, he says, are mainly unimportant, but tend to strengthen it and remove some objections. The only material amendment is a clause providing that the General Government shall not bear more than 50 per cent of the cost of any school building erected under the provisions of the act.

THE OFFICES.

The President will transmit the recess appointments to the Senate as rapidly as possible, but without regard to any classification or priority. The convenience of the appointment clerks and others upon whom the clerical work of preparing the papers devolve will probably have most to do with the order in which the names will be sent in. It is not expected at the White House that many new appointments will be made before all the recess appointments have been submitted.

[At the headquarters of the railway mail service the story that Superintendent James E. White was in any way mixed up in the charges filed against ex-Postmaster Palmer was laughed at. It was explained that, as Capt. White's department ran west from Chicago, under any circumstances he would not have been in a position to furnish a postal-car or even passes for employés to Cincinnati. The Superintendent at the Queen City, who was at that time Mr. French, now of the Bell Telephone Company, was the only person connected with the railway mail service who would have been able to do anything at all in the way of getting transportation thither for postal employés. It was said that Capt. White had been informed some time ago of the kind of fight that was making against him by persons who wanted his place, but was not worrying in consequence. Assistant Postmaster Squires and Superintendent of Mails McGrath said they had no knowledge of any Post-Office employés who had made affidavits on which Mr. Palmer's removal was based, and therefore could not say whether the employés were still in the office or not. Mr. Palmer himself has gone to Washington to spend the winter, and will therefore be on the ground when the confirmation of his successor comes before the Senate.]

In the matter of the report of the probable appointment of the Rev. E. P. Cleveland as Postmaster at Evanston, Postmaster-General Vilas said today: "I know of no such application and of no such Cleveland, and the President does not know of any Cleveland of that name."

It is suggested by other persons that there may be some technical confusion as to the name, and that there was a Rev. Fergus, but not a Rev. E. P. Cleveland in that vicinity, who might hope to be appointed.

Henry H. Carpenter of Illinois has been appointed confidential clerk and private secretary to the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Henry A. Newman of Missouri has been appointed Special Agent of Timber Depredations in the General Land-Office.

Henry Carpenter, Receiver of Public Moneys at Eureka, Nev., has resigned.

The Postmaster-General today appointed the following Postmasters in Illinois:

Henry Ellis at Barnhill, Wayne County, vice N. J. McColgan; Peter Meyer at Baxter, Clinton County, vice J. A. Clabaugh; Thomas Kerr at Milan, Rock Island County, vice R. B. Olmstead; Mrs. Lydia Livesay at Patoka, Marion County, vice M. McManley; Perianda Lewis at Bowensburg, Hancock County, vice D. Van Artsdalen; J. D. McClaren Jr. at Keysport, Clinton County, vice J. M. Davis.

Fourth class Postmasters were appointed today as follows:

California	1	Missouri	2
Indiana	2	New Mexico	21
Illinois	6	Ohio	5
Iowa	4	Tennessee	7
Idaho	2	Texas	21
Kentucky	6	Wisconsin	7
Kansas	2	Utah	1
Michigan	6	Wyoming	1
Minnesota	2		

CLAIMS OF PEORIA DISTILLERS.

The Peoria distillers who were assessed last July and August by the internal-revenue officers for the alleged use of barrels so constructed in the cooperage as to record by the system of gaging employed by the revenue officials less than their actual taxable contents are actively pressing claims for abatement. The actual assessments made against them were small in amount, being as follows:

Manhattan Distillery Company	$373
Great Western Distillery Company	55
Woolner Bros	1,079
Zell, Schwabacker & Co	143

But if the principle embodied in the assessment should be sustained the result may be further assessments to a much more serious amount. The applications for abatement are now under the consideration of the Solicitor of Internal Revenue, and will probably be acted upon in a few days. Mr. Easton of the Manhattan Distilling Company is here watching results.

NEW COMMITTEES.

The Caucus Committee appointed by the Republican caucus had an informal conference this evening to consider proposed changes in the rules. The general feeling seemed to be that the rules ought to be changed in at least two directions. A majority should have the right to control the business of the House, and legislation on appropriation bills should be prohibited. On the question of dividing the appropriation bills among the different committees different views were expressed. Nearly all the Republicans seem to favor the first two propositions, together with many Democrats. The contest over the rules will commence tomorrow, although if the proposed amendments are referred to committees the debate will not come on for several days.

The House Republicans have appointed the following Caucus Committee, which is to have charge of party questions during the Congress: Cannon of Illinois, Chairman; Ryan of Kansas, Hepburn of Iowa, McKinley of Ohio, Houk of Tennessee, Dingley of Maine, Rice of Massachusetts, Goff of West Virginia, Bingham of Pennsylvania, McKenna of California, and Burrows of Michigan.

The Speaker of the House today appointed the Committee on Mileage as follows: Rogers of Arkansas, Wellborn of Texas, Howard of Indiana, Ranney of Massachusetts, and Felton of Colorado.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The proof submitted in the Monroe Lode mining claim from Deadwood, Dak., pending an application and conflicting with a prior placer claim, has been approved by Acting-Secretary of the Interior Muldrow, it being held that the voluntary dismissal by the placer claimant of the suit instituted in court was an abandonment of the ground in conflict and a sufficient waiver of claim to the entire width applied for by the lode claimant, to authorize the issue of a patent accordingly. The decision is important, as it establishes a precedent in such cases.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

POST 28, G. A. R., ELECTION.

The annual election of officers of Post No. 28, G. A. R., took place last night in the Grand Army Hall. There were about 170 members present, and a great deal of interest was taken in the election, there being a lively contest for the office of Commander, the candidates for which were A. F. Walcott and W. S. Kaufman. A. F. Walcott was elected by a majority of three votes. The result was received with great cheering by his friends, and he returned thanks in a brief speech. The following is the list of officers for the year, to be installed the second Tuesday in January: Commander, A. F. Walcott; Senior Vice-Commander, H. S. Dietzsch; Junior Vice-Commander, H. E. Gerry; Quartermaster, M. V. Zimmerman; Officer of the Day, T. M. Beatty; Surgeon, R. S. Hall; Officer of the Guard, D. L. Marpool; Chaplain, W. S. G. Wing.

THE REFORM ALLIANCE.

A member of the Reform Alliance said to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday: "We are progressing nicely in the matter of organizing for a strong fight against saloonkeepers who persist in keeping their places open Sundays. But we wish to deal kindly with the saloonmen in the beginning, and tomorrow or next day we will send out appeals to saloonkeepers requesting them to close their places next Sunday. Should our warning not be heeded then you may look out for the opening gun of the war next Sunday. Some of our members were for 'sailing into' the saloon men at once, and, as they put it, 'knocking the evil squarely between the eyes with one blow.' This is all very well, but the majority thought it best to proceed with caution, so that when we brought offenders into court we would take good care to see that we left no loopholes for them to crawl through."

BAPTIST SOCIAL UNION.

The annual meeting of the Baptist Social Union took place last night at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The dining-hall was well filled. The program opened with music, followed by an invocation from the lips of the Rev. W. A. Wood. After supper the Schubert Quartet sang the "Tars' Song." The Rev. Drs. P. S. Henson and A. K. Parker, J. H. Hollister, M. D., President of the Congregational Club, and the Rev. Herrick Johnson, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian, made the speeches of the evening. E. Nelson Blake presented the report of the Nominating Committee, which was adopted: President, B. F. Jacobs; Vice-President, J. H. Chapman; Secretary, O. W. Barrett; Treasurer, John H. Leslie; Directors, E. P. Vining, C. V. L. Peters, A. E. Baldwin, William H. Holden, J. Badenoch Jr., E. A. Beach, and H. B. Brayton. After the installation of the officers the quartet closed the exercises with "The Fisher Boy."

TWO SUICIDES.

Pierce Corbett, a laborer 51 years old, living at No. 160 Ewing street, complained to his wife yesterday morning that he was not feeling well and said that he would go to bed. His wife soon after left the house, not returning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when she found Corbett lying dead on the bed, having shot himself in the right temple with a revolver. Corbett leaves three children.

George Kristefek, 16 years old, living at No. 759 Allport avenue, purposely shot himself in the breast while the other members of the family were away from home. His condition was discovered by his mother when she returned, and a doctor was called, who pronounced the wound fatal. There is no known reason for the action.

A RECEPTION TO COL. FREY.

Col. Emil Frey, the Minister of Switzerland to the United States, was given a reception by the Swiss residing in Chicago last night at Uhlich's Hall. A number of the Swiss organizations of this city participated. Col. Frey was once a resident of Chicago, and commanded the so-called Second Hecker Regiment during the Civil War. He has not been in Chicago since 1865, and he has at last followed the repeated invitation of his countrymen and friends here to pay them a visit. The reception afforded the occasion to renew many old-time acquaintances.

OVERCOME BY GAS.

James Hudson, an employé of the Consumers' Gas and Fuel Company was overcome by gas escaping from a meter which he was repairing in the store of Mr. Luetz, Nos. 19 and 21 North Clark street, and was taken to the Alexian Bros.' Hospital, where he died at 5:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

CUDMORE DOING NICELY.

The condition of James Cudmore, the fireman who was injured at the Cribben & Sexton fire, was greatly improved last night, and his recovery was thought probable.

A POSTMASTER ON TRIAL.

DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Postmaster Lytle and B. O. McReynolds, cashier of the Decatur National Bank, are now at Lewiston, Idaho, where they were called to testify against Hibbs, the ex-Postmaster at Lewiston, who defrauded the Government out of $25,000 to $35,000 by sending out fraudulent money orders to different post-offices in the country, and afterwards having the money taken out and placed to his credit in the banks. He got $400 out of the Decatur Post-Office and had it sent to him by the bank. He fled when his scheme was exposed and took refuge in Canada. He will be tried for forgery.

EVICTED OKLAHOMAITES.

WINFIELD, Kas., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The Oklahoma boomers are being removed by the United States troops from Oklahoma on the double-quick. The last of them will reach Arkansas City and Caldwell this week. The approach of winter finds them turned from their promised land, many of them without a dollar to support their families.

A NEW DEPOT AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Presidents and General Managers of the various railroads centering here today final action was taken towards the erection of a new union depot. Work will begin in the spring and the investment will be over $1,000,000.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Two of Milwaukee's Largest Flouring Mills Burned to the Ground.

The Loss Will Be Over $200,000—Several Firemen Were Seriously Injured.

Portion of an Indiana Town Destroyed—A Woolen Mill in Ashes—Other Blazes.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—A fire-alarm turned in from engine-house No. 2 (box No. 317) at 7 o'clock this morning, followed in quick succession by a second and then a general alarm, marked the beginning of the most disastrous fire that Milwaukee had experienced for over a year, as within two hours from that time two of her largest flouring-mills had been reduced to a mass of blackened ruins by the flames. When first seen a small blaze had broken through the roof of E. P. Allis & Co.'s Daisy Mill, and it was to this point, from the fifth floor, that the members of fire company No. 2, the first to reach the fire, directed their attention. No sooner had a stream been started than there was a terrific explosion, sending the roof of the mill skyward, and burying the firemen under portions of the brick wall, splintered timbers, spouts, and broken machinery. That portion of the mill was for several minutes filled with a thick, black smoke, through which forks of flame—evidently burning mill-dust—darted in every direction. When this had disappeared two firemen were found to be in an unconscious condition, and others injured to a greater or less extent. Michael Kuntz, foreman of company No. 2, was found to have been injured internally, aside from a crushed hip, broken limb, and severe cuts about the face and body. There is but slight hope of his recovery. He was immediately conveyed to his home on Third street, where he has a wife and four children. Herman Pritzlaff, pipeman, is believed to have been injured internally, having been knocked senseless by a heavy timber which struck him across the back. The injuries received by other firemen are severe, but not believed to be fatal.

Immediately after the explosion the flames spread at a frightful rate, and the entire building was soon enveloped in flame. Every engine but one of the entire City Fire Department had been called to the scene and was ready for action, but it was evident that the only serviceable work that could be done was to give attention to the large Empire Mill, adjoining the Daisy on the north. In doing this a score of firemen were compelled to take a position between the two buildings, where they were in imminent danger of being crushed by the falling of the Daisy's wall, which was certain to come. This dreaded moment was foretold by the loosening of several brick, and the firemen, dropping hose, ladders, and other implements, scrambled clear of the toppling wall as it came crashing to the frozen ground. A chill of horror seized the thousands of spectators, who believed it impossible that the firemen could have escaped being crushed to death. But as if by a miracle it was found, when the dust and smoke had cleared away, that not one had been injured to any serious extent. The collapse of the Daisy Mill made work by the fire department upon the Empire much more difficult, and had the interior of that structure been of cotton and powder the flames could not have spread much more rapidly, and there was soon nothing left of that magnificent structure but the bare walls. These, it is believed, can be made serviceable should the mill be rebuilt. At 8:30 the fire was so near under control that there was no further fear of its spreading to adjoining property.

Owners, firemen, workmen, and all are alike puzzled to account for the fire's origin. The most plausible theory is that advanced by Louis Hurd, part owner of the Daisy, who said: "Our mill had been shut down a little after 4 o'clock Monday afternoon, and the fires drawn from the boilers that needed repairs might be made to several defective flues. I am satisfied the fire did not originate from an overheated journal, from spontaneous combustion, or anything of that sort, but that a spark from the Empire's smokestack must have blown in at the window of our smut-room, and in that manner generated the fire. Had we been running this could not have occurred, as a spark would have been blown away with the smut rather than drawn into the room." This theory is scouted by the owners of the Empire. Mr. Seamans said: "The fact that it was snowing at the time is sufficient evidence that the fire could not have started in this way. The cinders could not have lived after leaving the stack."

The Daisy flouring-mill, which was acknowledged by millers to be the model establishment of its kind in the Northwest, and was the first in the country to adopt the roller-process of grinding wheat and middlings, was owned by E. P. Allis and Louis Hurd, under the firm name of E. P. Allis & Co., and with machinery and fixtures was valued at $100,000. The insurance is $50,000 on building and machinery and $5,000 on stock. The mill will be rebuilt.

The Empire Mill was owned by S. H. Seamans and Casper M. Sanger, under the firm name of S. H. Seamans & Co. The building was erected in 1846 by M. B. and J. W. Medbury and J. A. Hoover at a cost of $45,000. It was burned the morning of Dec. 25, 1863, and was rebuilt. S. H. Seamans bought the property in 1863, and in 1880 Mr. Sanger bought out the Medburys' interest. The building was 45x55 feet, three and one-half stories high, stone, with a brick-veneered addition used as a warehouse, 55x75 feet. The building had been entirely rebuilt and refitted, representing an investment of $75,000. The capacity of the Empire Mill was 480 to 500 barrels daily. The insurance is $20,000 on building and machinery and $5,000 on stock. Mr. Seamans said today that the matter of rebuilding had not been considered. Each mill employed twenty-five to fifty men.

Following is a list of the companies with which the Daisy Mill was insured, together with the several amounts held by each on building and machinery:

Ætna	$ 7,500	Milwaukee Mec'nics'	$ 2,000
Millers' National	5,000	Germania of N. Y.	2,000
North British	2,500	Phenix of N. Y.	1,500
Springfield	2,50	Glens Falls	1,500
Detroit	2,500	F. Ins. Association	1,000
Pennsylvania	2,500	Hecla of Wisconsin	1,000
Phenix of England	2,500	New Hampshire	1,000
Transatlantic	2,50	Concordia	1,000
Niagara	2,50	St. Paul	1,000
Hamburg	2,50	Millers' Mut. of Wis.	1,000
Bremen	2,50	Allemania of Pa.	1,000
Providence, Was't'n	2,50	F.I.Co.ofC.ofPhila.	1,000
North American	2,50		
Union of California	2,50	Total	$55,000

Aside from the above there is an insurance on stock as follows:

Millers' Mut. of Wis.	$1,000	Allemania of Pa.	$1,000
Germania, Milw'kee.	2,000	F.I.Co.ofCo.ofPhila.	1,000

The insurance on the Empire Mill was placed in a Chicago agency.

[Mr. Mitchell of the firm of Mitchell & Watson, insurance agents who placed the insurance on the Empire Mill, was seen at his home at Evanston by a TRIBUNE reporter, but for some reason, which he curtly refused to make public, peremptorily declined furnishing the list of interested companies.]

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 8.—A fire broke out at 12 o'clock last night in the Village of Fort Branch, Gibson County, on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railway, which proved quite destructive. It started in the Grand Army of the Republic Hall, opposite the depot, and burned that building, valued at $1,500; Leffler's saloon, valued at $500; Latbain's drug-store, $1,350; Beloit's saloon, $1,800; Rodman's grocery-store, $6,000; and Biel's depot hotel, $3,000. Total loss, $15,000. Rodman's store and stock were insured for $3,500; Latbain's stock for $900, and there was insurance on the depot hotel. The depot and surrounding buildings were saved with difficulty. This is the first serious fire that Fort Branch has suffered.

GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 8.—The works of the Galesburg Pressed-Brick & Tile Company, just east of this city, were damaged by fire last night to the amount of $20,000. The fire originated in the dry-room. The insurance is $13,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The Westfield Woolen Mills burned tonight. Loss, $10,000 above insurance.

RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—A fire in Haynes, Spencer & Co.'s large warehouse during the late hours of last night and the early hours of this morning damaged them about $10,000; the Richmond Plating Company for $2,500 to $5,000, to be determined by the condition of the machinery; the Shumard Sash-Balance Company about the former amount, and the Eureka Skate Company about $500. Haynes, Spencer & Co., manufacturers of church and school furniture, had $2,000 insurance in each of the following companies: Traders' of Chicago, Insurance Company of North America, the Hartford, Western of Toronto, and Orient of Hartford. Also $1,000 in each of the following: Pennsylvania of Philadelphia, Fireman's Fund of California, Phenix of Brooklyn, German of Pittsburg, British American of Toronto, Fire Insurance Company of London, Milwaukee Mecanics', Citizens' of Pittsburg, New York Alliance, Buffalo German, and German of Peoria. Also $1,500 in the Home of California, and $200 in the North British and Mercantile. The Richmond Plating Company had $2,000 in the North British and the Liverpool, London, and Glasgow. The Shumard Sash-Balance Company had $1,000 in the National of Hartford. The Eureka Skate Company had $1,000 in the Niagara of New York.

A CHAIN OF DISASTERS.

TWO FREIGHT-TRAINS COLLIDE WITH FATAL RESULTS—MORE VICTIMS AT THE CROTON AQUEDUCT—A MINE ACCIDENT.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 8.—Near Dennison, O., last night, two Pan-Handle freight-trains collided, demolishing both engines and six cars, and almost instantly killing Brakeman William Knouse of Venango, Pa. Three of the wrecked cars contained live stock, which was nearly all killed. The accident was the result of a misunderstanding of orders. Engineers Thomas Cavitt and William White and Fireman William Frye were seriously but it is thought not fatally injured. The loss will amount to several thousand dollars.

MERRIT'S CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Two more victims are added to the long list of unfortunates who have met their death at the new Croton aqueduct works at this place. Both were instantly killed this morning while at work near the head of the tunnel. One of the unfortunates is Herbert Farrington, a young man, and the manner of his death was most horrible. He had just descended shaft No. 4 and was preparing to go to work when a huge fragment of rock becoming detached from the roof of the tunnel fell upon his head, crushing him into a shapeless mass. The other victim met his death in the tunnel at a point known as Zero, within a short distance of Croton Lake. His name has not been ascertained. Since the construction of the aqueduct began thirty-eight men have lost their lives in connection therewith.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 8.—A special from Piedmont, W. Va., says an accident occurred at the Hampshire coal mines, near that place, yesterday, by which two men were killed and another severely injured. A party of five miners were drawing the pillars in one room of the mine to let down the roof coal, and when the mass fell three of them were caught beneath it. Edward Brown, aged 28 years, and John Sultzer, aged 67 years, were instantly killed. Charles Sultzer, son of John Sultzer, was so badly injured that his recovery is considered doubtful. All are married and have families.

DOCTORS DISAGREE,

AND ONE OF THEM COMES OUT $10,000 AHEAD WITH THE AID OF A JURY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—An interesting suit for damages was concluded today with the prompt return by the jury of the largest verdict for damages ever recorded in that court. It was really a fight between the allopath and homeopath schools of medicine in this State, and the latter won. Henry W. Taylor of Terre Haute, a homeopath, was arrested two or three years ago at the instance of Dr. Harrison J. Rice of Rockville on the charge of criminal malpractice resulting in the death of Mrs. Nevins of Parke County. An examination showed no ground whatever for the charge, and Taylor began suit for $50,000 damages for malicious prosecution. Dr. Rice is one of the oldest and wealthiest practitioners in Western Indiana, and the case was bitterly contested, the members of the two schools loyally supporting their representatives. The jury was out only ten minutes, and their verdict was for the plaintiff, assessing his damages at $10,000.

GEN. HUIDEKOPER.

A CHAT ABOUT HIS REMOVAL FROM THE PHILADELPHIA POST-OFFICE.

Gen. H. I. Huidekoper, who was removed from the Postmastership at Philadelphia Nov. 30, was in the city yesterday. Speaking of his removal he said he would not have minded it so much if he had had an official notification, but to have his successor walk into his office with a commission he had carried in his pocket for two weeks, the General remarked, was rather a severe blow to his dignity, and a shabby treatment he did not believe he deserved. He said he understood that Gen. Logan would espouse his cause in the Senate in opposing the confirmation of his successor.

Gen. Huidekoper's term expired last January, when he was reappointed by President Arthur, his commission being withheld for some time, so he claims, by Postmaster-General Hatton on account of his not being sufficiently a partisan. Garrity, who succeeds him, has been for two years past the Chairman of the Democratic City Central Committee, and his appointment was a triumph of the Randall faction.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The Revenue Commission reconvened this afternoon, but took no decisive action on any subject. The proposition to tax elevators one cent per bushel on their capacity was informally discussed.

The Secretary of State today issued licenses of incorporation to the following stock companies:

The Taxpayers' Association at Chicago; capital stock, $500; to protect the interests of taxpayers; incorporators, William H. Swift, David Campbell, and M. C. Sabin.

The Chicago Endolithic Company; capital stock, $100,000; for manufacturing colors or designs in marble, wood, ivory, and other materials; incorporators, James M. Forbes, Henry K. Aiken, and C. C. Hughes.

The Williams Commission Company at Chicago; capital stock, $60,000; incorporators, John H. Wightman, L. A. Hartman, and David Stormont.

The Cline Manufacturing Company at Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; to manufacture iron and tin goods; incorporators, Levi Cline, Wallace L. DeWolf, and Samuel W. Cline.

The Eureka Shoe Manufacturing Company at Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; incorporators, Charles Osmer, Charles F. Wilkens, and William T. Underwood.

The White Light Company at Chicago; capital stock, $40,000; to manufacture lamps and stoves and fixtures; incorporators, Elias Beach, Eugene M. Dunbar, and John D. Bancroft.

The Chicago School of Languages; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, Henry Cohn, L. A. Cohn, and Lucy A. Carpenter.

The Kloess Brick and Coal Company at Belleville; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, John Kloess, Louis Kloess, and John J. Kloess.

The Herren und Damen Kranken-Unterstuetzungs-Verein, von Town of Lake; not for profit; for the mutual benefit of its members and benevolence; incorporators, Jacob Ludwig, Stephen Kolb, Louise Ludwig, John Simmet, and Margaretha Ludwig.

CALLING SPARKS TO TIME.

HURON, Dak., Dec. 8.—The following explains itself:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—*Dear Sir:* I am in receipt of yours of Nov. 25. My attention had already been called to the extraordinary conduct of Commissioner Sparks before its receipt. We shall certainly give his case a fair consideration. The tendency will be to confirm appointments the result of resignation or expiration of term. The Eastern press is full of just such complaints as made by you, and will no doubt receive the serious consideration of the Senate. Yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

To F. L. Ferris, Redfield, Dak.

This letter from Senator Sherman was drawn out by a complaint by Mr. Ferris of Commissioner Sparks' rulings on entries of the public lands.

TROUBLED BY A WILD BEAST.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Farmers living in the neighborhood of Sinai, Anderson County, are scouring the woods in search of a wild beast, supposed to a panther, that has been carrying off pigs and sheep from the farms in that vicinity for the last three days, and which attacked Levi Taylor, a farmer, burying its fangs in his shoulder and its claws severely lacerating his neck. A party of farmers armed themselves and went upon a hunt for the beast, and the dogs had just struck a trail, when C. W. De Witt caught his foot under a root and fell. His gun was discharged, and the contents entered the back of Mr. William Bullock, who was mortally wounded. This ended the hunt, and the panther is still at large.

IOWA SUPREME COURT.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court opened the December term in this city today. The following cases were decided:

N. Carnett vs. Phenix Insurance Company, appellant; from Decatur; reversed.

H. Y. Webster vs. Continental Insurance Company of New York, appellant; from Audubon; reversed.

John B. Cook vs. R. J. Hamilton, appellant; from Calhoun; affirmed.

L. W. Nomes vs. Sarah Nomes, appellant; from Webster; affirmed.

Nelson T. Burroughs vs. George and Anna Saterlee, appellant; from Buena Vista; affirmed.

A BIG THEATRE.

A theatre with a seating capacity of 20,000 is projected at New Orleans.

THE SEWERAGE PROBLEM

The Solution Does Not Require a Blanket-Mortgage Municipal Drainage District.

The West Fork Current Should Be Turned into the Desplaines Channel.

Let the Limestone Backbone Then Be Blasted—Simple and Inexpensive.

The Mayor did well Monday night when he vetoed the improvident and foolish scheme of the Council to create a miscellaneous commission of five men to investigate and report on the water and sewerage problem of Chicago. All the objections made by the Mayor were well taken and pertinent, and the only cause for surprise is that they had not occurred to the Council before that wise and august body committed itself to so absurd a scheme. The Mayor is right in advocating the appointment of one competent engineer, one of the best who can be found for such work, at a salary which will command the services of a first-class man, with a consulting engineer to assist. That is commission enough. All additional members, like too many cooks, will simply help to spoil the broth.

THE MAYOR'S MESS.

But, having said this much, the Mayor proceeded to make a mess of the subject, showing that he had not given it very much study. In referring to the different plans for getting rid of the sewage so as not to contaminate the water-supply, any one of which he said would cost millions, he observed that none of them could be paid for by current taxation, even after legislative authority had been given to levy taxes for such a purpose. Then he continued, advocating the organization of a new municipal drainage district by which there might be incurred a bonded debt of 5 per cent on the valuation of all the property in the territory within such a district, which he wants to have consist of the City of Chicago and a portion of the adjoining suburbs. In support of this scheme for the issuing of twenty or thirty millions of bonds on the property of the city, he cited the case of Boss Shepherd of Washington, who was charged with fostering rings. The Mayor remarked that "the wounds left by the rings have nearly healed over, and beautiful Washington is reaping the harvest planted by his public spirit," and held that up as a justification for a similar era of profligacy in Chicago when dealing with the water and sewerage questions. He seemed to intimate that Chicagoans could well stand being robbed and cheated and having a bonded debt piled on them for the sake of the improvements that would be eventually secured for the city through a new scheme, whatever it might be, of a water-supply and sewerage drainage.

WASHINGTON'S EXAMPLE.

Now the fact is that the schemes of Boss Shepherd did not beautify the City of Washington. Millions of dollars were spent in grading streets and spreading over them a paste called asphalt. Not a square yard of that paste remains. Much of the grading had to be done over again. Many, perhaps a majority, of the wild schemes of robbery which the boss and his confederates conceived were abandoned. In the meanwhile the city was sunk in debt, the official classes were corrupt and profligate, and finally Congress was obliged to come forward and rescue what was left to the taxpayers by abolishing Boss Shepherd and his city government. From that day to this there has been no home-rule in Washington. The cost of the boss' carnival was the forfeiture of independent municipal government and the appointment by the President of a Board of Commissioners to replace the old system of municipal government of which Shepherd and his ring were at the head. It has cost the Government of the United States several millions of dollars to pay its portion of the robberies. Three-sixty-five per cent bonds to the amount of $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 had to be issued, guaranteed by the National Government, to pay off the municipal indebtedness which was weighing upon the city. The taxpayers are still paying from year to year the interest on these bonds, and the debt itself is fastened upon them like an incubus. After the city charter was forfeited and home rule abolished, and Federal Commissioners were appointed to take possession of the city, the real improvement of Washington began. The streets were then properly graded, properly paved, cleaned and kept clean; hundreds of thousands of trees were planted all over the city to embellish it; fountains were erected; a better sewerage system was carried out; a better water system was devised; the public squares were ornamented with statuary; and all which makes Washington at this time an inviting and beautiful city to live in or to visit was the work of the Federal Commissioners appointed under an act of Congress to replace the robbers whose extravagant management is now held up to admiration by the acting Mayor of Chicago.

A PRACTICAL SOLUTION.

Now, the solution of this drainage and water problem in Chicago is no mystery for a practical man. It consists first and foremost in providing a better outlet for the sewage of the city than that afforded by the Illinois & Michigan Canal between Bridgeport and Lockport. It has been shown in the columns of THE TRIBUNE that if the limestone ledge, which rises to the surface about two miles this side of Lemont and extends within two or three miles of Lockport, a distance of about eight miles, over which backbone of limestone the Desplaines River now flows, were cut down to the proper depth, and a channel made through that stone of proper width, the sewerage problem would be practically solved. If the bed of the river were lowered say ten feet in a channel say 100 feet wide to begin with, the excavation would represent the removal of 1,750,000 cubic yards of rock cutting, which, at the large price of $1 a yard, would cost $1,750,000. Such a channel as that, providing for a proper fall of the water, would carry off over 150,000 cubic feet of water per minute, or between four and five times as much as the canal ordinarily discharges. This flow, too, would be in addition to the capacity of the canal. The canal is cut through the land lying alongside the river a depth of eight or ten feet before it reaches the level of the bed of the Desplaines River. So that there was an unnecessary cut of ten feet through not following the river-bed when the canal was constructed. However, that blunder cannot now be corrected or undone, but in the future enlargement of the sewerage outlet it need not be repeated. The river itself, running over this limestone ledge, between the neighborhood of Lemont and Lockport, follows the lowest ground, and has worn and washed away a portion of the rock. Hence it is that the excavation of 1,750,000 cubic yards in the bed of the river would sink a channel 100 feet wide and six or seven feet below the level of the lake or of the water in the adjoining canal, because there is abundant fall between the end of the rock cutting and Lockport to give the bottom of the canal the proper inclination; and a very rapid current could be discharged through such a channel as is here indicated. From the point where the limestone rock rises, two miles this side of Lemont, to Summit, where the Desplaines River, coming down from the north, strikes the canal, a distance of twelve miles, there would practically be little or no excavation of the river required. Its channel is found to be as deep as the bottom of the canal at the present time—that is, some six feet below the lake.

FEW OBSTACLES.

Nothing intervenes in that twelve miles except some mud-bars and shallow places. Little or no rock has been found in that distance, and if the excavation were gouged out across the limestone backbone the wash of the water through the Desplaines would clean out its channel very speedily to the depth of five or six feet below the lake level.

Then the water from the West Fork of the South Branch would flow into the Desplaines River, and not, as at the present time, the water of the Desplaines flow over into the Chicago River. The drainage then would be through the West Fork into the Desplaines River, it being lower than the West Fork by five or six feet, and there would be a rush of water down the bed of the Desplaines to the rock cutting, across the obstruction referred to, and the full stream of 150,000 cubic yards a minute would be discharged down the rapids past Lockport.

NOT A SERIOUS JOB.

Now this is not a very serious job. The rock-cutting would probably cost not exceeding $1,500,000, and then a quarter of a million more will pay for dredging out the mud or the bars between Lemont and Summit in the river bed, which averages 200 feet in width; thus making a magnificent channel and furnishing twenty miles complete of a grand sewer for Chicago up to Summit. There will also be a channel completed through the South Branch to Summit by way of the West Fork and the Ogden and Wentworth ditch, whose waters would then flow west and south.

If the next Legislature would authorize the City of Chicago to levy $1,000,000 a year taxes for the enlargement and deepening of the sewerage outlet, in two years all the work above described would be paid for forever. No $20,000,000 or $30,000,000 would have to be squandered on some unnecessary plan such as the Acting-Mayor seems to foreshadow; and no blanket mortgage for millions would have to be clapped on all the property of Chicago. In this case neither the present nor the future generation would have its property burdened by the blanket mortgage of these bonds, nor would their pockets be depleted by an annual levy of $1,000,000 for interest. When the time came that Chicago required a larger outflow of water than could pass through the 100-foot channel, six feet deep, as described, plus the discharge of the canal, which need not be interfered with, all that will be required will be to enlarge this cut in the channel of the river across the limestone backbone to the width of the river, or about 200 feet. The depth of the cut might be made ten feet below the level of the lake.

A BROAD CHANNEL.

Then a channel 200 feet wide through the rock carrying ten feet of water, which would be about 2,000,000 cubic feet an hour, would be ample to carry off the sewage of Chicago until the city and its suburbs surpassed the population of London. Beyond that period the present generation need borrow no trouble. This further enlargement would cost but a few millions of dollars. The brickmakers, as THE TRIBUNE has frequently stated, if properly encouraged, and not repressed and snubbed as at present by the Canal Board, would excavate a channel from 150 to 200 feet wide from Bridgeport to Lemont through the clay bed across the prairie, if it is deemed policy to extend a ship canal in that direction that far, without $1 cost to the taxpayers. So that nearly one-third of the entire distance between Chicago and Lockport would be completed by the brickmakers in a short time if they were only permitted to do it. And there the canal might be taken into the river, following the 200-foot channel until the outcropping of the limestone was reached, and further following the 100-foot channel until such time as it was enlarged and deepened in the manner described above.

Practically that is all there is of the sewerage problem. It can be answered probably by the expenditure of less money than was laid out between 1866 and 1870 in enlarging and deepening the present canal. There would remain to be considered the question of additional tunnels under the lake to bring in more water, and additional tunnels under the city to carry that water where it would do the most good. There is certainly local talent enough in Chicago to plan and construct these works, and the money to complete them can be obtained from the water fund and a mild tax which the Legislature might permit the city to levy for the purpose. Thus, when one applies the rule of common sense, the whole thing becomes plain and inexpensive. It requires to carry it out no new-fangled scheme of a municipal drainage district for the purpose of issuing $20,000,000 or $30,000,000 in bonds as suggested by the Mayor—a taxeating scheme to ruin the value of property and destroy the future prosperity of the city, and to increase the means of a few jobbers, speculators, and politicians. So endeth this lesson.

NEWS ABOUT TOWN.

EX-CLERK CLINGEN STILL EXPLAINING.

Clerk Clingen spent the morning at the office of City-Attorney Washburne, as usual, and made some more "explanations" and took memorandums of some more queer cases with a view of straightening them out. He has made very poor progress in that direction so far. His statement that it was the custom of the Judges to erase figures on the dockets is denied by them. Justice Kersten puts down the fine in pencil, and if he changes it he erases the figures with a rubber and writes in the amount. He keeps his records locked up, and even the clerk cannot get at them in his absence. Justice White draws his pen across the original figures when he reduces a fine, which is but seldom, and writes the final figures above the others, and "Fine reduced" on the line. Clerk La Buy used to scratch out the fine and insert the substitute. Clerk Sheridan of the West Twelfth Street Court erases the original figures with a knife "to make the sheet look neat," but Justice Ingersoll always makes an alteration by running his pen through the fine.

DIPHTHERIA NOT INCREASING.

There is no way of finding out how many cases of diphtheria have occurred in this city since Nov. 1, as, it not being a contagious disease, physicians are not obliged to report cases to the Health Department. Since Nov. 1 there have been ninety deaths, which would indicate between 300 and 400 cases.

"We have just about as much diphtheria," said Commissioner De Wolf, "as in 1883, but not more than half as much as last year. There has not been a winter for several years past when we have not had more than this winter. The death-rate from the disease last year was double what it is now. I am not at all alarmed. It is due to the largeness of the city and the crowding of the people."

One of the Tenement-House Inspectors said nearly all the cases occurred among the Bohemians, Poles, and Scandinavians in localities where they were crowded together. In almost every instance the inspectors found that, in houses where the disease appeared, there was bad plumbing, bad sewerage, and lack of ventilation.

THE LOST JEWEL.

A STORY OF GEORGE IV. AND MRS. FITZ HERBERT—WHAT THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON DISCOVERED.

Mary Frampton's Journal: On the death of George IV. in 1830 some jewels and trinkets were directed to be given to Miss Seymour (then Mrs. Damer); among others was the counterpart of a kind of brooch, containing a miniature of George IV. set with a diamond instead of a glass. The diamond had been cut in half, and the other part, set in the same way, contained a miniature of Mrs. Fitz Herbert herself. Great search was made at the Windsor for this valuable jewel, but without success. Rundell & Bridge, who had the setting of the two articles, were employed with others to examine, but in vain, and all hope of regaining the lost treasure was at an end.

Some time afterward the Duke of Wellington, when one evening sitting next to Mrs. Damer, said to her, with some hesitation, "I dare say you may like to know something of the lost jewel;" but added, "perhaps I had better not tell you." She pressed him, however, to continue, when the Duke proceeded to state, with some confusion, that in his office as First Lord of the Treasury it had been his duty to remain till the very last with the body of the King, who had given him strict injunctions not to leave it, and had desired to be buried with whatever ornaments might be upon his person at the time of his death. The Duke was quite alone with the body then lying in an open coffin, and his curiosity being excited by seeing a small jewel banging round the neck of the King, he was tempted to look at it, when he found that it was the identical portrait of Mrs. Fitz Herbert, covered with the diamond for which the unsuccessful search had been made. The Duke added, "I leave it to you to communicate this or not to Mrs. Fitz Herbert, as you may think best for her."

As Mrs. Fitz Herbert scarcely ever alluded to her former connection with George IV., Mrs. George Dawson Damer doubted as to the propriety of naming this to her; but one day, when the conversation between them led that way, she ventured to tell the discovery. Mrs. Fitz Herbert made no observation, but some large tears fell from her eyes.

HANGED BY UNKNOWN PARTIES.

WELLINGTON, Kas., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Last night a man named Frank Noyes was enticed from his home in Caldwell, this county, and this morning his body was found hanging to a beam across a high gateway near the stock-yards. The cause of the murder is not known. Some think that it was done by parties with whom Noyes was associated in some crime for fear of his turning State's evidence. He was what is generally called a hard case, having been recently engaged in running a "blind tiger," or whisky joint. The Coroner's jury at last accounts had not returned a verdict, but were investigating the affair.

THE WILSON-MOEN MYSTERY.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 8.—The jury in the Wilson-Moen case disagreed.

[Wilson sued Moen to recover $80,000, which he claimed the latter owed him as a balance of $100,000. Moen, it was alleged, promised Wilson the sum of $100,000 to help him in defending two suits for breach of promise of marriage, but only paid $20,000. Why Moen, who is the wealthy barbwire manufacturer, should give Wilson any money at all is a mystery, but that the young man has some strange hold upon him was quite apparent.]

UMBRELLA HANDLES.

African cat's-eyes, set in silver, and Vienna crocodile-skin of the color of old ivory, make the most fashionable umbrella-handles in London just at this moment.

THE TERRIBLE WEATHER.

A General Snow or Rain Storm Prevalent Throughout the Northwest.

The Chester (Ill.) Penitentiary Visited by a Fearful Cyclone, Doing Much Damage.

Slush, Slippery Sidewalks, and Abundance of Rain Encountered by Chicago Pedestrians.

CHESTER, Ill., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—A fearful cyclone, traveling from the southwest, struck the Southern Illinois Penitentiary about 4 o'clock this afternoon, and inflicted serious damage on the institution and injured some of its inmates. The wind, moving with fearful velocity, first struck the Warden's house, tearing away the roof covering the chapel. It also carried away part of the roof of the cell-house. The massive stone buildings first struck broke the force to a certain extent, but passing on it took a part of the roof from the shoe-shop. All the smaller buildings in the yard were unroofed. The stockade was badly demolished, the guard-houses were blown from it, and Capt. A. J. Nichols, on duty in one of the boxes, was badly hurt by being blown from his post. The house of Col. Bob Weston, just outside the prison fence, was struck and badly demolished, but none of the inmates were hurt. Joseph Villmore, a life convict, was blown against a wall while crossing the yard and had a leg broken. A United States man from Texas by the name of Wilkinson was struck by a falling chimney and it, is said, fatally injured. The new State shop in process of construction, was blown down. The damage at the prison will reach into the thousands. Nothing has been heard from the country in the path of the storm.

ELSEWHERE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—An uninterrupted storm has existed in this section during the entire day. Early in the morning a severe snow-storm set in, continuing until late in the afternoon, when it changed to sleet and rain. Tonight there is a lowering in temperature, with the storm still in progress. Railway officials report the same condition along their respective lines, which cover every section of Wisconsin. Thus far the regular moving of trains has been but slightly interfered with.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 8.—Reports at the signal office show that the storm which came upon St. Paul this morning has been general throughout the country, extending from Chicago to the Rockies and from Duluth to Omaha. The local weather report shows light snows, with the thermometer at 3° above zero.

DETROIT, Minn., Dec. 8.—Three Grosse Point fishermen went out in a rowboat yesterday to take up the last fish nets of the season. The gale came on and the men did not return, and during the night a thin ice formed along the shore. When day broke this morning the men were seen in a boat about three-quarters of a mile out. They could not row in on account of the ice. Efforts were made to push a boat out from the shore on runners, but the ice was too thin. Some of the villagers then drove to Detroit and endeavored to charter a tug to go to the rescue, but all the harbor tugs are laid up and out of commission. At last accounts no tug had been found. John Vernier, Charles Renaud, and Victor Bousan are the names of the men.

LAKE CITY, Minn., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Lake Pepin is frozen over, and people crossed on foot today for the first time this fall. In 1884 foot-crossing occurred for the first time Nov. 18 and with teams Dec. 13.

ROCHESTER, Minn., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—A heavy snow-storm has prevailed in this part of the State since an early hour this morning. It has reached a depth of eight inches on a level.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—A very severe and damaging sleet-storm prevailed here last night and this forenoon. A steady rain has prevailed to a late hour tonight.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The first snow of the season has fallen to a depth of four inches, and, with a strong wind, is drifting badly. The temperature is at zero.

THE DAY IN CHICAGO.

A more utterly detestable day than yesterday, more painful and ludicrous mishaps on the treacherous sidewalks, more decided female expletives, and more unmistakable masculine curses have rarely been experienced or heard in Chicago. The snow, which fell heavily during the morning, yielded to a dull mist during the early forenoon, and a steady, drizzling, drenching rain took the control shortly after midday. The snow which had been hardened by the steady tramp of pedestrians was soon welded into a compact sheet of ice by the heavy fall of rain, that defied the progress of mankind. The trusty rubbers, which generally make their owner as surefooted as a mule, were of no account against yesterday's ice-fields. They would take no more hold on the pavements than ordinary shoe-leather, and continual slipping, sliding, sprawling, and stretching out at full length were the order of the day. If Solomon's adage that the "wicked stand in slippery places" is to be unquestionably believed, then Chicago has no need for a visit from Sam Jones, for her sidewalks would cry out for a testimony to the thousands of righteous who found a refuge from the icy fiend on their bosom. Fewer wicked, according to this scriptural standard, could be seen on the streets of Chicago yesterday than Lot could find of righteous in the entire Cities of the Plain. Men, women, and children of all ages and conditions floundered and struggled about in the icy sea, and only the few succeeded in reaching their haven without mishap. Towards evening a deep sheet of water covered the slippery coating underneath, and he who fell—and his number was legion—sent up a cloud of spray over his unfortunate neighbors. It was an excellent day for picking up new acquaintances, and the heart of many a young man is fluttering today as he thinks of the smile and thanks he received from some fair sprawler whom he rescued from a watery grave. To others the recollections are of an opposit character, and many sore bones and doctors' bills will mark yesterday's thaw. In places where there were ovens of bakeries or furnaces beneath the sidewalks locomotion was greatly simplified, and it is a serious question, worthy of the attention of our municipal rulers, whether an ordinance should not be passed providing for the placing of such under sidewalks. Great delay was experienced in transit on the West Side cars during the evening from the complete blocking up of the patent switches at such points as the corners of Madison and Halsted streets and Halsted and Harrison streets. The cars, to which crowds were hanging on like swarms of bees, were delayed for half an hour at a time. Should matters continue today as yesterday, or frost again set in, there should be lively work for the unemployed. The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 25°; 9 a. m., 26°; 10 a. m., 28°; 11 a. m., 28°; 12 m., 28°; 1 p. m., 30°; 3 p. m., 34°; 6 p. m., 35°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.24; 6 p. m., 28.93.

MORE SLUSH EXPECTED.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, snow and rain, wind shifting to north and west, generally colder, rising preceded in eastern portion by falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, snow or rain, followed by fair weather, north to west winds, higher barometer, generally colder.

For the Missouri Valley, fair weather in northern portion, local snows, followed by fair weather in southern portion, north to west winds, nearly stationary followed by slight rise in temperature.

Cautionary signals continue at stations on the lakes.

For Chicago and vicinity for thirty-two hours from 1 a. m., rain or snow, followed by colder, clearing weather.

[The following telegram was received from Washington at the Signal Service office in Chicago at midnight. It scarcely agrees with the prediction of another slushy day: "Hoist cold-wave signals. The temperature will fall from 15 to 25° in the next thirty-two hours.]

HE KILLED TWO DEPUTY MARSHALS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—A Deputy United States Marshal learned today from Jennie Jackson, who resided in Sumner County some years ago, that A. J. Bradley, father of John H. Bradley, who is now serving a term of twelve years in the Chester (Ill.) Penitentiary for murdering Deputy-Marshal Miller, told her that John Bradley was one of a party of four that killed Deputy-Marshal Seagroves four years ago. John Bradley, she says, borrowed from his father a pistol with which to kill Seagroves.

THE MORMON EXCITEMENT.

A WILD RUMOR THAT A GENTILE JUROR WAS ASSASINATED—MAYOR SPARK SAYS ALL IS SERENE AT SALT LAKE CITY.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Wild rumors were circulated on the streets here today that Judge Fowler, a prominent Gentile jurist of Salt Lake City, had been assasinated, and that the Mormons were tearing up the track between Salt Lake City and Ogden. Telegrams received at military and Union Pacific headquarters denied both reports. Nothing new seems to be transpiring in the army of this department, and affairs at the post have resumed their wonted quiet aspect. It is learned that the battery of the Fifth Artillery which left here will remain permanently at Fort Douglas, near Salt Lake City. This battery is of light cannon, and its splendid equipment and discipline have made it the pride of the department. It is eminently fitted for street-riot service, and is considered exactly what Gen. McCook needs at Fort Douglas.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—Delegate Caine has received the following telegram:

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 7.—*The Hon. John T. Caine, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:* We understand that representations have been made to President Cleveland that there is danger of an uprising on the part of the Mormons here; that the property and lives of non-Mormons are insecure; and that military protection is required. The City Council is making an official investigation, and has invited the Federal and military officials and all others having information bearing on the matter to appear and testify. The investigation has proceeded far enough to demonstrate the utter falsity of the rumors, and that no foundation exists for them in fact. A battery of artillery arrived from Omaha today, and a company of troops is quartered in the city, ostensibly to protect citizens and property. Represent the matter fully to President Cleveland immediately, stating that no excitement exists and that these measures are uncalled for and entirely unnecessary. The property and personal safety of all citizens are perfectly secure. JAMES SHARP, Mayor, Salt Lake City, Utah.

"I have had no advices from Salt Lake within the last twelve hours that would lead me to think the situation is in any way changed," said Gen. Schofield to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday. "I see by the dispatches that a blizzard is raging out there, and that every one is staying indoors. Perhaps this is providential."

THE WEATHER.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8—10 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named;

Place of observation.	Hight of barometer	Thermometer	Direction of wind	State of weather.	Rainfall during last 8 hrs.
Albany	30.14	28	S.	Sleety	.02
Alpena, Mich	29.71	18	S. W.	Clear	....
New York	30.17	36	S. E.	Cloudy	....
Bismarck, Dak	30.17	5	N. W.	Clear	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.81	33	S. E.	Sleety	.09
Cairo, Ill	29.40	57	S.	Lt. rain.	.86
Cheyenne, Wyo	30.09	17	N.	Clear	....
Chicago	29.44	38	N.	Lt. rain.	.78
Cincinnati, O	29.61	55	S. E.	Fair	.07
Cleveland, O	29.65	38	S.	Clear	.33
Deadwood, Dak	....	....	....	....	....
Boston, Mass	30.21	31	S. W.	Cloudy	*—
Denver, Colo	30.18	31	N. E.	Cloudy	....
Des Moines, Ia	29.61	16	N. E.	Cloudy	*—
Detroit, Mich	29.64	37	E.	Lt. rain.	.20
Dodge City, Kas	....	....	....	....	....
Duluth, Minn	29.87	12	S. E.	Clear	.01
Little Rock, Ark	29.43	53	N. W.	Cloudy	....
Escanaba, Mich	29.77	16	N.	Lt. snow	.05
Fort Assinniboine	30.27	24	N. W.	Cloudy	....
Fort Buford, Mont	30.23	13	W.	Lt. snow	*—
Fort Garry, B. A.	30.04	—6	N. W.	Clear	....
Galveston, Tex	29.65	66	N. W.	....	.09
Grand Haven, Mich	29.51	26	N. E.	Sleet	.14
Halifax, N. S.	30.29	28	W.	Clear	....
Salt Lake	30.22	24	N. W.	Clear	.05
Indianapolis, Ind	29.54	46	N. E.	H. rain.	.27
La Crosse, Wis	29.65	17	N.	Lt. snow	.19
Louisville, Ky	29.54	57	S. E.	Cloudy	....
Philadelphia, Pa	30.17	37	N. W.	Cloudy	....
Marquette, Mich	29.79	17	S.	Lt. snow	*—
Memphis, Tenn	29.39	60	S. W.	H. rain.	1.00
Milwaukee, Wis	29.51	28	N. E.	Lt. rain.	.04
Montreal, Que	30.06	16	S.	Cloudy	....
Moorhead, Minn	30.06	—9	N. W.	Clear	....
Nashville, Tenn	29.51	56	S. E.	Lt rain.	*—
North Platte, Neb	30.01	13	N.	Cloudy	....
Omaha, Neb	29.75	12	N.	Cloudy	.09
Oswego, N. Y.	29.91	26	S.	Lt. rain.	.03

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther	Hu.	Dir.	Vel	Rain	Weather
2 a. m.	30.019	18.8	71.8	S. E.	5	......	Cloudy.
6 a. m.	29.884	26.6	100.0	E.	9	.19	H. snow.
10 a. m.	29.783	30.5	92.8	S. E.	8	......	L. snow.
2 p. m.	29.573	33.5	85.3	S. E.	8	.24	H. rain.
6 p. m.	29.499	36.2	100.0	N. E.	12	......	Lt. rain.
10 p. m	29.429	40.4	93.6	N.	6	.78	Lt. rain.

Maximum thermometer, 42.0.
Minimum thermometer, 18.1.
Mean daily barometer, 29.629.
Mean daily thermometer, 33.5.
Mean daily humidity, 93.0.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters, nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.] I have not failed to notice in the papers the new order for the Fire Department, which says, "the men are to have two meals a day of one hour and a quarter each." Does Chief Swenie have his meals that way, or is he going to? Let him try it himself; undoubtedly he would soon be sick of it. The new order says the men cannot stand or lounge in front of the engine houses, while he has an easy chair to sit in and lord it over the roost. The men cannot get to their families only once or twice a day, at meals, while some of them have to sit down with their coats and hats on. The Chief goes home every night and gets into bed there, and stays as long as he wants to. If there is a fire his driver goes to his house after him in his buggy. The men are very indignant over what they feel is unjust, and what harm is it to any one if they smoke upon the streets? This is a free country. If they live any distance from the engine-house they get home once a day for an hour to see their families—men who know not what minute they may be called in the night to risk life and limb for the property of our citizens. What does the Chief want? Probably he wishes to get into the good graces of our new Mayor to be by his unjust orders. A ledger is kept in each house, and every little incident is kept in it, to be submitted to the Chief. Through the Assistant Chiefs they have an inspection of an hour a day, or of half an hour. That is nothing; but they do "kick" about the meals and the order for smoking. It is the same in all the engine-houses. A man standing outside of the house is to have his name put on the books, and if this occurs more than two or three times probably he is suspended. Let the citizens write their views on the subject; let the firemen see that they do not get what they ought to under one man's rule.

A CITIZEN.

P. S.—We want Fire Commissioners in this city. Let the people vote for them.

[The rule allowing an hour and a quarter for each of two meals or an hour each for three meals a day was made by the Board of Fire Commissioners years ago, and Chief Swenie is only enforcing its observance. Matters had run along until an hour and a half was frequently allowed to the men who lived at a distance, while those who lived near the engine-house only had half an hour. This was unjust. With so much time given for meals some of the men were going away to dinner before all were back from breakfast. Then there were the men who were off duty (each man being given a forenoon, afternoon, and evening off every week), and the result was that a company was frequently reduced to four available men. A company is able to do its proper share of the work only when every member is in attendance, and the citizens are not paying for a fire department which only turns out one-half its strength when every man is needed. The work of the department calls for quick response and hard service. The discipline should be as strict as in the army, and the members would have no reason for complaint if the rules and regulations were as exacting as those governing the soldier. "Citizen" overlooks the fact that Chief Swenie's thirty years in the department have taught him something of the requirements of the service, and he is not the sort of man to adopt oppressive measures. He is simply attempting to give the citizens what they have a right to demand—a department kept well up to its maximum strength at all times. Chief Swenie sleeps at home, to be sure, but he has a greater number of boxes on his running card than any company in the department, he attends more fires in the course of a year, and puts in more hours of actual fire service than any member of the department, except, perhaps, his First Assistant, William Musham, who works just as hard as the chief.

This is a free country—free enough to let any fireman resign who objects to the exactions of the department, and the sooner this class of public servants gets out the better for the service. There is nobody holding them. "Citizen" will be asking next that the firemen be permitted to live and sleep at home, attending fires and doing the work for which they are paid only when it happens to suit their convenience. "Citizen" and others inclined to meddle with things about which they know nothing may safely trust to Chief Swenie in the management of the Fire Department.]

BOLTING CLOTH.

Bolting cloth has been discovered to be an invaluable fabric for the use of the art-embroiderer.

MEXICO'S PLIGHT.

A BATTLE WITH THE REVOLUTIONISTS IMMINENT—GONZALES' PLANS.

VILLALDAMA, Nuevo Leon, Mex., Dec. 8.—Last night the State forces were reinforced by the arrival of Capt. Sanchez with fifty men from Sabinas; Col. Carlos Zuagua with 100 men from Lampasas; and several small parties from ranches. A night attack was expected, and the entire command was kept in readiness with saddled horses until daylight, when scouts brought in the news that the revolutionists were camped in force at Polo Blanco Ranch, eighteen miles south.

A courier from Monterey reports that at midnight fifty revolutionists marched to the public plaza in that city and fired several volleys in the air. The Mayor called on Gen. Reyes, commander of the Federal troops, for assistance, which was refused. The police succeeded in arresting eight of the offenders. After quiet was restored Gen. Reyes detailed troops to watch the city. It is believed here that the Independence Club was requested by the Federal authorities in the City of Mexico to bring about the demonstration in Monterey, to be used as an excuse for proclaiming martial law at the proper time.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—A special from Paso del Norte, Mex., says: Should Gonzales prevail upon Diaz to accept Rivas as the Administration candidate for the Governorship it will precipitate a local revolution. Gonzales is quoted as saying to a friend that he was disgusted with politics and public life, and desired to travel. He has, in fact, forwarded his resignation to the City of Mexico, conditioned that he may suggest his successor. It is generally believed that he desires to visit the United States and Europe to look after his investments in those countries.

SPORTING AFFAIRS.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BASE-BALL ASSOCIATION—NEW YORK SAT DOWN UPON.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The most important meeting ever held by the American Base-Ball Association was attended today by Hart and Phelps of the Louisville Club, Caylar and Herancourt of Cincinnati, Von der Ahe of St. Louis, Phillips, Nimick, and Scandrett of Pittsburg, Byrne, Doyle, and Abel of Brooklyn, Barnes of Baltimore, and Sharsig and Simmons of Philadelphia. McKnight occupied the chair. The Metropolitan Club was voted out of the association and the Washington was voted in. George F. Williams, formerly managing editor of the New York *Herald*, as representative of Erastus Wiman, who recently purchased the Metropolitans, demanded an explanation. President McKnight replied that heretofore the Mets had been merely an ally of the New York League Club, and as a tool in the latter's hands had been used to injure the American Association at every opportunity. He said that the sale to Wiman was illegal, a device of Mr. Day to secure the transfer of the Mets from New York to Staten Island, so that he might have the former field for the New York Club to himself. Mr. Williams angrily left the meeting and telegraphed to Day and Wiman to come over at once. They arrived here at 8 o'clock tonight, and used every effort for three hours to induce the delegates to reconsider their votes, but without avail.

It was decided to give the Nationals of Washington Lynch, Cushman, Holbert, and Reipschlager. Baltimore will gain Brady, Nelson, and Foster, while Orr and Roaman will probably go to Louisville and Brooklyn, respectively. The Athletics have secured Ted Kennedy, the pitcher of this year's Chicago Club, and the contract was submitted today for approval. Tomorrow officers will be elected, and McKnight is likely to be chosen again.

HUNTING-DOGS.

GRAND JUNCTION, Tenn., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Gus Bondhu, black and white setter, a Boston dog, and Bessie, a lemon and white setter, Memphis & Avent kennel, were the last brace put down last evening, but they did not finish, and were cast at 9 this morning. Both did excellent work. The race was won by Gus in one hour.

Second day—Lady C., black and white tan setter, owned and handled by Ben Stephenson, and Sportsman, black and white tan setter, owned by J. W. Murnan of Stanton, Tenn., handled by C. Tucker, were first brace cast. The race was exciting and close. Lady C. got up first. At the end of one hour and a half Lady C. won the race, with eleven points to Sportsman eight.

Gath's Mark, black and white tan setter, owned by Dr. J. N. McLin, and Richmond, a lemon and white pointer, owned by J. E. Gill of Pennsylvania, were next cast. This race was run in the rain and was very close, the pointer doing beautiful work, but Mark wass too much for him and won in forty minutes by one peint.

Trinkett's Bang, liver-and-white pointer, owned by William Titterington of Ohio, handled by Nesbitt, and American Dan, black-and-white tan setter, owned by T. W. House, Texas, handled by Short. Dan, though sick and slow, scored ten birds to the pointer's three. The judges, however, awarded the race to the pointer. Time one hour.

Roderigo, black and white tan setter, Memphis & Avent Kennels, handled by Avent, and Dora, Irish setter, owned and handled by E. von Donhoff, Louisville, Ky., were next cast. Rod had it all his own way, winning the heat in one hour and showing wonderful range, speed, and fine style.

This ended the first series, and Belle of Piedmont, black and white and tan setter, and Baden Baden, liver and white setter, were cast as first brace of the second series, but, being late, did not finish.

BURKE AND CLEARY TO FIGHT.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 8.—On account of the police stopping the fight between Jack Burke and Mike Cleary at San Francisco two weeks ago Burke yesterday telegraphed Cleary, challenging him to fight to a finish at any place he might designate. Cleary this evening telegraphed from San Francisco accepting the challenge. The fight will be six rounds, hard gloves, Queensberry rules, at Chicago Dec. 23, the winner to take 75 per cent of the net proceeds and the loser the other 25 per cent. Burke leaves for Chicago tonight to go into training under the management of Parson Davies.

TORPEDOES.

A RUSSIAN NAVAL SCANDAL IN NORTH-EASTERN ASIA—RASCALLY OFFICIALS.

Engineering: A correspondent of the *Novoe Vremya* at Vladivostock has provoked a sensation in Russian naval circles by disclosing the following incident: A few weeks ago the German steamer China set out for Port Possiett, unaware that the harbor was closed by a double row of torpedoes, which had been placed there during the war scare in the spring. On its arrival the boat stationed to warn off vessels was not in its place, and the German Captain did not observe the red flag hoisted on shore, where also the naval picket was absent. Two or three people, observing the danger into which the vessel was running, shouted out, "Mini! mini!" ("Mines! mines!") but the Captain did not realize what they meant until close to the first torpedo barrier. It was then too late to reverse the engines, and, amid a panic among the passengers on board, he decided to trust to luck and steam full speed ahead.

A terrible pause followed, succeeded by a feeling of astonishment when the steamer was seen to have traversed both rows of submarine mines, and to be calmly making her way into the harbor. The torpedoes were supposed to be of the best quality, received from Russia last spring, and they were laid down by experienced officers, who had reported that it was impossible for even the smallest fishing smack to enter the harbor without being blown to pieces. None the less they proved a dismal failure when tested by the China, and the Russian Admiralty have telegraphed that the most searching investigation shall be made into the affair. At St. Petersburg it is not believed that the officers bungled in laying them down, but that the mishap was due to a repetition of what occurred more than once with the submarine mines Russia used against Sir Charles Napier in the Baltic. Failing to check that gallant officer's operations, they were hauled up and examined, when it was found that the rascally officials ashore had purloined the gunpowder and replaced it with sawdust.

THE MAINE WHALE-FISHERY.

The whale-fishery on the coast of Maine has come to an end. It not only proved an unprofitable industry, but the stench from the factories at Boothbay and Bristol was intolerable. The whales found off the coast were plenty in number, and were easily captured with bomb lances. While the blubber of an Arctic whale is generally two feet in thickness, that of the humpback, which is the species found on the Maine coast, rarely, if ever, exceeds three inches. The yield of a humpback is some twenty to thirty barrels, and is a lowgrade oil. During the existence of the industry nearly one hundred whales have been shot. Three steamers were employed and nearly one hundred men. The capital invested in steamers, factories, etc., was $80,000.

The Tribune.

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[Entered at Chicago Post-Office as second-class matter.]

Domestic. Per copy.
Eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen page paper..1 cent
Saturday or Sunday paper.........................2 cents

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1312 F street.

AMUSEMENTS TODAY.

MCVICKER'S—J. C. Duff's Op. Co. in "Mikado." Mat.
CHICAGO OP.-H.—Scanlan, "Shane-na-Lawn." Mat.
GRAND OPERA-H.—Sol Smith Russell. Matinee.
HOOLEY'S—The Dalys in "Vacation." Matinee.
COLUMBIA—"Michael Strogoff." Matinee.
ACADEMY—Carrie Swain, "Cad, the Tomboy." Mat.
STANDARD—Effie Ellsler, "Woman vs. Woman." Mat.
CHICAGO MUSEUM—Kelly&Mason, "The Tigers." Mat.
CRITERION—Edwin Thorne in "The Black Flag."
OLYMPIC—Kindergarten Extravaganza. Matinee.
PEOPLE'S—"In the Ranks." Matinee.
HAVERLY'S—Home Minstrels. Matinee.
CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL—Stoddard lectures.
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
NEW DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
PANORAMA—Battle of Gettysburg: 1 a. m. to 11 p. m.
PANORAMA—Battle of Shiloh: 1 a.m. to 11 p.m.
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
WEBER MUSIC-HALL—Prof. Felix Adler.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1885.

THE SATURDAY TRIBUNE FOR ADVERTISERS.

The attention of the advertising public is directed to the unique advantages offered to them in the Saturday edition of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. This issue of THE TRIBUNE, consisting of sixteen pages and filled with a great variety of news and miscellaneous articles, constitutes the Sunday paper of the vast territory commercially tributary to Chicago. THE TRIBUNE of Saturday circulates from 12,000 to 15,000 more copies than any other day of the week except Sunday. The issue of that day is carefully read in a great number of homes and passes from hand to hand and from family to family until in many cases its contents have been perused by an entire neighborhood. The character of THE TRIBUNE and that of the people among whom it circulates make it especially valuable as an advertising medium. It reaches to a greater extent than any other newspaper the intelligent, thoughtful, and well-to-do people of the Northwest. These are especially the readers that advertisers wish to address. They are the people who have the most needs to satisfy and the largest means with which to gratify their wants. The merchants of Chicago and surrounding country will find no medium better adapted to their purposes if they wish to get to the people of Chicago and the Northwestern country than the Saturday edition of THE TRIBUNE.

THE exports of produce from New York for the last week were valued at nearly $8,250,000.

THE immediate cause of the death of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt yesterday in New York was paralysis of the brain.

THE Western Union Telegraph Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. The statement of earnings shows a decrease.

THE Board of Commissioners visited the County Hospital yesterday. The investigators found Warden McGarigle's champagne excellent.

ACCORDING to the reports of the New York Produce Exchange the visible supply of wheat is 56,995,658 bushels, and of corn 5,652,373 bushels.

THE recount of the ballots of the Tenth and Eleventh Wards in the Mayoralty contest yesterday increased Judge Smith's gain to forty-eight votes.

REPORTS from the Monongahela Valley say that the long strike of the coal miners is practically ended. The men are returning to work at the operators' terms.

MR. LEONARD W. VOLK has examined the painting of "The Virgin of the Book," seized by the customs officials, and pronounces it a genuine Raphael.

THE Newberry Furniture Company, doing business on Wabash avenue, was closed yesterday by the Sheriff. It is said that the embarrassment is only temporary.

TWO MORE men have met violent deaths while laboring on the Croton aqueduct at Merritt's Corners, N. Y. This swells the list of casualties to thirty-eight.

E. N. MARKS' jewelry store, at No. 103 East Adams street, was broken into by burglars, who secured several thousand dollars' worth of diamonds and other valuables.

AT the opening of the Munster Assizes the Judge said that the increase in the number and gravity of the crimes in Ireland was alarming and the Government must act forthwith to suppress them.

TWO LARGE flouring-mills were destroyed by fire at Milwaukee yesterday morning. One was owned by Allis & Co. and the other by Seamans & Co. The loss will amount to between $200,000 and $300,000, with partial insurance.

AN unfounded report that Lord Salisbury and his Cabinet had resigned created much excitement in London yesterday. The Premier, it is said, will encourage an alliance of the Radicals and Parnellites, allow the coalition to carry a vote of want of confidence, and then appeal to the country on an anti-Irish cry.

THE money market was quiet. The rates for sterling exchange were raised about half a cent. In the New York stock market the transactions were by no means large, but the list was strong, and there was a considerable advance toward the close.—The Chicago produce markets were rather quiet, with little besides a local trade. Grain was firmer chiefly because of the change in the weather, and provisions were steady. As compared with Monday pork and meats closed 2½ cents higher, lard unchanged, wheat ⅝ cent higher, corn 1⅛ cents higher for this month and ⅜ cent higher for the longer futures, oats ⅛ cent higher, rye steady, barley nearly 2 cents lower, and flaxseeds ¼ cent lower.

IN the Senate yesterday numerous bills were introduced. The more important included measures regarding the Presidential succession and a uniform system of bankruptcy by Mr. Hoar, and modified forms of the Hennepin Canal and Educational bills by Messrs. Cullom and Blair. Public buildings and bridges received the usual amount of attention

THE following important real-estate transactions were made matters of record yesterday: West Madison street, sixty-nine feet east of Centre avenue, north front, 24x120 feet, dated Dec. 8 (L. C. Kiniston to Hannah Gamble), $19,000; Hubbard street, seventy-five feet east of May, south front, 50x110 feet, improved, dated Dec. 8 (Andrew Thompson to Mary J. Walls), $16,000.

IN the hurry and excitement of the general election in Britain some very significant political incidents have been lost sight of—among others the general success which has attended the candidature of the crofters' representatives in the Scotch Highlands. In Ross and Cromarty Mr. MacDonald, a leading crofter, is elected; Frazer MacIntosh defeated Sir Kennett MacKenzie (Liberal) and McLeod of McLeod (Tory) in Inverness. McDonald Cameron defeated Pender (Liberal) in the Wick Division of Caithness and Horne McFarlane defeated the Duke of Argyll's candidate in Argyllshire. Some other crofter candidates were also successful, and a crofter schoolmaster gave the Marquis of Stafford a close rub in Sutherlandshire, which the Marquis' noble father, the Duke of Sutherland, has almost turned into a grouse moor and deer forest. The allegiance of the crofters belongs to Joseph Chamberlain.

FOR the benefit of readers of THE TRIBUNE who have "only a few minutes to spare this morning," and will probably "file the President's message away" to be read by posterity, we offer the following index to its valuable but voluminous contents:

Introduction:
1. Deplores the death of Hendricks.

Foreign affairs:
2. Justifies the nomination of Kelley as Minister to Austria; no successor to be appointed.
3. Commends Eads' ship-railway to favorable consideration.
4. Repudiates the Nicaraguan treaty, and will not again submit it to the Senate.
5. Disavows responsibility for action of American Commissioners in Congo Conference. Will not ask Senate to sanction it.
6. Recommends appointment of a new Canadian Fish Commission.
7. Asks for legislation by the House to make the Mexican treaty (approved by the Senate) effective.
8. Recommends establishment of a National Bureau of Record of Naturalization Papers.
9. Repudiates treaty with Spain in behalf of Cuba and the San Domingo treaty; will not ask Senate to consider them further.
10. Asks for bigger pay for diplomatic and consular officers.

Treasury:
11. Fiscal statements, showing decrease of $24,829,163 in receipts and increase of $16,100,690 in expenditures.
14. Total reduction of public debt in five months of Democratic Administration, $369,828.
15. Tariff: Reduction advised on "imported necessaries of life"—including sugar and molasses, wool, silk, iron and steel, cotton and flax manufactures.
16. Silver: Suspension of compulsory coinage. Country said to be able to take care of silver already coined.

Navy:
17. Defends action of Secretary of Navy in regard to unfinished cruisers. Advises reorganization of Navy Department "as first step towards reconstruction of navy."

Army:
18. Advocates plan of disposing of petty offenders in army by other methods than those of court-martial.

Post-Office:
19. Reduction of charges on domestic money-orders of $5 and less to five cents advised.

Justice:
20. Enlarged jurisdiction. District Courts proposed, and wisdom of giving United States Commissioners final judgment in petty cases set forth.

Interior:
21. Appointment of a new Indian Commission of six persons advised. Powers of same to be larger than ever before known.
22. Stern execution of the laws against polygamy justified; further "discreet legislation" desired.

Civil-Service Reform:
23. Increase in salaries of Civil-Service Commissioners recommended. No relaxation of principles to be tolerated.

Presidential Succession:
24. Amendment of the law requested.

That is all.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Cleveland is a tyro in the affairs of the National Government, and his first annual message shows plainly that in writing it the President was perplexed with a multitude of unfamiliar topics, and he almost drowns himself in a sea of words. He falls back on the information furnished by his subordinates and rehearses the various departmental reports with tedious and unnecessary detail, spinning out his message into an unreadable length. In his expression of original opinion the President is remarkably cautious, and frequently evades the difficulty of being explicit by a resort to some characteristic platitude. As a whole, the message is as barren of original ideas and colorless in its recommendations as it is verbose and tiresome in phraseology. The tariff question is disposed of with a few glittering generalities that mean nothing in particular, civil-service reform comes in for some platitudes, and in regard to the silver coinage the President is much more conservative and moderate than was expected. In regard to the army, the navy, foreign relations, the postal service, public lands, pensions, seacoast defenses, Indian affairs, etc., the President does little more than recite the familiar facts and renew the recommendations already presented in the reports of the different departments. It is noticeable that the President declares his opposition to the Nicaraguan treaty, which he says will not be again submitted to the people, and repudiates the action of the Arthur Administration in the international engagement as to the Congo country. Eads' scheme of the Tehuantepec ship-railway project is several times referred to in approving terms, which will be a surprise to the public.

The President does not follow Jordan in recommending heavier silver dollars and the abolition of gold and silver certificates or the perpetual recoinage of silver. On the contrary, he seems to believe that the silver now in use can be kept at par without difficulty, and he recommends a suspension of the coinage only as a prudential measure to guard against the danger of driving gold out of circulation. Many of the strongest friends of silver will approve this recommendation, but it remains true that the real difficulties of the situation are not touched in the President's message. The truth about the matter is that the people are reluctant to consent to the suspension of the silver coinage because that is the only form of money whose volume is not regulated by the banks. They agree with the President that a suspension might be prudent, but they desire some certainty that it would be temporary and not amount to a permanent demonetization of silver with the banks holding exclusive control over the volume of the currency in the future. The President does not seem to understand that this popular feeling is all that stands in the way of a suspension. He does not address himself to the real difficulties, and his treatment of the silver problem must pass as "preaching to the converted."

The President favors in general terms a reduction of tariff taxation, but says that "the question of free trade is not involved," and that "there is no occasion to discuss the wisdom or expediency of a protective system." Hence Mr. Cleveland has nothing to say directly as to protection or free trade, and contents himself with a declaration that no changes should be made that would "ruthlessly injure or destroy" industries built up under protection. Inasmuch as no one is proposing to "ruthlessly injure or destroy" vast business interests, the President's recommendation can hardly be regarded as very definit unless an expression in favor of "protecting the interests of American labor" can be construed as squinting in the direction of high-tariff taxation. If a high subsidy is still to be paid to certain branches of manufacture and established industries kept free from foreign competition, there cannot be much reduction of the tariff. It is difficult to understand what his position is on the subject. It is probable that the tariff is a subject Mr. Cleveland has never studied very closely.

In regard to the civil service the President preaches boldly and emphatically the very doctrine which he refuses to practice, but violates every day. He argues in favor of the merit principle and against the spoils system, and praises the civil-service doctrine which he has nullified and evaded in every possible way. It may be gratifying to have the enemies of the Civil-Service law praise it, as is certainly the case when Cleveland speaks in its defense, but no amount of lip service can obscure the fact that in the performance of his public duties the President has been a ruthless, persistent, and unflinching enemy to the merit system. He coined the phrase as to "offensive partisans," and has removed thousands of capable and worthy officials for no reason whatever except that they were Republicans, Nationalists, and loyal men. He and his Cabinet have devoted almost their entire term of office so far to ousting such men and replacing them with spoilsmen of the State-sovereignty and Bourbon stripe—the removals and the appointments alike being governed by the rules of the partisan spoils system. Under Cleveland punishment and rewards have been dealt out in strict accordance with the spoils system, and when he argues in favor of reform he praises that which he has persistently refused to practice. Comparing theory and practice, the only conclusion to be reached is that the President favors the Civil-Service law but is inflexibly opposed to its execution.

SECRETARY LAMAR'S INDIAN POLICY.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Interior contains some interesting statistics of the progress of education among the Indians. His table shows that there are 193 day, boarding, and contract schools, besides seven industrial training schools, including the Hampton and Lincoln institutions. These, however, are mainly confined to the five civilized tribes, who are friendly to education and who have adopted the habits and institutions of the whites to a very considerable extent. Their schools are doing a good work, as is shown by the Secretary's report, and it is encouraging to learn from it that they regard education as their strongest hope for the future.

The work of Indian education must go further than this, however, to be of any advantage in civilizing the Indians; and Secretary Lamar seems to have been the first one in the present Administration to have recognized the necessities of the situation in anything like a practical way, though he limits his suggestions to the Indians within the Indian Territory. He says: "These Indian schools can be employed with great advantage in the education of the children of the Indians who are less civilized, occupying the western part of the Indian Territory," and that "the institution of this system in the Indian Territory would bring the wild Indians into friendly contact with those who are civilized, and would induce them to adopt the course that has so greatly benefited the five civilized tribes." To this end he recommends Congress to appropriate a sufficient sum to make the trial by arranging with the five civilized tribes in the Territory to undertake the education of their wilder brethren in the same Territory.

The theory which underlies Secretary Lamar's recommendation is a correct one. The hope of Indian civilization lies in the education of the young Indians, and principally in the rudiments of English, at least for the present. The first step towards the complete eradication of the influences of heredity is to substitute the English language for the Indian dialects, and to teach the children to read, write, and speak it. With a new language old influences, attachments, and traditions will disappear and they will come into harmony with the white people, who are destined to be their neighbors, and under the influence of entirely new modes of thought and action which have nothing in common with the life of their fathers. The Secretary limits the scope of his suggestion, and perhaps this is well. It will at least afford an opportunity to test the experiment on a considerable scale, pending the adjustment of the relations of the older Indians by act of Congress. When those relations are settled—when the tribal relations have been broken up and the Indians are placed upon their lands by families, and must of necessity help support themselves by their own labor—then the educational scheme should be still further extended, and as fast as the Indians are concentrated where they can no longer indulge their roving and predatory habits, then school-houses and churches should be established in every neighborhood, as among the whites. By that time there will be a large number of Indians competent to teach, and if they are not sufficient to cover the requisit area they can be reinforced by white teachers. There is no other practical way of solving the Indian problem, and Secretary Lamar has been wise in recognizing it and urging it upon Congress even in a tentative form.

The President in his message indorses the recommendation of Mr. Lamar that a law should be passed "authorizing the appointment of six Commissioners, three of whom shall be detailed from the army, to be charged with the duty of a careful inspection from time to time of all the Indians upon our reservations or subject to the care and control of the Government, with a view of discovering their exact condition and needs and determining what steps shall be taken on behalf of the Government to improve their situation in the direction of their self-support and complete civilization." These Commissioners will also, if appointed, be called on to decide regarding the area and number of the reservations.

SECRETARY MANNING'S REPORT.

The keynote of Secretary Manning's report to Congress is sounded in two elementary propositions:

1. Repeal of the clause requiring Treasury purchases of silver bullion; and,

2. Repeal of the act making compulsory Treasury issues and reissues of the legal-tender notes.

The Secretary argues in favor of the suspension of the coinage with much ingenuity and force. He brings to the consideration of the subject a mind imbued with the prejudices of Wall street, but he is candid enough to admit that all good financiers are in a certain sense "bimetallists." He apparently believes that an agreement among the principal commercial nations to restore silver to its proper place in the coinage of the world would be for the benefit of all.

As to the legal-tender paper money, Mr. Manning expresses the opinion that it is of doubtful constitutionality and should be retired in whole or in part. He says: "I can- "not myself believe that the voters of "the several States will ever decide that their "Federal Government holds as sovereign "a power to issue and reissue Treasury "notes and make them a legal tender in pay- "ment of private debts as it has to coin money "and borrow it." This certainly shows a profound and phenomenal ignorance of public sentiment on this side of the Alleghenies. Nine-tenths of the people outside of New York and Massachusetts believe that the Government *can* issue and reissue legal-tender paper money without any infraction of the Constitution, and the Supreme Court has decided that such power may be exercised whenever required by the public welfare. Some one ought to call Mr. Manning's attention to the last legal-tender decision of the Supreme Court. He appears to be as ignorant of the law as he is of public sentiment. It is time, however, for the people to appreciate the consequences of giving a New York Administration control of the National finances when the Secretary of the Treasury is found declaring the greenbacks unconstitutional without regard to the fact that the Supreme Court has decided to the contrary and the decision is overwhelmingly approved by Congress and the people.

On the legal-tender question Mr. Manning is scarcely anything more than amusing. His talents adapt him and his education has fitted him to act as the engineer of a campaign committee and a party boss in the politics of New York. On the more practical question of receipts and expenditures the report shows that for the fiscal year 1885 the total receipts were $323,690,706, the expenditures $305,830,970, leaving a surplus of only $17,859,735, after paying the sinking fund. A small amount was used in redeeming bonds and consols called in by the previous Administration; but there have been no bond calls since Cleveland went into office! As compared with the previous year Manning's report shows a decrease in the receipts of $24,829,163, and an increase of $16,100,690 in public expenses. The claim that this increase results from greater amounts paid in pensions is completely disproved by the report, which shows that the item of pensions was increased only $673,000, and that the expenditures were swollen $16,573,824.68 on account of "civil and miscellaneous" expenses. Even this showing is possible only because nothing has been paid on the interest-bearing debt.

Even as a first attempt Secretary Manning's essay on National finances will hardly pass muster; it contributes nothing to the solution of financial problems and merely proves that its author shines to better advantage as a party boss and a campaign manager than as Secretary of the Treasury, attempting to override the Supreme Court and defy the public will.

SUDDEN DEATH OF VANDERBILT.

The rumor which has been telegraphed so many times during the last few years from New York, for the purpose of affecting the stock markets, that the colossal millionaire, William H. Vanderbilt, was dead, has at last taken the form of reality. The richest man in America is now as poor as the poorest and claims but six feet of earth. He has gone where stock markets and railroad pools and consolidations will be of little concern to him and money of no value. He leaves this vast wealth for his children to fight about, and goes to a far-off country where the general indifference to wealth will occasion him considerable surprise. Yesterday morning he could have drawn a larger check than any man in America. Before the sun set he was a mere dull mass of clay.

The story of this man's life can be told in very few words. It is not very entertaining or instructive. He was a dull, slow hero for a story, not capable of action of a heroic character, or the display of qualities which invest one with romance, or set up a model for imitation. He was an automatic, money-making machine which ran itself in spite of itself, for money always breeds money. He was the eldest son of the Commodore, but did not inherit from him anything but a dull sort of financial receptive ability. His father, who had built up a fortune by shrewd industries and was not particularly gratified with the promise held out by the eldest born, did not believe that it would be safe to trust him about Wall street or have him dabble in railroad pools and stock operations, so he set him to farming on Staten Island, for which he had a natural outfit of strong hands, sturdy shoulders, and a good appetite. He succeeded very well as a farmer; but evidently there was a railroad strain in his blood, for it was not long before he helped the Staten Island Railroad Company to get out of its embarrassments. His success in this scheme earned for him the Vice-Presidency of the Harlem Road in 1864 and of the Hudson River Road in 1865. The old Commodore up to this time, who had the old-fashioned idea that boys ought to hoe their own rows, had done but very little for him, nor did he until the time of his death, when much against his will he permanently retired from business into the ground and left the eldest son a round fifty million dollars. The rest of William H.'s life is contained in a nutshell. He kept all his father had given him and added to it between fifty and a hundred millions more; but not being able, even with this colossal wealth, to hedge himself against the mutability of life and the accidents of physical nature, he has left it all and gone. He had his father's immense interests to start with in building up his fortune, of which about one-fourth is in Government bonds. The remainder is stocks and bonds of the New York Central, Lake Shore, Northwestern, Michigan Central, and other roads, in freight and transportation companies, real estate, and personal property, such as horses, paintings, bric-a-brac, jewels, furniture, etc., of great value.

With all his love for money, and the closeness with which he retained it and stored it away, he had his generous moments when he disbursed quite lavishly. He was a good friend to Gen. Grant and his loan to him was inspired by sincere regard. His subsequent conduct in regard to it did credit to him, though the money did the General no good, but was added to the plunder with which the Fish-Ward gang made away. He was also very kind to President Cleveland—so kind, indeed, that but for his influence with the army of his railroad employés in New York, and the $150,000 which he contributed, Mr. Cleveland would not have been elected. He paid the expenses of bringing over the obelisk from Egypt to Central Park, though now it is of little consequence except to dealers in paraffine. It may turn out that he has left something which may be of public benefit, notwithstanding the emphatic way in which he sometimes characterized it. It is likely, however, that his widow, four sons, and three daughters, and numerous spurious claimants of the kind which always spring up like mushrooms when a man of vast wealth passes away, will squabble over and divide his money between them as peaceably as they can. It is probably the end of the Vanderbilt fortune, for none of the children have the staying qualities with money which the father displayed. And with the fortune also ends Vanderbilt himself. Himself gone and his money divided, he will soon be forgotten. He has left nothing to stick in the memory of men.

If there have been any apprehensions that the death of Vanderbilt would cause a depression in the stock market, they should be dismissed at once. He was not in debt. He held nothing in margins. For years he had not gambled in the "street." When he wanted stocks he bought them and locked them up. The securities held by him are less likely to come upon the market suddenly now than they were during his lifetime. Nobody representing his estate will have the power for some time at least to buy or sell; and to this extent the influence of his holdings for good or evil has been entirely removed from Wall street for the time being.

THE COUNTY FINANCES.

The statement submitted by ex-County Commissioner Senne Saturday last, and printed in these columns, showed that under Republican administration the board had administered county affairs wisely and economically. The expense account never outran the legitimate demands of county business. The public institutions were prudently managed and were free from the scandalous outrages which under Democratic administration have been exposed in the testimony taken by the State Board of Charities. When the Van Pelt gang came into power the county was out of debt and the Treasury was handed over to them in good condition. Now that the gang has had control for four or five years and the board is once more under Republican control how do things stand?

The expenses for 1882-'83 were $988,644; for 1883-'84 they were $1,113,124; for 1884-'85, exclusive of election expenses, they were $1,341,041. The amount appropriated to meet these expenses was $953,000, and the amount received by the County Treasurer, applicable to them, $150,000 more, making the total resources of the county about $1,103,000, leaving a shortage of $238,000 to be met out of money yet to be received. Up to the 1st inst. the general fund had not only been exhausted but orders had been drawn for $302,500, and in this devastated condition the county finances are handed over to the Republicans again. The entire appropriation has not only been used up by the Van Pelt gang, but they have hypothecated tax revenue yet to come in for more than $300,000—in other words, have run the county that much in debt, the evidences of which are hawked about the street.

The new Chairman of the board, Mr. Klehm, has faced the situation in a manly way. He has reminded the board that rigid retrenchment must be practiced in every way, expenses cut down, sinecure places abolished, work on the public institutions confined to urgent repairs, extra pay-rolls cut off, and the expenses of the county kept within the appropriation. This is good advice and it suggests the only possible way out of the present embarrassments bequeathed to the board by the Van Pelt gang. Not to follow it would plunge the county into utter financial ruin and break down its credit. We may readily believe that the Republican members of the board and the honest Democratic members are in sympathy with their Chairman's sentiments, and that they will reinforce him in every well-considered effort to relieve the taxpayers of the county and to rescue the county finances from the wretched complication into which they have been brought by an unscrupulous and corrupt gang. After they have done this, after they have placed the Treasury in a sound condition again—which will take time—what hope is there that it will remain so? The Republicans have been through this experience before. Every time that the Democrats have had control they have raided the County Treasury. It is the despair of the situation that when the Republicans have accomplished their work the people will become satisfied and indifferent, thus preparing the way for another Democratic gang to slip in, get control, and repeat the old story. There is now a prospect that the county finances will be straightened out. Is there not sufficient interest on the part of the people to keep them so, by keeping Van Peltism out of power?

THE undercutting of the railroads around Chicago on produce moving eastward appears to have begun for the season. It was reported yesterday that from a little town on the line of the Rock Island Railroad in Iowa corn is being purchased for shipment to Baltimore direct, and the price paid for it is four and a half cents per bushel more than could be paid on Baltimore quotations if the nominal rates to and from this city were exacted. So far as rates from country points to Chicago and from Chicago to the seaboard are concerned, the rates are up and must be maintained at all hazards. No deviation from that rule has been reported hithorto, and it is fair to presume will not be. It is also fair to infer that the recent appeals to the railroad officials to deal squarely in the matter, and the protestations of some of them that there should be less cause for complaint in the future, do not amount to much thus far. We have a committee charged with the duty of looking after such things on behalf of the trade and commerce of this city. It is sincerely to be hoped that its members will see their way clear to act ere long, and that they will at least expose the enormity of such discriminations if powerless to bring about a reform.

WHAT is known as a Grau opera company has just made a record in Salt Lake City. The company did not do very well as a show in the theatre where it performed, but in the hotel where it stopped it attracted more attention. Unless Salt Lake City newspapers are grossly misinformed, the company's members painted that hotel, metaphorically, the most brilliant red ever seen in the Territory of Utah, and when the landlord finally got them out he couldn't find a towel in the house. The manager was called up, and a grim alternative given him if the missing linen was not forthcoming, the result being that it was produced from the chorus girls' valises. From the general tenor of accounts of the company's exploits in Salt Lake City a suspicion arises that there has been no trouble with the Mormons at all, but that the army has been hurried to Utah to put down this band of wandering minstrels. It is possible, though, that the indignant newspapers of the region have exaggerated the case a little.

TAMMANY is controlling things in New York in the good old way. What follows a Democratic victory on a National scale can be prophesied with the deadly accuracy which comes, ordinarily, only in a mathematical way.

THE richest man in America, perhaps in the world, died yesterday. Poorer men have lived longer. That is all the sermon of it.

A NUMBER of ladies in Minneapolis have organized a society to deal out retributive justice to "sirens," after scandals have been made public. If Minneapolis has heretofore lacked this organization among her women she has been the only place of the kind in the United States. The society doesn't always have officers, but it exists in every city, town, and hamlet.

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 7.—At today's session of the Methodist Episcopal Conference South, by a large majority they refused to recommend a change of the name of the church. The vote of the conference demonstrated that this particular word "South" is as dear to the preachers as to the politicians.

They met in council, preachers of the Word
Which teaches peace on earth, good-will toward men
And blessedness of common brotherhood;
And one arose among them who had gained
Something of that broad kindliness of thought
And right perception of the creed we hold
Which rises above petty jealousies
And the vindictive soul of politics,
And to the men about him he proposed
A step toward Christianity more real:
"We have been parted," he in substance said,
"We churchmen, from our brethren of the North,
By an unhappy series of events
Which should not, at the first, have had effect,
But so it came, and the result is this,
That we, who might be a conserving power,
Who might accomplish grander work, as one,
Are separate and weakened as we are.
Is it not our plain duty to be strong
As may be in the labor of our lives,
And is it not, still more, an evil thing
That, separate, we contradict ourselves,
We, who repeat the Sermon on the Mount?
Let there be but one church, no North, no South,
But one great church, made powerful for good!
Then may we hope for that for which we pray,
And then shall we more nearly keep the law,
The kindly law of love which we would teach!"
So spake the one, and to his side there came
The few and pleaded for the better course,
But they were few; the many cherished still
Some thought—God knows alone how honestly—
But its expression was not what should come
From those who preach the world's fraternity,
And so 'twas voted by these pious men
Even in church to keep a Solid South!

A "RAPHAEL" has been unearthed in Chicago. This, we believe, makes the number of genuine Raphaels in existence 29,281.

THE Senate did very well yesterday. The introduction of a general Bankruptcy bill, an Electoral Count bill, and one providing for the succession to the Presidency was enough for one day.

LAWLER, the only Lawler, has gone from our midst temporarily, to paralyze with eloquence the House of Representatives at Washington; but we have an orator in Chicago still. Hildreth is with us. He is all here. His masterly address in the Council night before last demonstrated that. A speech superior in its special features to the one here mentioned has never been made on the floor of any Council chamber in the United States. In richness of metaphor it was unsurpassed and unsurpassable. When Ald. Hildreth gets after a metaphor—though the metaphor may be in perfect training and have a hundred yards the start—it is going to be caught and scalped inside of a minute. As a sprinter after allegories the Alderman has no peer. If a simile gets to dodging the Alderman knocks it down and picks it up mangled. He can catch a trope in three jumps. He can run down a figure of speech with his hands tied behind him, snatch it up with his teeth, and shake the life out of it as a dog does the life from a rat. He can surround and make prisoner of an apostrophe in a dark room in ten seconds by the clock. There is no escaping him. If it were possible for Ald. Hildreth to surpass himself he may be said to have done it night before last, when he showed the Chair and his brother Aldermen what eloquence was. "There are strong hands and willing hearts to take the wind out of the Chair's sails," thundered the speaker. "Because the Chair is dull and stupid, shall the motion to fall to the ground like chaff before the wind?" he demanded in his noble wrath. And what could be more withering than his closing denunciation: "Those who conduct themselves this way are beneath themselves!" We have lost Lawler for the time, but we have Hildreth. We can get along.

IN the drawing for seats in the House of Representatives our Lawler got one in the front row, and the Speaker's "oi" is going to be caught every time.

CURRENT NOTES.

A young literary man in Portland recently had the fingers of his right hand cut off at the first joint. He will now write his stories in shorthand.—*Puck.*

It is said that Nathaniel Hawthorne never found it necessary to use an italicised word. Then he never hit his thumb with the hammer when driving a tack.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

A modern wit defines the difference between men and women: "A man gives 40 cents for a 25-cent thing he wants and a woman gives 25 cents for a 40-cent thing she does not want."

In a lot of rules now going the rounds of the press there is one which says: "Never indulge in luxuries which are not necessary." We never do; all our luxuries are absolute necessities.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

"Good morning, Mrs. Gilligan; how is Patrick this morning?" "Sure, he's no better, sir." "Why don't you send him to the hospital to be treated?" "To be treated, is it? Faith, an' it's the delarium trimmins he has already."—*Boston Beacon.*

The *New-England Farmer* remarks that "The exact place the hog should occupy in the family economy is a question for each individual to settle for himself." Our observation is, that the hog in the family economy generally settles his own position.—*Lowell Courier.*

City Editor—"How's this? What's the matter? You have only written up a couple of stickfuls today." Reporter—"Well, I saw in the *Free Press* this morning that Bancroft thinks 250 words is a sufficient day's work for a literary man. There's 275 there."—*Detroit Free Press.*

That was a cautious old tramp who, upon being asked whether he would have a drink of whisky as he was beginning a job of sawing wood or would have it when he had finished it, answered: "Well, mum, I think I'll take it now. There has been a pile of sudden deaths lately."—*Lynn Item.*

The young celibate, now President of Magdalen, is somewhat shy. Recently he kindly asked a number of Freshmen to lunch. Of necessity, the conversation turned on the weather. Quoth the President: "I am very glad we have got a little sun this morning." The "Fresher" replied with alacrity: "O, indeed, sir! I was not aware. I trust Mrs. Warren is doing well." Tableau.—*London World.*

Standing at the corner of Main and North streets yesterday one of our first citizens—one, by the way, whose name was a few weeks ago prominently mentioned for the Mayoralty—said to another gentleman equally well known: "I have been in a study for some days past over a curious fact, that so many of our best people, those of highest station and who reside in the most aristocratic precincts of the city, make a practice of going in and out of back doors." "O, nonsense," was the reply, "that isn't so. I'm a pretty close observer myself, and have never noticed anything of the kind." "You haven't eh? Then just you watch the street-cars!"—*Buffalo Courier.*

"Well, sis, what does your mother want to borrow now?" asked a good-natured housewife of a neighbor's child who stood at the door with an empty cup. "Please, ma'am, ma would like to borrow a cup of meal an' she wants your receipt for Thanksgiving puddin's an' she says if your Billy comes into our yard again she'll just shake his boots off." That cup went back empty.—*Hartford Post.*

Proverbs about women:

Women are born, so fate declares,
To smooth our linen and our cares;
And 'tis but just, for, by my troth
There very apt to ruffle both.

The Italian proverb puts it:

Lazy if tall,
Cross-grained if small
If handsome, vain;
Shocking, if plain.

—*Philadelphia News.*

"Dryness" and disease:

In Atlanta, where the breezes
With a summer mildness blow,
Where the whisky trade displeases,
Whence saloonists soon must go,
Men with divers new diseases,
Caused by "dryness" in the air,
To the man who soda freezes
Will for medicine repair.

And the man who fills prescriptions
Will observe the patient's eye,
Knowing all the wink descriptions—
"Dry," "quite dry," and "very dry";
For that he's a man of knowledge
You may know when we explain
That he's been away to college
Up in Prohibition Maine.

—*Columbus Dispatch.*

PERSONALS.

A statue of Byron is soon to be set up in Athens.

The "Democratic widows" of Bridgeport, Conn., are gleeful. When Aaron Somers died in that town recently, it was learned that he had left all his money to them; and now the Probate Court sustains the will.

"That High-Priestess of dress, the Princess of Wales," says the *Jewelers' Circular*, "did the American women a favor when she encircled her own fair throat with a band of velvet ribbon held closely in place by a little diamond ornament in the form of a buckle, and thereby gave the precedent for some sort of collaret to shorten the effect of a long, thin neck."

The veteran tenor, Tamberlik, is now giving a series of concerts in Berlin. This, strange to say, is the first public appearance of the "tenor of tenors," as Jules Janin called him, in the German Capital, although he had passed through it twenty-five times on his way to St. Petersburg. Tamberlik, who is 65 years of age, is described as a man of powerful frame. In his own words he is "a perfectly healthy fellow, inured to hardship of every kind. I can be twenty-four hours without food, and then sing with all my strength."

Charles Wood of Lansingburg Saturday received by mail, postage-paid, a copy of the life of Gen. Grant. The book bears the inscription "By request of Gen. Grant. Compliments of the family. F. D. G." Mr. Wood, it will be remembered, kindly proffered pecuniary aid to Gen. Grant at the time of his straitened circumstances resulting from the Grant & Ward failure—a remembrance always peculiarly gratifying to the General in his lifetime. The souvenir is one that will always be highly prized by the recipient.—*Troy Budget.*

Josushi Nornura, Postmaster-General of Japan, is an intelligent man about 40 years of age. After perfecting as well as possible the mail service of Japan, he resolved to find out what was worthy of imitation here. His trip to Washington was singularly unfortunate, as upon the visit of his party to the Post-Office Department word came that Mr. Vilas was sorry to be unable to see them from stress of business. In New York Postmaster Pearson gave them a thorough insight into the methods of the city post-office, while ex-Postmaster-General James redeemed the reputation of the country for hospitality by a handsome dinner to the distinguished guests.

Near Haverstraw, N. Y., stands High Tor, a mountain of romantic rocks, beetling ledges, precipices, zig-zag paths, and that sort of thing. A few days ago Mr. Blakledge and Miss Millicent Porter, lovers, were coming down the mountain toward Haverstraw, when he fell headlong from a cliff. His "pale" face was seen gazing up from a tree that had caught the falling form, and the heroine knew she must rescue him. Willing fingers ripped her cloak (how fortunate that she did not have her seal sacque on!), and, tying the four shreds to other shreds, nobly obtained by the truly heroic sacrifice of a petticoat, she let the rope down. When it had been grasped by the youth, up he came, hand over hand, and down he limped to Haverstraw.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* tells the following incident of the late Mr. Hendricks' boyhood: "A boy, the son of a poor widow, attended the seminary. One cold November morning the boy came to school barefoot, as he had no shoes. During the forenoon there was a heavy snowstorm. At noon the barefoot boy went to the front-door when school was dismissed, but turned back to reënter the school-room, as he could not go out into such a storm in his naked feet. Young Hendricks knew all about his poverty, and, following him into the school-room, insisted on taking off his shoes and lending them to the poor boy to wear home. 'You can send them back by sister Nannie, whom I will get to go home with you.' The boy accepted the proffered kindness, and Hendricks sat in the school-room in his stocking-feet till his sister returned with his shoes."

It used to be a humor of Sarah Bernhardt, when she felt particularly hateful and sour of soul, to get in a coffin and pretend to take a nap. But Bernhardt's playfulness seems trifling, indeed, in view of the dreadful misadventure of Mme. Natalie, who also trod the French stage. While Mme. Natalie was playing in pantomime at the Folies-Dramatiques, she swooned and passed into the state of rigidity that marks one who is dead. So they put the poor girl in a coffin. But, lo! at the first rap of the hammer on the lid Mme. Natalie awoke and stood up, to the amazement and terror of all at the grave. Mme. Natalie had been in a trance. That was in 1836. She reappeared upon the stage in 1838, and acted for thirty years, retiring then on a pension of 6,475 francs. A few days ago this noted woman was again placed in a coffin, nor did she start when the lid, with melodramatic solemnity, was tapped three times.

FROM THE FOREIGN MAILS.

Indiana has an officeholder out in Oregon who has an eye single to his own family. We allude to Dr. John Lee of Crawfordsville, the newly-appointed Superintendent of the United States Indian Training School. He is acting as Superintendent, his wife as matron, his son and his wife as farmer and cook, while a second son is aspiring to the office of clerk.—*Rising Sun (Ind.) Review.*

The colossal group on which Mr. G. F. Watts, R. A., has been engaged for the last two years will be finished in the coming year. It is a powerful work of imaginative design, as in all Mr. Watts' works, and depicts "youthful energy." The nude figure of a youth in all the beauty of strength and manhood reins up his plunging horse, while shadowing his eyes with his hand he looks round for something more to do. The horse is ascending an incline, by which the artist intends to convey the idea of the upward and onward course of life.

We have often called attention to the stationary character of the French population returns. The Minister of Public Instruction is clearly alive to the seriousness of the fact, and is doing all he can to put a premium on large families. An old law of the Convention has already been revived, whereby every ninth child of a family is educated free throughout its course; and now it has been decided that in case of the lycées, or high schools, the fees should be reduced when several brothers attend. The proportionate reduction is to be one-quarter for a second boy, half for a third, and three-quarters for a fourth.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

There is a man in Nevada named Angela Cardella who claims to be the strongest in the world. He is an Italian, aged 38, and stands five feet ten inches, weighing 138 pounds. His strength was born with him, for he had no athletic training. He differs from other men chiefly in the osseous structure. Although not of unusual size, his spinal column is double the ordinary width, and his bones and joints are made on a similarly large and generous scale. He has lifted a man of 200 pounds with the middle finger of his right hand. The man stood with one foot on the floor, his arms outstretched, his hands grasped by two persons to balance his body. Cardella then stooped down and placed the third finger of his right hand under the man's foot, and with scarcely any perceptible effort raised him to the hight of four feet and deposited him on a table near at hand. Once two powerful men waylaid Cardella with intent to thrash him, but he seized one in each hand and hammered them together until life was nearly knocked out of them. His strength is inherited, for he says his father was more powerful than himself.

A writer in the *Chatham and Rochester Observer*, describing the secret rites of the "Jezreelites," or the members of "The New and Later House of Israel"—a strange religious sect which has gathered at New Brompton, Kent—says that among the ceremonies carried on with closed doors, and to which only the initiated are admitted, is that of "washing the feet of the saints"—a duty which is performed by the women. A sword and a bunch of keys, representing Peter's keys, are introduced into the service as mystic symbols, the Scriptures are interpreted in the light of the "Flying Roll," and hymns are sung of a lewd character. The terms of membership are based

on strictly commercial principles. A candidate for admission into the faith must undergo a probationary course of six months. At the expiration of this period he is required to write out a full account of his or her past life, omitting nothing. Thus having passed the "second sword," the tenth part of his worldly income is to be given to the "common fund," and should he possess a pension or property the same is to be yielded to "the church." Insubordination on the part of the members is a punishable offense. The adult members are chastened in various ways. In one instance an aged couple, for a month or more, were placed upon a diet consisting of biscuits and unleavened bread (six ounces for two) and water for breakfast; boiled peas or beans or dough dumpling and maize for dinner, no milk, salt, or pepper being allowed. Another and perhaps milder form of punishment is being denied the privilege of eating at the same table with "The Messenger of the Lord," or Queen Esther. The juvenile offenders are attired in red coats with the letter P written on their backs as a symbol of punishment.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEVADA CONCERTS.

Signor De Vivo, the advance agent of Mme. Nevada, has arrived in town directly from California, where, as he represents, her success has been actually astounding. The four concerts in San Francisco are reported to have taken $10,000. The Chicago concerts will take place Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday of next week, the advance sale opening tomorrow at Central Music-Hall. "In order to prevent a crush" the price of seats upon the first floor has been put at $2. Charming thoughtfulness! Mr. Chizzola, her manager, concludes a poetic notice of her as follows: "Mme. Nevada's musical reputation can gain nothing from encomiums." This being so, it is not necessary to waste further words upon the subject.

NOTES.

The attraction at Hooley's this week is the Dalys in "Vacation." The piece is a boisterous one of the usual farcical order, and affords more opportunities for gymnastic exercises than for acting. The dancing is particularly demonstrative.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

POLICYHOLDERS OF A DEFUNCT INSURANCE COMPANY COMPELLED TO PAY PREMIUMS TO ANOTHER COMPANY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—A test case of considerable importance has been decided in the Superior Court—the Home Insurance Company against Cross. The defendant was one of the policyholders in the American Insurance Company of Chicago, which, the 1st of January, 1884, sold its business, which principally consisted of policies on farm and agricultural stock, to the Home Insurance Company of New York, the terms being the payment in cash of $118,000 and the acceptance of premium-notes given by the policyholders in the first-named company. There were about 400 policyholders in Indiana and in behalf of the defendant, representing many of these, it was contended that the American Company was insolvent and had gone out of business, and that therefore the policyholders were not bound to continue paying their premiums, but were free to insure where they pleased. The verdict decided that the premium notes were still valid, and maintained the rights of the Home on all points.

A CHIVALRIC ACT.

THE BURNING OF THE COLORED SCHOOL AT QUITMAN, GA.—SOUTHERN TREATMENT OF NORTHERN WOMEN.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—At the meeting of the Congregational ministers today the Rev. Dr. Powell of New York, of the American Missionary Association, gave a statement in regard to the recent burning of the school building at Quitman, Ga. He said a benevolent woman in New England gave not long ago a hotel property valued at $10,000, located in the heart of Quitman, Ga., for the establishment of a school for colored people. Quitman is situated in the southern tier of counties in that State, and lies in the midst of a population of 60,000 blacks and a relatively small number of whites. The region is called "The Black Belt." There was no suitable provision of any sort for the education of the colored race in this whole region. Great difficulty was encountered in securing a place to hold the school, but finally one was opened in the hotel building. From the opening of the school the teachers of both sexes were treated with insults every day and whenever they appeared in public. The local paper had each week some scurrilous jests or evil hint against the teachers. Once four bullets were fired through the window into the Principal's sitting-room. Finally, the morning of Nov. 14, at 1 o'clock, the building was set on fire, and so rapid was the spread of the flames that the occupants, including five teachers, four of them women, and twelve boarding scholars, barely escaped alive. Three minutes after the women rushed from their rooms the floor fell in. It was a very chilly night, there had been time for only the most scanty dressing, and for two hours these women stood with bare feet and bare heads, clad in scarcely more than their night clothes, shivering in the open air. In all that time no one offered them shelter. At length a German photographer, who had been but a few days in the village, asked the teachers to take shelter in his car. One of the teachers thus persecuted was a member of a church within a few miles of Boston, a church of which he was formerly pastor, and was pastor when she joined the church. Her parents were wealthy, cultivated, and influential citizens, she being herself a girl of rare beauty and accomplishments. Her mother in her dying hour took a diamond ring from her own finger and placed it on that of her daughter. Only two or three days ago Dr. Powell called upon the young woman in Chicago, where she lies at the point of death, in consequence of congestion of the brain, caused by the terror and exposure of that awful night when she fled from the flames. She still wears the diamond ring given her by her mother, yet a Quitman paper, published immediately after the burning of the building, contained a scurrilous paragraph which purported to tell the story of a flirtation between a young negro man of the village and one of the teachers, in the course of which flirtation she allowed him to take a splendid and costly diamond ring from her finger and carry it away with him. The article did not mention the teacher's name, though it did mention that of the negro, and the teacher is so described as to unmistakably identify her, the description being accompanied by many insulting epithets.

A DOCTOR'S WOES.

HE IS SHOT AT AND HIS HOUSE BURNED BY UNKNOWN PARTIES—AN ENDEAVOR TO BREAK UP HIS PRACTICE.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—State detectives are investigating the burning of Dr. Pierce's house at Dighton Thursday night, evidently the work of an incendiary. It is believed to be the last in a long series of persecutions directed at the doctor, who came to Dighton three years ago. One dark night last year he was called from his house on a false call and shot at in a lonely part of the road. On several occasions his telephone-wires were cut and various attempts made to injure his practice. He was arranging to be married this month and go to housekeeping at the homestead which was burned Thursday night. Dr. Pierce was educated in Chicago, and among the many theories advanced for the attacks upon him is one to the effect that someone in that city is responsible therefor.

HIDDEN TREASURES RESTORED.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 7.—The Maguire bond case, which has been the exciting topic of interest in this city for a week past, culminated today in the production of the bonds. In April, 1881, it was discovered that the Fayette National Bank had been robbed of a box of securities belonging to P. F. Maguire, on special deposit with the bank. Some weeks later Henry White, a bookkeeper in the bank, was arrested charged with stealing the box containing over $10,000 in United States and Cincinnati Southern bonds. White has had two trials, in which Dunlap, a banker in Cincinnati, testified that he had purchased the Cincinnati Southern bonds of White and identified him as the man. On the second trial White was convicted and given two years in the penitentiary. On appeal the case was reversed and stands docketed at this term of court for trial. The four United States bonds have been lost sight of until today, when Broadwell Keith of this city went before the grand jury and produced the lost bonds, stating he had received them in the winter of 1881 from White and another man named T. G. Crockett; that he had advanced about $3,200 on the bonds. This sum the bank today paid to Keith, with interest to date, and took the bonds, which have five years' coupons attached. The conduct of Mr. Keith was approved of by the members of the grand jury.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A Denial that Lord Salisbury Has Resigned or Even Contemplates Such a Step.

The Parnellites Still Coquetting with the Liberals, Who Are Scoring More Triumphs.

Alarming Increase of Crime in Ireland—Appalling Disasters at Sea.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT OF SALISBURY'S RESIGNATION—SPECULATIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The tension of public feeling which has been caused by the political uneasiness of the last three weeks culminated today in a report that Lord Salisbury and his colleagues of the Cabinet had resigned, thus leaving the country without either a Government or a Parliament. The report was untrue, and it was not even probable that Lord Salisbury would take such action, for the following reasons: He has persuaded himself that an alliance with Parnell would estrange from the Tory party all the Orangemen and many moderate British supporters. Thus he would still be left without a majority. Therefore he believes that a better-paying game is to put no obstacle in the way of the pending intrigue between the Radicals and the Parnellites; to even encourage that coalition to carry a motion of want of confidence in his Government, and then to expose the intrigues and appeal to the country on an anti-Irish cry. This program involves the retention of office by the Tories at least until Feb. 5. During all the shifting and hedging, the combinations and intrigues which will crowd the interval, they will control the Treasury purse-strings and the vast patronage of the British Government. This fact should not be overlooked in estimating the probable strength of the parties two months hence.

Another element of the situation which may have a potent influence is the attitude of the Queen. It is known that her Majesty is disgusted with the present condition of affairs, and it is certain that she will afford every facility in her power for carrying out the above outlined program if it is decided on by Lord Salisbury.

Mr. Parnell is still coquetting with the Liberals. All the parties are playing a deep game to discredit their rivals. Meanwhile the Liberals are carrying every one of the remaining British seats, and will probably outnumber the Tories and Parnellites combined. This fact makes them stiffer in their demand for the price of their favors. A member of Mr. Gladstone's late Government informed the Cable News correspondent that the program recently sketched by Mr. Hugh C. Childers, late Chancellor of the Exchequer, is the limit of the concessions that will be made by the Liberals to the Irish. He added that the chief obstacle to a Liberal-Parnellite coalition is the question of the control of the police in Ireland, which the Tories and the bulk of the Liberals will never intrust to an Irish Parliament. All the politicians seem certain that the existence of the new Parliament will be very brief. The party managers are already preparing for another general election not later than next spring. All except the Parnellites hope for a new election, believing that they will do better next time. The Parnellites are satisfied with their present success. They do not fear for the results of a new election, but they dread the drain upon their already depleted treasury.

T. D. Sullivan, Nationalist member of Parliament-elect for the College Green Division, Dublin, at a meeting of the National League at Dublin this afternoon, said that the Nationalists had killed both Whigs and Tories by the handful. He denounced Philip Callan, who ran as an Independent candidate for Louth against Mr. Parnell's nominee, Col. Nolan. It was stated that the donations to the Parliamentary fund amounted to £6,473. Of this sum Ireland had contributed £673, America £5,000, and other places £800.

THE RETURNS.

The following additional returns of the Parliamentary elections were received today:

In Antrim, south division, Mr. McCartney, Conservative, is elected over Mr. Barbour, Liberal.

In Mayo, south division, Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien, Nationalist, is elected over Mr. G. O. Malloy, Conservative.

There have been elected up to 3 o'clock this afternoon 324 Liberals, 245 Conservatives, and 75 Nationalists.

OCEAN DISASTERS.

THE GERMAN BARK ST. BARNHARD WRECKED IN THE NORTH SEA.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The German bark St. Barnhard, Capt. Methling, from New York, Nov. 11, for Hamburg, was wrecked Sunday at Langer-Oog, an islet of the North Sea. The fate of the crew is not known.

A DISABLED SHIP.

The British ship Palgrave, which left Cardiff Nov. 30 for San Francisco, was spoken Sunday, dismasted and otherwise disabled. Seven of the crew had been seriously injured. She was taken in tow by the British steamer Deccan, which remained in her company until Monday, when the hawser broke and the ship drifted away. The steamer made search for her, but the weather being thick she was lost sight of. The vessels were within sixty miles of Queenstown when the rope parted. Tugs have been sent to look for the Palgrave.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ALARMING ILLNESS OF W. E. FAVOR—INCREASE OF CRIME IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—W. E. Favor, who has been ill for some time, has had a relapse and is now confined to his bed. His relatives have been summoned to his residence at Torquay.

Earl Spencer and Earl Rosebery visited Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden today.

At the opening of the Munster Assizes today the Judge said that the increase in the number and gravity of the crimes in Ireland was alarming, and the Government must act forthwith to suppress them.

BRITISH NEWS.

Gen. F. W. Grenfell telegraphs that there has been renewed fighting been the British on the left bank of the Nile and the Arabs advancing on Koshay, the British repulsing the enemy and holding their position. The Arabs are receiving fresh accessions of strength and the British are throwing up earthworks. A heavy battle is expected. The British force does not exceed 1,000 of all arms, and is greatly outnumbered.

The returns issued by the English Board of Trade show that the imports during the month of November decreased £870,000, as compared with those of November, 1884, and that the exports decreased £1,240,000, as compared with those of the corresponding month last year.

Robert Browning has been elected to succeed Lord Reay as President of the associated societies of Edinburg University.

[Robert Browning, poet and dramatist, born in Surrey in 1812, was educated at the University of London, went to Italy in 1832, and published his first poem, "Pauline," in 1835. In 1837 his tragedy of "Stafford" was presented on the stage in London by Macready. He has since been very prolific in poems and plays, and many products of his pen are in print. The honorary degree of D. C. L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford in 1882. "The Browning Society" was founded in London in 1881 for the study and discussion of his works.]

The *Times* attaches more weight to Mr. Parnell's prediction of a short Parliament than to a settlement of the Irish question by the Liberals, which would break the latter to pieces directly. It says that there is more likely to be a coalition between Whigs and Conservatives, which even for a short time would show Mr. Parnell that he reckoned without considering the patriotism of the two great English parties.

Lord Salisbury will consult with his party Wednesday as to whether the Tories shall remain in office or resign. He, personally, favors resignation and throwing the onus on the Whigs. Mr. Gladstone will receive Lord Hartington, the Whig, and Mr. Chamberlain, the Radical, the same day, but separately. Mr. Parnell's reported determination to support the Whigs is simply another brand of confusion thrown among the English parties. His greatest pleasure is that both parties are afraid to acknowledge him as an ally, while neither party can administer the Government without his permission. English politicians pronounce the position of any English Government being the bondslave of Ireland as simply intolerable.

The *Standard* says Mr. Parnell has supplied the English people with a key to certain mysteries. He takes up the threads of the Kilmainham negotiations precisely where the exposures in Parliament compelled Mr. Gladstone to drop them. Mr. Parnell is quite prepared to resume business on the old terms. The *Standard* hopes that the admission of the Parnellites will produce a final disruption of the incongruous Whig and Radical party. It hints that Mr. Chamberlain has been arranging with Mr. Parnell throughout the campaign.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—The *North German Gazette* and other conservative papers are disgusted with the result of the English elections.

The *North German Gazette* commends the Bavarian Government for its refusal to comply with the request of the Chambers to modify the extradition treaty between Bavaria and Russia.

A number of eminent artists met tonight in honor of the 70th birthday of Adolph Menzel, a number of whose works are now on exhibition in the Royal Academy of Art. The Berlin University has conferred upon Herr Menzel the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

ANTI-SLAVERY AGITATION.

A LARGE MEETING HELD IN MOROCCO—THE FIRST OF ITS KIND.

TANGIER, Dec. 7.—The first anti-slavery meeting ever held in Morocco assembled here today, delegates from foreign anti-slavery societies being present in large numbers, representing all nationalities. The American Minister sent a letter expressing his sympathy with the meeting and regretting his inability to be present.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

AN IDEA OF THE WAY IN WHICH THE PEOPLE'S MONEY IS SPENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—The Secretary of the Treasury today transmitted to Congress the estimates of appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887. The total amount estimated as required for all expenses of the Government is $339,555,552, which is $15,678,153 more than the sum called for in the estimate submitted last year and $50,826,700 more than the aggregate of appropriations for the present fiscal year.

The estimates of 1887 are made up of the following items:

Legislative establishment	$ 3,275,828
Executive establishment	18,491,311
Judicial establishment	408,300
Foreign intercourse	1,604,961
Military establishment	25,680,495
Naval establishment	30,836,357
Indian affairs	6 051,259
Pensions	75,830,200
Public works	26,860,016
Postal service	7,443,914
Miscellaneous	34,195,951
Permanent annual appropriations	118,910,955

The estimates given above, except for the legislative, judicial, foreign, and miscellaneous, are for larger sums than those appropriated for use during the present fiscal year. The appropriations for the present year amounted to:

For pensions	$60,000,867
For military establishment	24,349,507
For naval establishment	21,697,729
For public works	8,926,829
For postal service	211.58

The differences between the estimates for the executive establishment, Indian affairs, miscellaneous and permanent appropriations, and those made for the present year are trifling. The total for civil establishment is $22,175,441. Among the estimates under the head of public works are the following:

Court-house, Denver	$97,000
Court-house, Detroit	100,000
Court-house, Erie, Pa	50,000
Court-house, Louisville	300,000
Post-office, Minneapolis	200,000
Court-house, Pittsburg	500,000
Post-office, St. Joseph, Mo	160,000
Court-house, Winona, Minn	80,000
Marine Hospital, New Orleans	50,000
Custom-house, New Orleans	50,000
Northwest Seal Rock light station, California	150,000
United States Jail at Fort Smith, Ark	25,000
Rock Island Arsenal	211,000
Torpedoes for harbor defenses	552,000
Preservation and repair of fortifications	175,000
Armament of fortifications	2,100,000
State, War, and Navy Department buildings	500,000
Completion of Washington Monument	107,000
Increasing water supply of Washington	590,000
Jefferson Barracks, Missouri	287,000
Surveys of South Pass, Mississippi River	16,920
Improving rivers and harbors	10,176,920

A CHICAGO YOUNG MAN

CAUSING HIS FAMILY ANXIETY BY REMAINING AWAY FROM HOME TOO LONG.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—For the last three days a Chicago detective has been scouring this city in search of Andrew Sheriffs, the son of a prominent Chicago lumber merchant. Young Sheriffs has been on a protracted spree. The 16th, 17th, and 18th of last month he wrote from this city to his friends for money, and received about $200. The last trace of him in this city that could be found was the 18th of last month, when he left a West Side saloon considerably under the influence of liquor. The local officers fear that he may have fallen into the river; but the Chicago detective inclines to the opinion that he is back in Chicago continuing his spree, as he has so many friends and so much credit there that he will not be limited by lack of company or funds. The Chicago officer left for home tonight.

Mr. John Sheriffs said last night that his son left home several weeks ago, and that in a few days he had written from Milwaukee for money, which had been sent him. Since that his family had heard nothing from him. They became worried and engaged a detective to search for him. Mr. Sheriffs thought that his son was all right and that he would turn up before long. He was 28 years old, unmarried, lived at his father's house, and was employed by his father.

OTHER RAILROAD MATTERS.

A CONTRACTOR'S RIGHTS RECOGNIZED BY THE OHIO COURTS.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 7.—In the United States Circuit Court today in the case of Carnegie Brothers against the Cleveland, Youngstown & Pittsburg Railroad Company Judge Baxter decided that the claims of the Carnegie Brothers and P. P. Dickinson, the contractor, had priority in the order named over the lien of the Central Trust Company. A decree of foreclosure will be entered tomorrow.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 7.—Col. J. F. How, agent for the receivers of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company, announces that the semi-annual interest due July 1, 1885, on the $6,000,000 of old North Missouri Railroad bonds will be paid Dec. 21 at the financial agency of the Wabash Company in New York.

MINISTER PENDLETON.

THE RUMORS OF HIS RESIGNATION MOST EMPHATICALLY DENIED.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—For some time there have been rumors that Mr. Pendleton, Minister to Germany, and wife are dissatisfied with their treatment in Berlin. It was presumed that the action of the German Government regarding German-American citizens was one of the causes leading to the report that Mr. Pendleton would shortly resign. All these statements are emphatically denied by Mr. Elliott Pendleton of this city, brother of the German Minister, who is in a position to know.

OBITUARY.

MRS. CORNELIA STONE-PORTER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—Mrs. Cornelia Stone-Porter, wife of ex-Gov. Albert G. Porter, died this afternoon, after an illness lasting several weeks. Her death had been expected at any time for the last ten days.

[She was 45 years of age and was the Governor's second wife. Mrs. Porter was the sister of Gen. Stone of New York, and she was married, at his residence just prior to Porter's inauguration in 1881.]

NEW YORK.

E. H. Tobey Indicted—He Will Be Arraigned with Work and Warner Today.

An Interesting Question for the United States Senate and the President.

Real Democrats in Council—Where Is Capt. Abell—A Mysterious Woman.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The United States grand jury today indicted Edward H. Tobey, who had been connected with Ferdinand Ward and recently had an office on the Produce Exchange, where he has carried on a brokerage business. Judge Benedict then issued a bench warrant. The indictment is nearly identical with those against Warner and Work, with the exception of the amount in question. It is jointly against Ferdinand Ward and Edward Tobey. Late in the afternoon Tobey was arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Shields, who fixed the bail at $20,000. This was secured, and tomorrow he will appear before Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit Court, with Warner and Work, and the time of trial will be agreed upon. The three men will probably be tried together. Mr. Tobey was formerly connected with the firm of William R. Grace & Co. as cashier, but said tonight that he had given up his connection with the firm early in the spring before the failure of the Marine Bank. He was a friend of Ferdinand Ward, and appears in the same relation to him as Work and Warner. Additional indictments were brought in by the grand jury against Warner and Ward to correct a slight technical error in the third count of the original indictment, but which do not affect the charges at all.

WHERE IS CAPT. ABELL?

Harry H. Abell, a clerk in the employ of Bates, Reed & Cooley of No. 163 West Thirty-fourth street, went to police headquarters today and reported the mysterious disappearance of his father, Capt. Edward C. Abell. The latter is owner of a number of coal-barges plying on the Hudson River between Rondout and Troy. He lived with his family at Port Ewen, opposit Rondout. Nov. 27 he left Troy and came to New York on business. He spent the night in the company of Charles King, who has a barroom at the corner of Mercer and Bleecker streets, with whom he had been acquainted for a number of years. He had between $300 and $400 in his possession at that time. The next day he was up early and visited King's barroom, where he took a drink. At 9:30 o'clock that morning a telegram was sent to his brother asking if he was in Chicago. A response was received that he had not been there. Then his friends became uneasy and sought for tidings of him, but without avail.

THE POISONED PARTY.

Dr. Edson of the Health Department made an examination today of the persons reported last night in the dispatches as being ill from having eaten of partly-cooked ham and pronounces them well-defined cases of trichiniasis. Six additional persons were found sick today, who had attended the same party and become victims of trichiniasis, which brings the number up to fifteen. They are: Moses Simon, game-dealer; Joseph Halnick, porter; John Bagley, blacksmith; Mrs. Elizabeth Bernard and her daughter Lottie, and John Derbin. Several more cases will probably yet be heard from, as there were twenty-five or thirty all told at the party.

A QUESTION FOR THE SENATE.

A nice little question has arisen in connection with the office of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second New York District which may result in bringing the President and Senate in direct antagonism on a matter of law and prerogative. By an order of President Cleveland dated Dec. 2, 1885, Marshall B. Blake, the present incumbent of the office referred to, was suspended from duty, the suspension to take effect upon the qualification of Mr. Blake's successor, Mr. John A. Sullivan of this city. Under date of Dec. 3 Mr. Blake received official notice of the President's action in his case, and Friday of last week Mr. Sullivan was officially notified of his appointment as Collector by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller. The law requires that the incumbent of the office shall furnish bonds to the amount of $100,000, and additional bonds to the amount of $10 000 as disbursing officer of public moneys. Mr. Sullivan was in no hurry about providing bonds and otherwise qualifying himself, and in the meantime Congress has met. Now the question presents itself whether the Senate, he not having qualified, is not required to pass upon the matter of his confirmation before he can become Collector. It is not denied that the President had the right to suspend Mr. Blake and appoint some one in his place during a recess of the Senate, but it is seriously questioned whether, having done so and the appointee having failed to qualify prior to the reassembling of that body, the appointment should not now be treated in the same manner as one made during a session of the Senate. Mr. Blake says he will cheerfully surrender the office of Collector whenever Mr. Sullivan shall present the proper credentials therefor. Nevertheless, it seemed to him a question of law was involved in the matter, the decision of which might serve as a precedent in future cases of a like nature.

REAL DEMOCRATS.

There was a lively row at the regular monthly meeting of the Democratic General Committee of Long Island City last night. A resolution having been adopted which had the effect of taking the control of the organization from ex-Ald. Patrick J. Gleason, he made an indiscriminate onslaught on all those who had voted against him, calling them by name. Finally, pointing at Supervisor George H. Smith, he said, "You're a Republican," coupling it with a vile epithet. The Supervisor retorted with a blow with his heavy cane on the ex-Alderman's head. Gleason picked up a chair and was about to strike Supervisor Smith, when Morris Smith and Patrick J. Murphy interfered. Gleason got very angry and said to Murphy, "I'll soon finish you." He put his hand to his hip-pocket and partly drew his revolver. Murphy also put his hand to his hip-pocket, saying, "Two can play at that game." Before either could shoot others interfered and separated the men. A general row ensued, in which several broken heads and discolored eyes were given and received. The fighting was kept up until the Chairman declared the meeting adjourned and ordered the lights out.

A WOMAN'S WAYS.

Mrs. Fannie De Vallance, who, it is said, has claimed to be the widow of an English Peer of that name, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court today on the charge of passing a worthless check for $175. The complainant, Miss Sarah Broadbent, a maiden of 50, doing business as a manufacturer of undertakers' supplies at her home, No. 163 East Sixty-fourth street, testified that she became acquainted with Mrs. De Vallance, who gave her age in court as 26, on the City of Berlin of the Inman Line, on a trip in August last from Liverpool. A warm friendship grew up between them, and then it was Miss Broadbent was told by her companion that she was the widow of a Sir or Lord De Vallance of England. Four or six weeks ago she went to board with Miss Broadbent, and gave her the check in question Dec. 3, the understanding being that it was not to be presented to the bank until Thursday of this week, when a remittance from England would reach here. Mrs. De Vallance was released on parole until tomorrow.

GLEANINGS.

Thus far $18,000 has been contributed to the Irish parliamentary fund in this city.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company resolved to recommend to the Board of Directors that a dividend of 1¼ per cent be declared for the quarter. The statement of earnings, actual and estimated, shows a decrease.

Gen. Lew Wallace, who arrived in this city from Constantinople today, said that the business that took him to Turkey was private, and that nothing could be said about it at present.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—[Special.]—The gale of yesterday and today caused considerable damage to vessels, not only at sea but also in the harbor. The British steam-yacht Waikna was driven ashore at Sandy Hook this morning. The yacht arrived from Sunderland, Eng., six weeks ago. She took on a cargo at Communipaw and left for Spanish Honduras yesterday afternoon. Both owners were on board, and one was accompanied by his wife. The yacht anchored off Sandy Hook, with both anchors. The gale was so severe that these parted, and the vessel went ashore. All on board were landed safely.

THE SUICIDE OF MISS MORSE.

Cyrus W. Field, who is an old friend of the family of the late Prof. Morse, was seen at the Metropolitan Opera-House tonight. He said: "I am very much afraid that this report of the suicide of Miss Morse is true. Recently Mr. Morse, a brother of the girl, came to me and told me that one of his sisters, who had married a planter and is living in Cuba, was insane, and asked my advice. I told him to bring her here to an asylum at once, and offered to aid him to do so. This he declined to do, and went away. Now, I presume that this is another sister, a daughter by the second Mrs. Morse, who sailed for Cuba to be with her sister on the voyage back, and that her sister's troubles worried her so much that she also became temporarily insane.

Susan Morse, the name given in the cable dispatch, was her maiden name, her full name being Susan Morse Lynd. She was born in 1825, and was the eldest child of Prof. Morse. She married Edward Lynd, a wealthy planter of Porto Rico, by whom she had one child, a son. Mrs. Lynd had been for over thirty years a resident of Porto Rico, where her husband's large estates had kept him. She lost her husband about four years ago, and two years later her only son, a promising young man of 23, also died. This added sorrow had proved too great for her to bear, and Mrs. Lynd's mind had been slowly giving way. A few months ago her family in this country were apprised of her condition, and in October her nephew, Charles Morse Jr., was sent to her. On his arrival he found his aunt in so critical a condition mentally that he at once determined on bringing her to New York. It was while en route from Porto Rico to Havana, on their way to this country, that she came to her death.

A CASE OF TRICHINIASIS.

Nov. 25 Frederick Weitzel, a shoemaker, and his wife gave a party. There were present their children—Oscar, aged 20; William, aged 13; Emma, aged 23; Bertha, aged 21; and Amelia, aged 17 years. Among the guests were Mrs. Margaret Pierce and her husband, William; John Lawson, husband of Matilda, another daughter; and Moses Simon. Among the edibles was an underdone ham, all of which was consumed. Since then those who ate of the half-cooked pork have been taken ill with all the symptoms of trichiniasis. The first symptoms developed the Friday following in the case of Mrs. Weitzel, who suffers excruciating pains and is unable to move hand or foot. The next day her husband came down. Monday the son William was attacked, the following Wednesday Bertha began to suffer, and Friday Oscar took his turn. Today all had so far recovered as to be able to go about except Mrs. Weitzel and Bertha, who are still very weak. All will recover.

WINTER NAVIGATION.

THE PERILS TO WHICH SAILORS ARE SUBJECTED BY UNSCRUPULOUS VESSEL-OWNERS.

Old vesselmen of unlimited experience in navigating the treacherous waters of the inland seas say that the disasters that have overtaken the belated fleet during the last few days ought to teach owners that they cannot send vessels on long trips with impunity after the winter season has set in. Some owners, however, are like the Napoleon who figures so conspicuously in the Stoddard lectures—that is, they care nothing for traditions, and do not profit by the experience of others. Year after year they read of vessels being lost with all hands after the regular season of navigation is at an end, but they shrug their shoulders, throw the paper contemptuously aside, and send their rotten old hulks out to share a similar fate. What do they care for the lives that are sacrificed? Sailors are cheap. If Jack is willing to risk his life and face the perils of a December blizzard in a precious old tub of a boat that is hardly fit to carry a cargo of life-preservers, there are owners who are anxious to ship him, and the temptation to earn a few extra dollars to help him through the winter is more than Jack can resist. He shoulders his bag, boards the vessel, and sails out into the vast waste of icy waves to encounter furious gales and storms of snow and sleet. The hardship and exposure he must endure before the trip is completed would kill the average landsman, but at this season of the year, when winter stares Jack in the face and he realizes that his season's earnings have been thrown away in riotous living and drunken sprees, he would almost barter his soul, to say nothing of risking his life, for the price of a month's board and grog. But the vessel-owner watches his ship leave port, and gives himself no further concern after the insurance-policy is extended. Jack will banquet on worm-eaten biscuit and earn $15 or $20 if the boat gets back, while the owner will clear several hundred on the freight. If the vessel encounters a storm, as she is almost sure to do, and is lost, Jack may find a grave at the bottom of the sea with his employer's boat for a coffin. His employer, however, will suffer no qualms of conscience, but will pocket his insurance money and devoutly offer up a prayer, thanking the Divine Providence for the blessings that have been bestowed upon him, winding up with "Bless me, my wife, my son John and his wife; us four and no more." But the vessel-owner is not released from moral responsibility, even though he has a legal right to send men out to encounter frightful suffering and hardship and possibly death. The world will characterize him as mercenary and a man who is utterly devoid of sympathy for his fellow-men. He is about on a par with the mine-owner who sends men down into the bowels of the earth to operate with dangerous explosives, knowing that there are ninety-nine chances in a hundred that they will never reach the surface alive. From a moral standpoint they are criminally responsible for the lives that are sacrificed, and it does seem as if Congress ought to enact a law to cover just such criminality. The number of vessels caught out in the recent gales is a pretty fair illustration of the mercenary character of some vessel-owners. The first gale did not materialize until four days after season insurance policies had expired by limitation. Up to that time the weather had been remarkably favorable for lake navigation, and there is no earthly reason why every vessel on the lakes should not have been safely stormed away in winter berths by the 1st day of December. But, relying on the privilege granted by insurance companies, some avaricious vessel-owners got an extension of their policies, sent their boats out, knowing that they could not possibly get back before the first week of December had expired. Perhaps they relied upon the mild weather continuing without interruption. Perhaps they did not care. Storms will come and ships will go down, but vessel-owners will live on forever. The argument that the first half of December is just as favorable for lake navigation as the month of November or the early part of spring is no argument at all. The very fact that shrewd underwriters, who have made a lifelong study of the perils of navigation during the various months, exact an additional 20 per cent on the full season's premiums for each five days' period the policy is extended after Nov. 30 is of itself conclusive evidence that the risk on vessel property from Dec. 1 is just as great for a period of five days as it is for one-fifth of the entire season. One owner of vessel property in Chicago numbers five lake-going schooners among his possessions. This particular owner is also the proprietor of an extensive lumber-yard, and his only interest in the lake marine is the earnings of his boats. All five of his vessels were sent out on long trips after nine-tenths of the Chicago lumber fleet had been laid up for the winter. When remonstrated with by other owners he sneered at their advice and said he would teach them how to make money out of floating property. This was a week ago. Since then three of his boats have reached Chicago after frightful encounters with wind and wave, and the damage sustained by each far exceeded their earnings. A fourth boat is lying windbound with her pumps in constant motion to keep her afloat. The fifth struggled into a port of refuge after a narrow escape from going to pieces in the gale. This is how he has taught more cautious owners the way to make vessels pay. Another owner of vessel property that defies the perils of winter navigation is the Lehigh Valley Transportation Company. This is a wealthy corporation that never bothers with insurance, but assumes all risks of wreck. Its boats are still in commission. The employés on the company's boats also assume their individual risks, but that, of course, is no concern of the stockholders. One of the company's boats, the R. A. Packer, is now struggling up Lake Huron in the teeth of a gale of wind, bound for Chicago from Buffalo with a coal cargo. Or at least she was last night. Heaven only knows where she may be by this time. Another of their steamers, the Oceanica, left Chicago for Buffalo yesterday with 68,000 bushels of corn. Her cargo may be delivered to its consignees. It is just as liable to be deposited on the bottom of the lake, together with forty or more lives. The schooners Robert Howlett, L. B. Coates, and L. A. Simpson also left Chicago for points on the east shore of Lake Michigan, and the steam-barge Hattie B. Pereue, which came so near foundering Sunday, got away for South Haven. The experience of this vessel illustrates the foolhardiness of some vessel-owners. She left Milwaukee for South Haven Saturday night before the frightful storm of that day had subsided, and with barely enough fuel in her bunkers to carry her across the lake. She failed to make the harbor and was forced to turn back for shelter, arriving here after her supply of fuel had been exhausted.

THE PARNELL RECEPTION.

Alexander Sullivan Thinks the Committee Could Not Be Made Up of More Thoroughly Representative Irishmen.

A TRIBUNE reporter called on Alexander Sullivan and asked him if he had seen the statement in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday that there was dissatisfaction with the committee appointed to receive Mr. Parnell or his representatives in Chicago in January.

"Yes," said Mr. Sullivan, "I saw it, and was surprised to see so much inaccuracy concerning Irish affairs in THE TRIBUNE, which, in this instance, was imposed upon by some one who was incredibly ignorant or viciously untruthful. All the allegations are shown to be inventions by the simple fact that no Reception Committee has yet been announced?"

"What committee is now at work?"

"It is a committee of officers and members of the league engaged in making the preliminary arrangements for the league convention, the reception of Mr. Parnell or his representatives, and the mass-meeting to be held under the auspices of the league."

"But it is said that the committee, with a few exceptions, is not a representative one, and that there is an apparent attempt to ignore the committee which organized the Parnell meeting recently held here."

"First, to the statement that the committee is not representative: Most people will concede that Mr. Finerty may be considered a representative Irish-American. Henry F. Sheridan is the National delegate of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in the United States; Mr. John Foley is President of the Irish-American Council of this city, a body representing about fifty societies; William Curran is county delegate of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of this county; Col. Moses G. Flood is the commander of the regiment of Hibernian Rifles; Capt. Buckley is the commander of the Clan-na-Gael Guards; Mr. Alexander Cairns is an old and a well-known leader of the Irish temperance organizations of Chicago; Capt. Ryan of Hyde Park and Messrs. McInerney, Hennessy, and Ennis of the Town of Lake are leading workers for the league in their respective sections, as could be seen by any one who attended the league meetings in Hyde Park and Lake last week. Mr. Duggan is a leading member of the Emerald Benevolent Society; Mr. Patrick McCarthy and Mr. James O'Brien are men having large experience in the management of public demonstrations, and the public have declared them representative men on more than one occasion; Mr. Martin Mulcahey is President of one of the largest branches of the league in Chicago; Mr. David Sullivan is President of the Municipal Council of the league in this city; Roger Walsh is the National Secretary of the league; Mr. Michael Keeley is well known; Mr. John M. Smyth is an ex-President of the League's Municipal Council; and I suppose it will be admitted that Denis O'Connor may with propriety be appointed as a representative man on a committee working for Ireland; Mr. Daniel Corkery is a well-known business-man and the State delegate of the league. As to ignoring the committee which organized the Parnell aid demonstration, that committee was called into existence by Mr. David Sullivan, as President of the league's council—Mr. Keeley was its Chairman and Mr. O'Connor its Treasurer. Fourteen of the present committee were members of that committee, and every member of this committee worked to make that demonstration a success."

"Is it intended then to make the convention, the reception, and the public meeting exclusively league affairs?"

"As to the convention, certainly. According to its constitution, no one can sit in it as a delegate except those elected from branches of the league in good financial standing. But any Irish-American society can become a branch. As to the reception and the public meeting, while actually and necessarily under the management of the league, they will be made public affairs in the broadest sense."

"Has any step yet been taken toward that end?"

"Yes. At the meeting of this Organizing Committee held last Wednesday night the committee to receive Mr. Parnell, the members of which are also to be Vice-Presidents of the great public meeting, was in greatest part selected and numbered about 200. Its membership comprised the Governor and the United States Senators of Illinois, the four representatives in Congress from this city, the editors of the Chicago papers, the Mayor of the city, the Federal and State Judges, his Grace Archbishop Feehan, Vicar-General Conway, the Catholic clergy, and a number of Protestant clergymen who have shown sympathy with Mr. Parnell's work; leading Americans and Germans to whom the Irish people are indebted for friendship and aid; and I should think there were at least a hundred Irish American names on the list. The person who furnished THE TRIBUNE with so much untruth could have ascertained this from any one who attended the meeting last Wednesday night had he been making an inquiry in good faith."

"Why was not the list given to the press?"

"It was withheld so that the members of the Organizing Committee could have an opportunity to report additional names, as each one was requested to do at the next meeting, in order that no one entitled to recognition should be forgotten. Mr. Dennis O'Connor, who has been Treasurer of Irish affairs in this city for more than twenty years, and who for that reason is very well informed as to who is entitled to such recognition, could not think of any one who was not included in the list, and Mr. Finerty made the same declaration for himself. In their determination to give the largest scope and the highest representative character to the personnel of the Reception Committee the Organizing Committee decided to take still another week for its completion."

"What are the duties of the Organizing Committee?"

"The hard, wearisome, practical details of preliminary arrangements. It is only in the doing of this drudgery that the Organizing Committee have ignored the business-men and leading contributors about whom the TRIBUNE informant was so solicitous. In the places of honor and prominence which they so richly deserve they will not be forgotten. Tell the Ananias who misled THE TRIBUNE that the Irish-Americans of Chicago are not quarreling and are not going to quarrel about Mr. Parnell's reception, and that the combined qualities of James Carey and Phil Callan which are embodied in him will fail to disturb their harmony."

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS.

THE GALLANT BOYS MEET IN A PLEASANT REUNION.

The second reunion of the Veteran Association of the Thirty-seventh Illinois Regiment was held yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel, the day being the twenty-third anniversary of the battle of Prairie Grove. The formal business of the association was transacted in the afternoon and the following officers were elected: President, Gen. Julius White, the first Colonel of the regiment; Secretary, Col. E. B. Messer; Treasurer, Charles H. Tibbetts; Historian, Gen. R. B. Payne; and a Vice-President and Assistant Secretary and Historian from each company. Mr. E. B. Messer and Mr. Humiston were also elected honorary members. At 5 o'clock 102 veterans and guests sat down to dinner. At almost every table were gathered men who had been comrades on the field of battle twenty-three years ago, but had seen very little of each other since. About four hours were pleasantly spent in listening to speeches by Gen. White, Capt. Black, Col. Leake, and others. The Oriental Quartet sang "Marching Through Georgia" and other songs. A pleasing feature of the evening's entertainment was the large number of women present, who listened with just pride to the reminiscences of the gallant regiment.

The proceedings closed by singing the National anthem.

This regiment had the largest service in the War of any regiment from Illinois. It has been calculated that they marched over 4,000 miles, and traveled by boat and rail over 12,000 miles. The regiment mustered in August, 1861, and disbanded in May, 1866.

Capt. Black read a letter from his brother, Gen. Black, regretting that official duties prevented him from meeting his old comrades.

LIFE IN THE SOUTH.

FINDLAY HALE SHOOTS HIS WIFE AND HER LOVER—A WIFE KILLS HER HUSBAND.

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn., Dec. 7.—Findlay Hale shot and killed his wife and wounded Abraham Lorne, who was sitting in her lap. Hale and Lorne are both in jail.

SCOTTSBORO, Ala., Dec. 7.—Mrs. D. D. Lofland, wife of a grocer of Chattanooga, eloped Friday night with James Wilson, taking with her $1,400 of her husband's money. Lofland went in pursuit and overtook the woman before she reached Scottsboro. She succeeded in snatching his pistol from him and shot him through the head, inflicting a fatal wound, and then put spurs to the horse and escaped into the mountains.

A WILD PRINCE.

SOME OF THE FREAKS OF LUCIEN MURAT WHILE LIVING AT BORDENTOWN, N. J.

New York Correspondence Philadelphia *Record:* Many are the stories told in Bordentown of the wild doings of Prince Lucien. He was one of the men who would not hesitate to light a cigar with a $10 bill (of his wife's earnings) if a bit of paper did not happen to be at hand. It is told of him that one afternoon he and three or four Bordentonians were playing cards at a hotel on the corner of Park and Main streets when a severe thunder-storm came up. They had finished the game and were ready to go home, but had no umbrellas with them, and did not want to get their clothes wet. Prince Lucien said that he would soon solve the difficulty; that he would bet a $10 bill that there was not a man, woman, or child in the street, and that he could strip off his clothes and run home on a dead trot and not be seen. The bet was accepted and he pulled off his clothes and ran with the fleetness of a deer down Park street from the hotel to his own house. It is said that he won the bet, for not a single person was out in the storm, or even at a window. I think there must have been some consternation when he entered his own house, but he did not care. It was an adventure and there was a certain excitement about it.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Remember Tomorrow!

Tomorrow is the grand opening of the great assignee sale of fine clothing, hats, and furnishing goods at 171 East Randolph street, between Fifth avenue and La Salle street, Chicago. Everything 50 per cent less than cost, as the entire stock must be closed out in seven days. A few of the bargains are mentioned: Over 7,000 different kinds of overcoats. Men's suits $3.75, worth $12. Hats, underwear, and 30,000 other goods at 171 Randolph street, between Fifth avenue and La Salle street, Chicago. The store will be open till 9 at night.

Advertisers can learn the cost of any proposed line of advertising at Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce-st., New York. Send 10 cents for 100-page pamphlet containing lists of newspapers and advertising rates.

You can keep your hair abundant and glossy and retain its youthful color with Parker's Hair Balsam.

No relief for suffering females like Parker's Tonic.

HEMORRHOIDS

Blind, Bleeding, and Itching Positively Cured by Cuticura.

A WARM bath with CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, will instantly allay the intense itching of the most aggravated case of Itching Piles. This treatment, combined with small doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, three times per day, to regulate and strengthen the bowels, overcome constipation, and remove the cause, will cure Blind, Bleeding, and Itching Piles when all other remedies and even physicians fail.

ITCHING PILES.

I was taken for the first time in my life with Blind Piles so severe that I could hardly keep on my feet. I used various remedies for three weeks, when the disease took the form of Itching Piles, and, growing worse, by the advice of an old gentleman I tried the CUTICURA. One application relieved the itching, and I was soon cured. I wish to tell the world that in cases of Itching Piles the price of the CUTICURA is of no account. From an unsolicited quarter. O. C. KIBBY.
CONCORD, N. H.

ITCHING PILES.

I began the use of your CUTICURA REMEDIES when you first put them on the market, and know of two cases of Itching Piles that have been cured by the use, at my suggestion, of these remedies.
VIRDUN, Ill. F. N. MARTIN.

ALL THAT YOU CLAIM.

I have tried your CUTICURA REMEDIES and find them all that you claim, and the demand for them in this section is great.
HIGGSTON, Ga. AUGUSTUS W. COLLINS.

SPLENDID SATISFACTION.

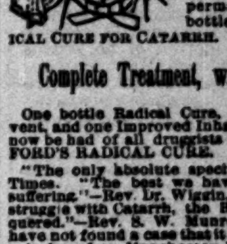
CUTICURA REMEDIES have given splendid satisfaction to those of my customers who have had occasion to use them.
QUINCY, Ill. HENRY GERMANN, Druggist.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are a positive cure for every form of Skin and Blood Disease, from Pimples to Scrofula. Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

SKIN Blemishes, Pimples, Blackheads, and Baby Humors, use CUTICURA SOAP.

TIRED MUSCLES Strengthened, Pain Annihilated, Inflammation Subdued, and Malarial and Epidemic Diseases Prevented by that infallible antidote to pain and inflammation, the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. 25c.

SNEEZE! SNEEZE!



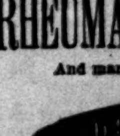
SNEEZE until your head seems ready to fly off; until your nose and eyes discharge excessive quantities of thin, irritating, watery fluid; until your head aches, mouth and throat parched, and blood at fever heat. This is an Acute Catarrh, and is instantly relieved by a single dose, and permanently cured by one bottle of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH.

Complete Treatment, with Inhaler, $1.00.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and one Improved Inhaler, in one package, may now be had of all druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

"The only absolute specific we know of."—Med. Times. "The best we have found in a lifetime of suffering."—Rev. Dr. Wiggin, Boston. "After a long struggle with Catarrh, the RADICAL CURE has conquered."—Rev. S. W. Monroe, Lewisburg, Pa. "I have not found a case that it did not relieve at once."—Andrew Lee, Manchester, Mass.

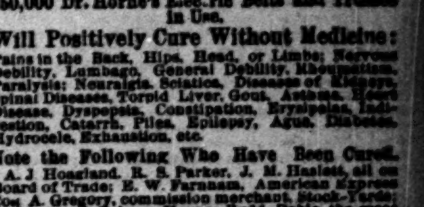
Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.



HOW'S YOUR RHEUMATIZ? is a question that appeals to every tortured victim of Rheumatism, who finds the ordinary plasters and liniments powerless to relieve him. To such the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER is an elegant and never-failing source of relief, banishing rheumatic, neuralgic, sciatic, sudden, sharp, and nervous pains as by magic. New, original, speedy, safe. At druggists, 25c.; five for one dollar, mailed free. POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

RHEUMATISM, LAME BACK,

And many other complaints cured by



150,000 Dr. Horne's Electric Belts and Trusses in Use.

Will Positively Cure Without Medicine:

Pains in the Back, Hips, Head, or Limbs; Nervous Debility, Lumbago, General Debility, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Diseases of Kidneys, Spinal Diseases, Torpid Liver, Gout, Asthma, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Erysipelas, Indigestion, Catarrh, Piles, Epilepsy, Ague, Diabetes, Hydrocele, Exhaustion, etc.

Note the Following Who Have Been Cured:

A. J. Hoagland, R. S. Parker, J. M. Haslett, all on Board of Trade; E. W. Farnham, American Express Co.; A. Gregory, commission merchant, Stock-Yards; C. Townsend, Palmer House; Budd Doble, the great horseman; Col. Connelly of the Inter-Ocean; S. W. Harris, 305 Erie-st.; J. M. Davis, Secretary Chicago Horseman; J. L. Sheaffer, 301 Madison-st.; J. C. Smith, jeweler, 115 Madison-st., all of Chicago; G. W. Bellus, M. D., Mormonstown, Iowa; Lemuel Milk, Kankakee, Ill.; Judge I. N. Murray, Naperville, Ill., and hundreds of others representing every town in the Union. Also Electric Belts for ladies. Call, or send stamp for illustrated catalogue. Open Evenings and Sundays.

DR. W. J. HORNE, 191 Wabash-av., Chicago, Inventor, Proprietor, and Manufacturer.

ARMOUR'S

Best Hams and Bacon

Have "ARMOUR & CO." burnt in the skin. Beware of inferior goods offered as "ARMOUR'S."

Cristadoro's Hair Dye

Is the BEST. Acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shades of BLACK or BROWN; does not stain the skin, and is easily applied. Price, $1.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative and Beautifier

Is the best Dressing for the hair. Try it. Price, $1. J. CRISTADORO, 95 WILLIAM-ST., NEW YORK. Interesting pamphlets sent free.

RAILROADS.

Adjusting the Dressed Hogs and Sheep Traffic to Dressed-Beef Rates.

The Meeting of the Tripartite Combination Postponed a Fortnight—Wabash Outlook.

An Important Decision by the Illinois Commissioners—News of the Northern Roads.

A meeting of the Chicago Committee of East-Bound Freight Traffic was held yesterday for the consideration of east-bound freight affairs. The first question discussed was in regard to the proposed change in the relative rates between dressed hogs or sheep and dressed beef, which is being agitated by the shippers of dressed hogs and sheep, who claim that the rates on the latter articles are proportionately much higher than the rates on dressed beef. Hogs, it is claimed, dress to much higher advantage than cattle, and there was no good reason why rates on dressed hogs should be higher. The Classification Committee established the rates on dressed hogs 50 cents per 100 pounds in common cars, Chicago to New York, and in refrigerator cars 55 cents. But this rate is not maintained, and the roads are taking dressed hogs at 35 cents per 100 pounds in common cars and 43½ cents in refrigerator. But even this rate is considered much too high in proportion to the rate charged on dressed beef. Carcasses of dressed beef, it is claimed, run along 59 or 60 per cent of the total, while dressed hogs run up to 80 per cent and dressed sheep 75 per cent. No action was taken in the matter, as the proper statistics upon which to base the rates have not yet been submitted. Shippers ask to have rates on dressed hogs and sheep based upon the basis of live hog and sheep rates, as is now being done on dressed-beef rates, which are made 75 per cent above cattle rates. The question will again be considered at the meeting next Monday, when the Chicago Committee expects to be able to act upon the matter and make a recommendation to the Classification Committee. The question of establishing uniform rates for hauling cattle palace cars was considered, but was finally laid over for future action.

There was also a discussion in regard to the weighing of grain at elevators. The railroads claim the right of doing the weighing so as to prevent over or under loading, but want the shippers to pay for the service, as it is as much to the interest of shippers to secure correct weights as of the railroads. Some action in the matter is claimed to be necessary so as to prevent shortages of elevator grain when arriving at the other end. Action was postponed until next meeting.

The Joint Agent was also instructed to give notice to connecting roads that hereafter a charge of 10 cents per car will be made against all connecting roads for the labor of inserting upon their expense bills to the Eastern roads the weights of freight, or extending their charges upon freight in bulk or other property. Bills will be made out at the end of each month, giving date, number of car, etc., and sent to the Chicago local agents of the roads for which this work has been done. The representatives of the various roads stated that east-bound freight rates were being well maintained, but they admitted that shippers were not very anxious to ship at those rates, and in consequence shipments were very light.

THE TRIPARTITE COMBINATION.

The meeting of the Western Trunk-Line Association (tripartite combination), which was to have been held in this city yesterday, for the purpose of considering the demand of the Rock Island and Milwaukee & St. Paul Roads to have the percentage of the Wabash reduced because that road has dropped some of its Council Bluffs lines since the tripartite contract was entered into, has been postponed until two weeks from yesterday for the reason that Traffic-Manager James Smith of the Wabash is prevented by sickness from attending a meeting at this time. General Manager A. A. Talmage of the Wabash was in the city, but claimed to be unable to consider the subject with the managers of the other roads without having his Traffic Manager (Smith) present.

There is evidently a desire on the part of the Wabash to defer the consideration of this important subject as long as possible, thinking that later on affairs might have changed so as to have a better chance to present a bold front to the other roads in the combination than at present. The Wabash does not feel inclined to give up the soft thing it has under the tripartite contract, but the Milwaukee & St. Paul and Rock Island Roads seem to be determined to either compel the Wabash to accept a smaller percentage hereafter or to force it out of the combination altogether. It is the general opinion that there will be a big row before this matter is settled.

THE BURTON COMPANY BEATEN.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—A decision, prepared by Gen. Rinaker, has been promulgated by the Railroad and Warehouse Commission on the complaint of the Burton Stock-Car Company of Boston, Mass., claiming unjust discrimination in charges for transporting their live-stock cars by railroad companies forming the Southwestern pool. The decision is in brief as follows:

The specification is that the pool railroads charge said company five cents per mile for each and every mile its cars are moved on the lines of said railroad, whether loaded or empty, while at the same time said railroads pay a mileage for ordinary stock cars of three-fourths of a cent per mile per car, which, it is alleged, is unjust discrimination against the complainant and damaging to public and private interests. The attention of the railroads complained against was called to this complaint, to which they filed their answer and therein allege that the car of the Burton Stock-Car Company is not similar in construction or design to the cars in which stock is ordinarily transported; that these cars are designed to furnish extra facilities for transporting stock above the accommodations which are offered by ordinary stock cars; that these cars are in demand by those shipping blooded or valuable horses or cattle, and such persons have to, and of course can afford to, pay more than the prices paid for transporting ordinary stock; that the railroads receiving the stock shipped in these cars cannot transfer the stock into ordinary stock cars belonging to said railroads if they should elect to do so; that the roads complained of have cars sufficient to meet all demands on them for transporting live stock; that these cars of the complainant, being special cars, affording superior accommodations in the transportation of stock, for which he is charged by the owner of the cars, the railroads must forward the stock in them, leaving their own stock cars meanwhile idle.

There is no controversy about the facts in the case.

But can it be said that the Burton stock car is of the same class with the stock cars belonging to and in general use by the railroad companies and transportation companies in the transportation of live stock? We think not. We think it is clear that this car is of a special class. It is stated and not denied that this car is not capable of being used as an ordinary stock car for the carrying of other kinds of freight, nor can it be sent off on other railroads to carry other freight, as ordinary stock cars are. The rate charged for transportation of this car is not above that heretofore established by this board, and cannot, as against the railroads complained of at this time, be held to be unreasonable. The board therefore holds that it cannot, upon the case made before it, now make any order against the railroads against which the complaint is brought.

MINNEAPOLIS, SAULT STE. MARIE & ATLANTIC.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The first annual report of the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic Railroad is about to be issued. The present charter provides for a capital stock of $12,000,000, of which $8,000,000 is common and $4,000,000 preferred stock. A contract has been made with the Northern Pacific whereby the Sault St. Marie will enter into the joint use of all the terminal facilities of the Northern Pacific in this city upon the payment of one-half of 6 per cent per annum of the original cost of the property and improvements; contributing to maintenance in proportion to the number of wheels run, with a provision for a reduction of rental upon the admission of other companies. There is also secured the right to use jointly with the Northern Pacific its double-track steel bridge where it crosses the Mississippi with the tracks from the bridge to their depot grounds in the heart of the city. At Sault Ste. Marie it is said no definit arrangements have been made for terminal grounds at that point. It is thought that there are from 12,000,000,000 to 15,000,000,000 feet of pine timber tributary to the line. Contracts have been made for clearing the right of way to the crossing of the Wisconsin River at Rhinelander. The place for securing funds for further construction has not been determined, but a mortgage and bonds have been made ready for execution. The mortgage provides for the issue of bonds at the rate of $16,000 per mile applicable to the construction of line, not to exceed $4,000 per mile to be used in payment of equipment, and not to exceed $1,500 per mile applicable to the building of some of the more expensive bridges, including the bridge across the Sault Ste. Marie River, and also for the purpose of improving terminal grounds at Sanders' Point and the Sault, and also for the construction of docks, elevators, warehouses, etc., making the aggregate amount of bonds not to exceed $21,500 per mile. The total expenditures from the company's organization to April 30, 1885, were $880,241.

ST. PAUL AND HER BRIDGES.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The recent report of the Secretary of War, which referred to the bridges across the Mississippi at this point, and said that neither the Secretary nor the Attorney-General approved of the Robert street bridge because it was not in conformity with the act permitting the building of the structure, has called out a great deal of comment in public circles here. Regarding the new bridge of the Minnesota & Northwestern Railway Company, the report says that it was built without authority from Congress, but the officers of the company claim that authority to build bridges across the Mississippi River and its tributaries within the State under authority of the laws of the State has been exercised in several instances. In relation to this the Attorney-General is quoted as saying that until Congress acts and by appropriate legislation assumes control of the subject the power of a State over bridges across navigable streams in its territory is plenary. Mr. Thompson, attorney for the Minnesota & Northwestern Road, said that he expected no difficulty in securing an act in Congress this winter making the road a postal route and authorizing the construction of the bridge. It was built last winter because the company couldn't wait for the rather tardy action of Congress. "But," he concluded, "it is one of those things about which the least said the better." Concerning that part of the report which treats of the Robert street bridge, C. D. O'Brien, who was Mayor of the city when it was planned, says of the matter: "The bridge was built under an act of Congress authorizing the city to build it and providing that the plans should be submitted to the War Department for approval. The Attorney-General is wrong in saying that the United States has no jurisdiction over the bridges at St. Paul, because the United States by act of Congress authorized the building of the Robert street bridge."

ALL ABOUT NORTHERN ROADS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Appearances indicate that the railroad ticket war is at a close. Today the passenger departments of the Milwaukee, Omaha, and St. Louis have agreed to return to tariff rates tomorrow morning, and they hope that the Minnesota & Northwestern will do the same. This afternoon a conference is being held with Mr. Stickney. It is understood that he wants a differential rate, and that he cannot be argued out of it. Some concession will be made.

C. E. Marvin, one of the proprietors of the Crescent creameries of Rochester has closed a contract with the Minnesota & Northwestern Railroad. It contemplates the building of a market and manufactory of dairy products in West St. Paul and the establishment of a general dairy business along the line of the road.

The Omaha freight department has prepared statistics showing the volume of business done by its Washburn line during the season of 1885. Compared with last year's business and that done by the St. Paul & Duluth during last season, the showing is anything but satisfactory. When the season opened the prospects could not have been better. From the 1st of May to the 1st of June the tonnage going via Washburn was very large, and fully what the Omaha people had expected. After that it began to drop off rapidly, and during June, July, and a part of August hardly a barrel of flour was handled. The tonnage carried during the season was 228,078,501 pounds. Of the flour carried east 3,608,350 pounds only were millstuffs. The rest was flour—284,995 barrels. The flour shipments via Duluth were a little over 1,070,000 barrels.

NEW LINES IN MICHIGAN.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The Gogebic & Lake Superior Railway Company filed articles of incorporation today with the Secretary of State. The line is to extend from Huxley, a station on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, with spurs to the various iron mines in that vicinity, to a point at or near the mouth of Montreal River, on Lake Superior. The length will be fourteen miles, and its course will be through Ashland County. The capital stock is $1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares. The incorporators and directors are: J. B. Stubbs and J. J. Sherman, Chicago; A. E. Tyler, Ironwood, Mich.; M. J. Luttur, Streator, Ill.; B. O. Reynolds, J. C. Reynolds, J. B. Burton, G. S. Read, L. D. Sampson, J. A. Kennedy, and C. T. French, Geneva Lake, Wis.

The Milwaukee & Dubuque Railway Company filed resolutions with the Secretary of State today giving notice of its intention of building a line from Elkhorn south to the Wisconsin and Illinois State line. It will be built on the old bed graded by that company years ago.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RIGHTS-OF-WAY.

GALENA, Ill., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—In the suit of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad Company vs. The Illinois Central Railroad to condemn certain rights-of-way owned by the latter between Galena and East Dubuque, which is now on trial in this city before Judge W. R. Rowley of the County Court, a motion was made today by defendant's counsel, General Solicitor B. F. Ayer of Chicago, to transfer the suit to the United States Court on the grounds that the proceedings involve a construction of a United States statute under which the lands in dispute were granted to the State of Illinois and donated by it to the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

TRYING TO STRAIGHTEN OUT MATTERS IN THE CHICAGO AND OHIO RIVER POOL.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—V. T. Malott, President of the Chicago and Ohio River pool, and the Presidents and general managers of roads in the pool have gone to Chicago tonight. The future of this pool will be decided upon. Should it continue a readjustment of per cent will be demanded by some of the roads. This pool has lost the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Road $72,000 of its earnings, and the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg $30,000 of its earnings, to even up the per cents which were allotted to their competitors. This $30,000, Manager McCrea says, about covered the net earnings of the road on the business carried.

A RECEIVER REMOVED.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Judge Baxter this forenoon in the United States Court removed Gen. Pease from the receivership of the Marietta & Cleveland Railroad, together with Judge Mathews of Cambridge, his counsel. The grounds of removal were the manifest unfairness in discriminating in oil freights as in favor of the Standard Oil Company and against George Rice of Marietta. Gen. Wikoff was appointed to succeed Gen. Pease, and the Hon. George K. Nash as Master Commissioner.

BUFFALO & SOUTHWESTERN OFFICERS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—At the annual election of the Buffalo & Southwestern Railroad in this city today the following directors were elected: James Adams, John F. Moulton, W. S. Bissell, O. P. Ramsdell, W. H. H. Newman, Henry Martin, J. M. Richmond, E. E. Spaulding, D. E. Bailey, George Talbot, Andrew Langdon, H. E. Nolton, and Richard Kingman; President, John F. Moulton; Vice-President, James Adams; Secretary and Treasurer, Wilson S. Bissell.

BISMARCK TAKING A HAND.

BISMARCK, Dak., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—A movement is on foot for the construction of a railroad from this city northwest, and it is understood that unless the Milwaukee & St. Paul or the Chicago & Northwestern pushes into the country within the next year an independent company will be organized to build southeast and pool with the Rock Island, which is headed for this point.

AN IOWA DECISION.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 8.—Where a car of wheat was received by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Road and was transferred to the Chicago & Northwestern Road for Chicago, and there was delay in delivery, owing to the breaking down of the car, and there was a loss on the wheat in market, the Railroad Commissioners decide that the first or receiving company is liable for damage.

A MISSOURI ROAD SOLD.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 8—[Special.]—The St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk Railroad was sold by the Sheriff today under a decree of foreclosure issued by the United States Circuit Court. The road was purchased by Walter C. Larned of Chicago, John J. Blair, and T. G. Case, who represent the bondholders. The price paid was $370,000, and there was but one bid.

NOTES.

The Chicago & Northwestern's new line from Belvidere to the La Salle coalfields will be opened for business next Sunday.

A San Francisco dispatch says: The Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution asking that the California Congressional delegation be instructed to use their efforts to secure an extension of the time for the construction of the California & Oregon Railroad so that the land grant may be made available for its completion.

The estimated earnings of the Illinois Central for November, 1885, show a decrease over those of November, 1884, of $22,213.

The Burlington & Missouri Railroad notifies connections that heretofore the published tariff rates for Arapahoe will apply for Edison, on Middle Division of Republican Valley Railroad, seventy-seven miles west of Oxford.

It is reported that Mr. E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Company, will by the first of the year be promoted to the position of Manager of Passenger Traffic of all the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg.

Superintendent J. R. Wheeler of the Western Railway Weighing Association reports that the number of cars weighed during November, 1885, was 72,300, showing a decrease from October, 1885, of 9,294 tons and an increase over November, 1884, of 14,640.

A dispatch from Indianapolis says Daniel Goodskoontz, guardian of George Wiley's family, a brakeman on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, is suing the company in the Superior Court for $10,000 damages. Wiley was injured in the Broad Ripple accident Jan. 31, 1884. Attorney Easley of Chicago, representing the defendant, stated today that the company had already paid out $70,000 in consequence of that accident.

The snow-storm Monday night, although it extended over a large territory east and west from this city, interfered but little with the trains of the roads centering in this city. The trains of all the Western lines came in on time. The trains of Eastern roads were a little behind time, which, however, was principally due to the failure of the trunk lines to make connections on time at Buffalo and other trunk-line termini. The heavy rain during yesterday cleared away nearly all the snow that had accumulated on the lines of the various roads.

The United States Trust Company of New York, trustee in the Omaha first division mortgage on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern (now a part of the Wabash), has filed a petition in the Wabash case asking the court to order the receivers of the Wabash to turn over the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern to receivers to be appointed by the State Circuit Courts of Gentry County, Missouri, and Pottawattamie County, Iowa. Copies of the bills asking the appointment of the receivers are filed with the petition, and it is alleged that the Wabash Company has failed to pay the interest due on the bonds issued to the petitioners.

Some months ago the Southwestern Railway Association appointed a committee consisting of General Freight Agents Sage of the Rock Island, Ripley of the Burlington, Smith of the Wabash, and Midgley of the Southwestern Railway Association to go to St. Joseph and make some arrangement in regard to the cartage of freight from depots to store and warehouse doors and to settle the question as to who is to pay the charges and what the charges for the service shall be. The committee has thus far, for some reason or other, failed to act upon the matter. Efforts were made during the last few days to bring about a meeting of the committee at St. Joseph, but no conclusion has been reached, and the indications are that nothing will be done for the present.

WHAT WILL LOGAN DO?

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND MAY BE INTERESTED IN THE MATTER—A DEMOCRATIC ROW IN OHIO—POLITICS IN GENERAL.

FREEPORT, Ill., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The Hon. Horatio C. Burchard was interviewed by THE TRIBUNE correspondent in relation to the reports telegraphed from Washington that his removal from the Directorship of the United States Mints last summer was to be made the subject of a fight against the Cleveland Administration by Gen. Logan in the Senate. Mr. Burchard said he didn't know there was to be a contest. He recollected, however, that before he wrote his letter to Secretary Manning giving his reasons for not resigning he had a conversation with Gen. Logan. At that time the General said to him it was his understanding in regard to the offices that no Government official should be removed for political reasons alone; that there should be some good cause for ousting a man.

In Mr. Burchard's case there were no charges preferred, but he was removed because Secretary Manning claimed that he had a right to choose such officers to fill the departments under him as he saw fit. As Freeport is Mr. Burchard's home, all who know him are very much interested in the final decision of the question, since the "lion of the Senate" is to champion his cause.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—There is a big fire smoldering among the Democrats of this district. It is Senator Payne against Congressman Foran, and the latter is fighting on the still-hunt plan. It shows clearly in the local appointments of subordinates in the customs and internal revenue departments. In the former ex-Mayor Farley, Payne's lieutenant, is Collector. All his appointees have been Payne creatures. In the latter, W. J. McKinnie is Collector. All his appointees are Foranites, and he and Farley are having a hot fight because Payne workers were not given places. In addition to this, Postmaster Tom Jones, brother of United States Senator John P. Jones, a Republican of the intense stripe, is being held in office by Foran in consideration of appointing Foran workers to all the subordinate positions. The rank and file of the Democracy are howling mad at this deal, and Senator Payne's man, Editor Armstrong, is being kept out of office by Foran. There will be no outbreak until the next election. Then some one will be scalped.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Argument in the Senatorial election mandamus cases was continued today in the Superior Court, the Hon. John F. Follett, in behalf of the plaintiffs in error, and the Hon. Thomas McDougal and the Hon. Drausin Weelsin, in behalf of the Republicans, occupying the day. Argument will be resumed tomorrow. Republicans fear they are talking against fate.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Gov. Gray left this evening for Washington, ostensibly to secure from the General Government an acknowledgment of the claim of the State to several thousand acres of land which the field notes of the swamp land survey describe as being wet, but for which the State has never received any patent. It is common belief, however, in political circles that the Governor's trip had an entirely different purpose. He is as active in the pursuit of the nomination for United States Senator in 1887 as ever, and the death of Vice-President Hendricks, who, with Senator Voorhees, was backing Gray in the race against the McDonald-English combination, makes it necessary for him to secure the aid of some other stanch and influential friend at the seat of Government. It is believed he will endeavor to enlist in this service Congressman Holman. It is asserted that Gray is responsible for the talk of making Chief-Justice Niblack of the State Supreme Court the leader of the Indiana Democracy, now that Hendricks is gone, to defeat, if possible, W. H. English's aspirations for the honor.

YANKTON, Dak., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Chief-Justice Tripp today took the oath of office and assumed the duties of the District Court. He will retain the present Clerk of the court, who is the son of the late Chief Justice. He also says he will reappoint nearly all the clerks of the court in this district.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The official count of the vote for State officers was concluded today. The vote for Governor was as follows: Robert Lowrey, 88,783; scattering, 1,081.

FIERCE PRAIRIE FIRES.

FARMERS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY AND KANSAS SUFFER GREAT LOSS—MANY LOSE ALL THEY POSSESS—THE BOOMERS CHARGED WITH SETTING THE FIRES.

WICHITA, Kas., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—A large prairie fire raged for a few days in the Indian Territory, which was helped along by the high winds, doing an immense amount of damage. Word reached here that the ranch of Tomlin & Webb of this place was completely destroyed, burning all their feed for the winter, and, it is thought, from 400 to 600 head of cattle, and several others lost their all. It is said that the fires were set by some of the boomers, they saying that if they can't stay there the cattlemen must go also. The biggest damage was done in the northeast part of Cowley County. At 8 o'clock in the morning a prairie fire broke out this side of Beaumont, set by some flying engine spark, it is thought. With such a terrific gale to fan it on it swept south with appalling destruction. Nothing impeded its awful gait—over roads, hedges, everywhere where the least combustible matter could be caught. Many farmers had their all swept away. W. H. Hall, near Box City, had 2,000 bushels of corn, all his hay, his stable, and his horses burned—all but his house. In fighting the fire his face and hands were horribly burned, his eyes so badly that recovery of sight is doubtful. Other farmers, whose places were rather new, without much fire-break, suffered the same fate. Those who saw the flames of this fire say it was a thrilling sight. No horse could keep pace with it. When in heavy grass the flames rolled twenty feet in the air, and the sparks flew wildly, continually setting the prairie distances before the main fire.

THE BELATED FLEET.

The Missing Schooners Mediator, City of Sheboygan, and Contest Heard From.

An Unknown Vessel Ashore Near Holland—No Tidings from the Orphan Boy.

Belief that the Maxwell Has Gone Down—Five New Steamers—General Marine.

A light southeasterly wind prevailed yesterday, but there were indications that the wind would haul around to the northeast before morning. Old weather sharps predict another gale of equal violence to the disastrous blows of Friday and Sunday nights. If their predictions are verified more disasters among shipping are likely to follow, as there is still a large number of vessels outside. Yesterday the weather was extremely disagreeable on the lake as well as on land. Throughout the day an unceasing rain-storm prevailed, and the rain was converted into ice as fast as it fell. Frequent snow-squalls swept up the lake and early in the morning a blinding snow-storm raged for several hours. But one vessel arrived during the day. This was the lumber-laden steam-barge C. H. Starke, which came in from Muskegon covered with ice. She arrived at the mouth of the river at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and found the entrance to the channel blockaded by an ice-gorge. She was fast in the ice for nearly an hour and was released by the tug Carpenter. The vessel sustained no damage. Four missing vessels turned up yesterday. The schr City of Sheboygan, bound for Chicago with a cargo of lumber, had almost been given up for lost. A dispatch from Mackinaw City says she sailed from St. Helena Island for Chicago at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The owner of the schr Mediator received a telegram from Racine stating that his vessel had arrived there in a badly iced-up condition. She is lumber-laden from Sturgeon Bay, and was picked up off Milwaukee by the tug Sill. This is probably the vessel reported passing Milwaukee Monday night. The scow Contest, long overdue, reached Kenosha yesterday afternoon. Her crew are safe. The schr Cascade, which left Chicago about ten days ago with a cargo of supplies for Sutton's Bay, is reported lying under the lee of the Manitous. She has probably arrived at her port of destination. A vessel for which much anxiety is felt is the schr Orphan Boy, which is reported to have left the straits for Chicago a short time before the gale set in last Friday. Nothing has been heard from her since, but it is quite possible that she obtained shelter among the islands at the foot of the lake. There are hopes that the props Blanchard, Packard, and Tioga, which are due from the straits today, will bring some news of the missing vessel. The Orphan Boy carries six men besides Capt. Holliday. She is 23 years old and of low grade. The tug Waters, which arrived from Michigan City Monday night with the schr C. Amsden in tow, left for St. Joseph yesterday and will tow the disabled schr Lucinda Van Valkenburg to Chicago.

SHIPBUILDING NEWS.

Workmen were laying the keel on the lake shore yesterday for a new passenger steamer which is to be built by J. P. Smith during the winter for A. Booth & Sons. The new boat will have a 175-foot keel and 25-foot beam. As will be seen by these dimensions, she will be long and very narrow, like all other boats owned by the Booths. Her engines, which are being built by the Hercules Iron-Works, will be fore-and-aft compound, with 40-inch bore high pressure and 22-inch bore low pressure cylinders and 24-inch stroke. There will be two boilers of steel, each 6½x16. The contract calls for a uniform speed of fifteen miles an hour, and she is designed to be the fastest and finest boat of her class on the lakes. The intention is to run her between Chicago and Manistique, touching at intermediate points, including Milwaukee. She will have stateroom accommodations for fifty passengers and will carry miscellaneous freight, including the vast quantity of fish annually brought to Chicago from the foot of Lake Michigan by the owners. The cost will be about $30,000.

The plans and specifications for the monster steel steamship that is to be built during the winter for the Anchor Line have been completed and are now on exhibition at Manager Evans' private office at Buffalo. They were prepared by George B. Mallory, who has designed the models for some of the finest steamers on the Atlantic. The vessel will resemble those designed by Mallory for the New York & Florida Line. She is to be 320 feet long, 40 feet in beam, and 23 feet in the hold, making her the largest vessel on the lakes. She will be double decked, with steel sides, and will carry two masts. The engine is to be triple compound, and, with the boilers, will be placed nearly amidships. The stmr will be unlike the Onoko in one important particular—she will have no water bottom. Some marine men think the Anchor Line people will commit a big blunder if they build their ship with a single shell bottom. She is to cost $250,000.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The timber for the new steamer which is to be built this winter for Capt. John Barton and others at this port has arrived, and the work of laying the keel has been begun. In connection with this statement it can be said that Messrs. Quayle & Sons, who are to be the builders of this boat, are also to build two new steam-barges for Capt. Thomas Wilson during the coming winter and spring. At least one of the latter will probably be ready to launch about the 1st of next June. She will probably be patterned after the Kasota, one of the last boats Capt. Wilson had launched from the same yard, only she will be ten feet longer, or 255 feet length of keel, thirty-nine feet beam, and twenty-two feet depth of hold.

ASHORE NEAR HOLLAND.

HOLLAND, Mich., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—A farmer living on the lake shore arrived here tonight and reported a vessel on the beach about six miles north of this port. She is scow-rigged and loaded with lumber and shingles. Her crew are believed to be safe. It is impossible to learn her name at this late hour, but she is presumably the vessel in distress off Grand Haven Sunday night.

THE LAWRENCE IN DISTRESS.

LUDINGTON, Mich., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The prop Lawrence had a narrow escape from serious disaster today. She was driven in here for shelter by the furious gale of last week, and at 3 o'clock this morning left for Chicago. Soon after leaving port her machinery broke down, leaving her helpless in a heavy sea. Her situation was rendered doubly perilous by the prevalence of a blinding snow-storm. In answer to her signals of distress Capt. Tufts and his life-saving crew pulled three miles out into the lake and piloted her safely into the harbor, where she will remain until repairs are made.

LAKE HURON DISASTERS.

PORT HURON, Mich., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—No news was received of the missing schr A. C. Maxwell and all hopes of her ever reaching port have been abandoned. She carried a crew of seven men. All are believed to have gone to the bottom with the vessel. She was laden with iron-ore and bound from Marquette to Cleveland. She hailed from the latter port, and was valued at $14,000.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 8.—Seven passengers from the prop Oconto came ashore last evening about five miles northeast of Caseville and left this morning, some for Detroit and others for Bay City. The Oconto is aground, and can just be seen from Caseville. William Brown, the colored cook, died from fright during the gale Friday night.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The prop Forbes is here, fast in the ice. A steam-barge and two schooners are off Charity Islands. The prop Oconto is seven miles from Caseville in seven feet of water. The cook died of fright. A snow-storm prevails. Wind northeast.

DETROIT RIVER NOTES.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The S. F. Hodge arrived last night from Green Bay and left again at midnight for Buffalo.

The prop Keystone and consorts left here Saturday for Toledo, and were unable to get there on account of heavy ice at the head of Lake Erie. They have laid up at Amherstburg.

The steam-barge V. Swain arrived down from Port Huron this afternoon. Capt. Thompson, her master, thinks her consort, the Maxwell, foundered off Sand Beach Friday at midnight, as that was the last seen of her. The Swain is here awaiting orders from Palmer & Johnson of Cleveland, her owners. The probabilities are that she will discharge her cargo and lie up here.

The stmr Victoria left here at 3 o'clock this afternoon to rescue the fishermen fast in the ice off Grosse Point, Lake St. Clair. They have been out over twenty-four hours.

The stmr Idlewild succeeded in getting through Lake St. Clair today and went into winter quarters on her arrival here.

The stmr City of New Baltimore left for River St. Clair ports this morning, but was unable to get through Lake St. Clair and returned here. Lake St. Clair is full of floating ice, as is also Detroit River. The head of Lake Erie is closed up and the ice is about three inches thick. Wind northeast, fresh; cold and raining. There are prospects of colder weather and heavy storms. Navigation is practically closed here.

PORT OF BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Considerable ice had formed in Buffalo River, but the harbor tugs in shifting vessels keep it pretty well broken up. The coating was thick enough to cut a hole in the starboard bow of the tug Goodman. There were no arrivals or departures. Of the vessels yet to come here the prop Portage, from Chicago, left Detroit at 8 a. m. The S. F. Hodge, from Green Bay, left Amherstburg at 2 a. m., direct for this port. There is some talk of the Siberia bringing a load of wheat here from Detroit for winter storage. The Music's lumber tow have not left Ashtabula. Owing to the continued severe weather the number of vessels yet to leave here is growing smaller. The stmr Mineral Rock, which had been delayed nearly a week, received orders to abandon the attempt to reach Detroit and to lay up at once. Capt. Thomas Wilson, owner of the Kasota, arrived from Cleveland, and has about decided to let her remain here. She will not finish unloading until tomorrow. The Toledo did not begin discharging, but will do so tomorrow. She is under orders to return to Detroit. The little Nashua also intended going to that port, and the schr Plymouth's Captain yet thinks of taking her to New Baltimore. It is raining tonight. Capt. Henry this noon left for Erie to look after the stmrs Fred Mercur and H. E. Packer. Late in the afternoon a dispatch from them said that both had got outside at 3 o'clock and were headed up the lake. They are coal-laden for Chicago, but unless the weather moderates they may have trouble in getting through the rivers. The stmr E. L. Colwell and barge Dobbins have returned from Long Point, where they had been sheltered for several days. They were bound for Detroit. A tug was sent for the Fanny Neal, which was left under the point.

FAST IN THE ICE.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The barge Fannie Neal, coal-laden for Detroit, is lying at anchor and frozen in under Long Point. The tug Rooth leaves here tonight to try and get her out of the ice. If successful, the tug will tow her back to Buffalo. The weather tonight is cold and snowing; wind north, fresh.

RAND, THE SHIPBUILDER, IS DEAD.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Private advices received here announce the death this morning of G. S. Rand, the Manitowoc shipbuilder. Paralysis was the cause. Mr. Rand was in his early life a sailor, but for twenty-five years has been engaged in shipbuilding at Manitowoc, and for the last fourteen years was the senior member of the firm of Rand & Burger. He has probably built as many vessels as any other man on the lakes. He was the superintendent of construction for the Goodrich Transportation Company up to the time of his death, and built all the boats now in their line. He was about 55 years of age, and leaves a wife.

ANOTHER TUG BURNED.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The tug Resolute burned last night while lying at a dock with steam up. She was owned by Booler, and used mainly in the fishing trade. The tug was built in Detroit in 1871, and had been here since 1882. She was valued at $3,000, and insured in the German-American for $1,500.

AROUND THE LAKES.

WHITEHALL, Mich., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The prop G. P. Heath left this morning for Michigan City and the stmr John C. Dewar for Pentwater. The sea is quiet.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The windbound craft Tioga, Rhoda Emily, and Blanchard left, bound up. Weather moderate; east wind, brisk. The Messenger arrived from the Sault this evening. There is lots of ice in the Sault River, and Mud Lake is closed up. It is snowing hard.

ST. IGNACE, Mich., Dec 8.—[Special.]—The steam-barge Rhoda Emily sailed for Chicago at 7 a. m. Wind northeast, blowing hard; snowing; milder weather.

MANISTEE, Mich., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Arrived—Prop Chas. Rietz, schr I. Bock. Sailed—Prop City of Ludington, F. & P. M. No. 2, Saginaw Valley; schrs Otter, W. O. Goodman, G. W. Naghtin.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Sunday the steam-barge Keystone, with barges J. G. Masten, M. Y. Wilson, and Agnes, attempted to make Toledo, lumber-laden, but was compelled to run back here on account of ice and sea. The steam-barge Hubbel, lumber-laden for Cleveland, passed out yesterday, but found too much ice and came back. They are here. The river is full of ice. The City of Dresden attempted to make Lake Erie ports, but found too much ice. The weather is milder tonight and raining.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Passed down—Prop Oceanica, 4 p. m. Passed up—Props B. W. Blanchard, 5 a. m.; R. A. Packer, 6 a. m.; Tioga, 6:40 a. m.; Rhoda Emily, 7 a. m. The schr City of Sheboygan left St. Helena, bound up, at 4 p. m. The wind has been light from the south all day, but tonight it is east and fresh. It is snowing, with prospects of a heavy snowfall. The mercury is 22° above.

LUDINGTON, Mich., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Arrived—Props F. & P. M. No. 2, Saginaw Valley; schr Mars. Cleared—Schr Isolda Bock. The schr C. L. Fick carried away her headgear today.

PORT HURON, Mich., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Arrived—Siberia, C. H. Green and consorts. Down—Zach Chandler, M. Licken. Capt. J. Rice arrived here on his way to the prop Oconto.

A BIG LIBEL SUIT.

ELKHART, Ind., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—A big libel suit has been begun in Goshen—the editor of the *Times*, H. J. Beyerle, suing T. A. and M. V. Starr, editors of the *Daily News*, for $45,000.

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COD LIVER OIL NO GOOD.

Physicians Discontinuing It.

[From the Buffalo (N. Y.) News.]

Nothing better illustrates the wisdom of nature than do the food products of different countries, each meeting the personal requirements of the native race. In the Arctic regions a heat-producing diet is of course needed, and this is supplied by the Seal, the Cod, and other fish. Without considering that the same conditions do not exist elsewhere, and simply noticing that an Esquimau will get fat upon blubber or a Norwegian upon Cod, men have agreed that Cod Liver Oil would restore any waste going on in the physical system, and it has been largely recommended by the medical profession. Experience has, however, shown that this oil has no nutritive power, and that, besides having this negative character, the accumulation of fatty matter which follows its use deranges the alimentary canal. Any kind of oil is trying to the stomach even when the system is in a healthy condition, and how much more must it be when the digestive organs are weak and are dosed with something of the most unpalatable character. The quantity of Cod Liver Oil which is ordered to be taken daily is always in excess of the capacity for digestion and absorption, and injurious results naturally follow. In fact, we would hear of more cases in which serious harm has been caused by Cod Liver Oil were it not that in order to be able to swallow it the patient mixes it with whiskey, and the alcohol thus taken to a certain extent neutralizes the evil done by the oil. It is a fact laid down by all chemists and scientists that nothing will restore a disordered system or promote digestion which has been impaired quicker or more effectively than alcohol, and as this is what medical men aim at in their treatment of the sick it follows that they are now largely prescribing simply a pure whiskey and discontinuing the use of Cod Liver Oil entirely. None of these so-called Cod Liver Oils pretend to have more than 50 per cent and some of it only 20 per cent of pure oil, and some of it is Shark Oil, which has been tried and has been found to have no remedial effects—in fact, it is found more injurious than the Cod Oil. Two ounces alcohol contains more nutriment than is found in twelve ounces of lean meat, besides it is the only medicinal article that enters the blood direct without requiring any digestive effort on the part of the stomach, while Cod Liver Oil, as stated, is so indigestible as to necessitate the employment of other agents to aid its assimulation, and as a consequence leaves the stomach, which of a consumptive patient is always weak, in a weaker condition than ever. We would advise our readers to try whiskey alone for awhile, being careful, however, to see that it is absolutely pure and free from fusel oil and made from malt, which latter is the only whiskey which combines a food-quality with a stimulant.

Absolutely Pure and Unadulterated.

IN USE IN HOSPITALS, CURATIVE INSTITUTIONS, INFIRMARIES,

AND PRESCRIBED BY PHYSICIANS EVERYWHERE.

CURES CONSUMPTION, HEMORRHAGES *And all Wasting Diseases;* INEBRIETY, HABITUAL DRUNKENNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, MALARIA.

THE ONLY PURE STIMULANT FOR THE SICK, INVALIDS, CONVALESCING PATIENTS, AGED PEOPLE, WEAK AND DEBILITATED WOMEN.

For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Dealers. Price, One Dollar per Bottle. Persons east of the Rocky Mountains unable to procure it from their dealers can have Half Dozen sent, in plain case, unmarked, Express charges prepaid, by remitting Six Dollars to The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Baltimore, Md.

All persons using Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey are invited to avail themselves of the services of our Medical Staff at all times, free of charge.

Reader, if you contemplate the bestowal of a Royal Holiday Gift, what can compare in tone, elegance and durability, with that Prince of Pianos, the

STEINWAY.

It stands above all as does gold compared with the baser metals, and like pure gold is among Pianos the

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

A large and magnificent display of these matchless instruments in all styles—selected in person by our Mr. Lyon, from among a large number at the factory—are now on exhibition at our warerooms.

STATE & Lyon & Healy MONROE STS.

Open Every Evening Till 10 Until Further Notice.

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101 State-st.,

Display a large assortment of Books in Fine Bindings, Christmas and Birthday Cards in large variety, English, French, and American Almanacs and Calendars, Bibles, Prayer Books, Albums, and Diaries, all the latest styles in Fine Stationery, besides all the New Books as soon as issued.

We also take Subscription for any Paper, Periodical, or Magazine published in any part of the world. We invite inspection and solicit correspondence.

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Latest and most simple Folding Bed; just invented. Bedding not disarranged in opening or closing. *Always in use as a Table. Always ready as a Bed.* When closed, no person can tell that it is a bed, consequently you can use it in any part of your house, hotel, office or store. Price, $15 to $30 each. Catalogues mailed. Chicago Folding Table Bed Co. Show Rooms, 88 State-st.

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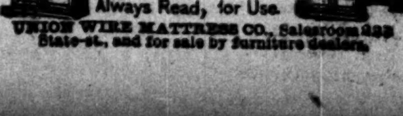

The Simplest and Best. Incloses the Bedding. Always Read, for Use.

UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO., Salesroom 233 State-st., and for sale by furniture dealers.

CHARITY BALL.

GRAND CHARITY BALL.

The Fifth Annual Charity Ball under the auspices of the Y. M. H. C. A. will be given at the Columbia Theatre, on Tuesday Evening, Dec. 15th, 1885. Tickets for sale at the following places:

Columbia Theatre Box Office.
Leo W. Mayer, 126 Washington-st.
Michael Altman, 144 South Water-st.
J. H. Bauland, at Bee-Hive.
Snydacker's Bank, Dearborn-st.
Ben Rosenberg, 172 Madison-st.

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THE NONDESCRIPT!

The Strangest Rarity yet Discovered.

Delmore & Wilson's Burlesque and Novelty Co.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.

THE 4-LEGGED GIRL!

Greatest Living Curiosity in the World.

KELLEY & BELMONT'S Mastodon Comedy and Specialty Combination.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

THE STODDARD LECTURES!

TONIGHT AT 8, SATURDAY MATINEE,

MARY QUEEN of SCOTS.

As this lecture has had packed audiences everywhere, intending patrons are admonished to secure seats early.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVEN'GS,

SWITZERLAND.

BURDITT & NORTH.....Managers

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

THE SALE OF SEATS FOR THE

EMMA NEVADA

GRAND CONCERTS, Dec. 15, 17, and 19, will begin at the Box-Office

TOMORROW MORNING.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

"A WEEK OF FUN."

MATINEE TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.

THE DALYS

In a Crazy, Collegiate Patchwork, entitled,

VACATION;

Or, HARVARD vs. YALE.

Sunday, Dec. 13, Lillian Russell and her Opera Co. in Solomon's Comic Opera, "BILLEE TAYLOR."

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MATINEE AT 2. NIGHT AT 8.

J. C. DUFF'S COMIC OPERA COMPANY,

In a magnificent production of Gilbert & Sullivan's new Japanese Comic Opera,

THE MIKADO.

Now in its third week of uninterrupted success. Seats can now be secured for the Final Performances of The Mikado.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Clark-st., opposite the Court House.

J. A. HAMLIN.....Lessee and Manager

MATINEE TODAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

SOL SMITH RUSSELL

In his most humorous hit,

FELIX McKUSICK.

Every night this week, including Sunday next. LAST MATINEE SATURDAY. Next Week—A RAG BABY.

WEBER MUSIC-HALL.

PROF. FELIX ADLER

Will deliver his Lecture,

Manual and Art Training

FOR YOUNG CHILDREN,

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 9, 8 p. m. Seats Free.

PEOPLE'S THEATRE.

State-st., near Harrison.

THIS AFTERNOON AT 2. NIGHT AT 8.

Tears and Laughter! Crowded houses greet the Grandest of Spectacular Plays.

IN THE RANKS!

15 tons of scenery costing $15,000.

Monday—Chas. A. Gardner in KARL, The Peddler.

CHICAGO MUSEUM.

Grand Matinee Today at 2:30.

KELLY AND MASON,

And their company of comedians, headed by Miss LENA MERVILLE, in the roaring absurdity,

"THE TIGERS."

Admission.....25c, 35c, 50c.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.

Under the management of.....J. M. HILL
J. S. McCONNELL.....Acting Manager

Matinee at 2, Evening at 8—Chas. L. Andrews' glorious Dramatic Pageant, MICHAEL STROGOFF. A Grand National Ballet, introducing Three Star Premieres—Mlle. Carlotta Brianza, Mlle. Eugenie Cappellini, Mlle. Elisa Carullo. The Funny Mikado Ballet—30 Little Maids from School.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.

Absolutely Fire-Proof. Corner Washington and Clark-sts.

W. J. SCANLAN in

SHANE-NA-LAWN.

Hear Scanlan's new songs. Souvenir given tonight. Matinee Today at 2 p. m.—Popular prices, $1, 75c, 50c, and 25c.—Evening at 8. Sunday, Dec. 13—KATE CASTLETON.

HAVERLY'S MINSTREL THEATRE

Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.

HAVERLY'S HOME MINSTRELS.

WILL YOU BE IN THIS WEEK?

Ladies' and Children's Matinee Today—25 and 50 cts.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Grand "CAD" Matinee Today at 2.

Miss Carrie Swain as Cad the Tom Boy.

Next Monday—The great success, "Alone in London."

NEW OLYMPIC THEATRE.

PRICES, 10, 20, 30 CENTS.

"THE KINDERGARDEN,"

A screaming musical farce.

STANLEY MACEY'S COMEDY COMPANY.

Daily at 2:30 and 8 p. m.

CRITERION THEATRE.

Sedgwick-st., corner Division.

Every evening; Saturday and Sunday Matinees. MR. EDWIN THORNE and a strong company in his popular drama,

THE BLACK FLAG.

Popular prices, 50, 35, 25, and 15 cents. Next week, LIZZIE EVANS.

STANHOPE & EPSTEAN'S

NEW DIME MUSEUM AND BIJOU THEATRE,

Randolph-st., between Clark and Dearborn.

FANNY MILLS,

Lady with the Largest Feet in the World. KRAO, ZAVANOWICH. Elegant Hourly Stage Shows. 10 CENTS to all including a seat—10 CENTS. Opera chairs 5 cents extra. Engaged to Appear—Only Living Elastic Hair-Lady.

STANDARD THEATRE.

Corner Halsted and Jackson-sts.

Tonight at 8, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the fireside favorite,

EFFIE ELLSLER,

in her great play, WOMAN AGAINST WOMAN.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

Open daily from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m. Cable Cars to Panorama Place.

Battle of Shiloh,

Never was battle so vividly depicted. Michigan-av., near Madison-st. Open daily (Sundays included) from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.

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NASSAU, BAHAMA ISLANDS.

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Steamers leave Pier 17, East River, every alternate THURSDAY for Nassau. Passengers landed by steam tender Nassau. Steamers leaving Nassau in March and April will call at a Southern port. For schedule of sailing days and rates of passages apply to J. E. WARD & CO. or R. W. PARSONS, 113 Wall-st., New York. New York address, Jas. Lidgerwood, 825 Broadway.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

The American Public Health Association Meets in Annual Session.

Illinois State Horticulturists Discuss Important Questions Pertaining to Forestry Cultivation.

Representatives of Organized Trade and Labor Unions Hold an International Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—The American Public Health Association met in its thirteenth annual convention in this city this morning, with Dr. James A. Reeves of Wheeling, W. Va., President of the association, in the chair. The first business transacted was the election of 125 members. Dr. Henry B. Baker, Secretary of the State Board of Health of Lansing, Mich., read an interesting paper on "The Relations of Rainfall and Water-Supply to Cholera." Dr. Baker's paper was illustrated by several statistical tables and diagrams based upon the statistics of Cholera in Calcutta, India, from 1865 to 1884, inclusive, and the meteorological reports of the same period. Dr. D. E. Salmon then read a paper on the "Virus of Hog-Cholera," in which were given in detail the experiments made by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The Hon. Erastus Brooks of New York said this was a commercial as well as a sanitary question. He referred to the action of the French and German authorities in prohibiting the importation of American pork.

Dr. T. S. Verdi of Washington said the assumption that our animals arrived in Europe in a diseased condition was only an excuse to keep out the American cattle.

Mr. Brooks said that while this was probably true, it was not the whole truth. The alleged improper packing of pork, rendering it unfit for use when it arrived in France, was the avowed cause of the prohibition in France. He referred to the tariff duties imposed here as tending naturally to retaliatory measures. He thought it was our duty see that food sent abroad was properly packed.

Dr. Reed of New York offered a resolution recommending legislation—National, State, and municipal—to provide protection for the people against the sale of diseased meats.

The resolution was referred.

Adjourned until this evening.

THE ILLINOIS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The meeting of the Illinois Horticultural Society was opened this morning, President Pearson in the chair. The Scripture was read by the Rev. Mr. Pearce of Centralia, who also made the usual opening prayer. Owing to the bad weather the attendance was only fair. Mayor Sadler read an eloquent address of welcome, and the President warmly responded thereto. The report of the Committee on Orchard Culture was read by J. W. C. Gray, who advocated the more extensive planting of orchards. B. Pullen also made an address on the same subject, in deprecation of planting trees in holes. The subject was discussed by Messrs. Cape, Johnson, Coe, and others. The subject of "Pruning Peach Trees" was then taken up by E. A. Riehl of Alton, followed by Messrs. Matthews, Endicott, Webster, and others. Reports of the Secretary and the Treasurer were read and referred. A paper was read from F. R. Mann of Gilman on "Forestry." President Pearson thought the average Illinois farmer could not afford to set out in forest trees land that cost $40 per acre. The relative worth of the Russian mulberry and catalpa for fencing and other purposes was discussed by Dr. Schroeder, Messrs. Endicott, Matthews, and Webster. The meeting adjourned until 7:30 o'clock.

TRADE AND LABOR CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—The fifth annual session of the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada began in this city this morning. The twenty-five delegates present are said to represent a constituency of about 280,000 workmen. The meeting was called to order by J. W. Smith of Springfield, Ill., the Chairman of the Legislative Committee, who, in a brief speech, welcomed the delegates and expressed the hope that their deliberations would be attended with results in keeping with the importance of the interests they represented. He then introduced Congressman Martin A. Foran of Cleveland, who was present as a visitor. Mr. Foran made a speech, in which he dwelt upon the importance to the laboring classes of organization, and upon the conclusion of his address the congress took a recess.

OTHER MEETINGS.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 8.—The Inter-Denominational Congress, in the interest of city evangelization, began its sessions last evening with an unexpectedly large attendance. The Rev. Josiah Strong made the welcoming address, to which the Rev. C. L. Goodell of St. Louis responded. At this morning's session it was resolved that Moderators for the several days should be chosen from the various denominations present. The Rev. J. P. E. Kumbler of Pittsburg served as Moderator today. The Rev. Lyman Abbott of New York read a paper on the "Menace of the Modern City to Our Civilization." The Rev. George A. Thayer of Cincinnati followed with an address on the same subject.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The fourteenth annual session of the Wisconsin State Grange began at the Capitol in this city today. The attendance is not as large as anticipated, but many are expected in the morning. The sessions this afternoon and evening were quite brief and were secret. At the afternoon session H. E. Huxley of Neenah rendered his annual report. It showed that the membership is 3,000 in the State, divided between ninety subordinate lodges. The financial condition was not made public, though it is said that the order is in better condition than for the last three years. At the evening session Master Carr delivered his annual address. He advocated the active participation in politics by the members to bring about the enforcement of their rights. He favored a more limited district for caucuses, so that representation would be smaller and less opportunity of manipulations. The address took a bold stand for a seat in the Cabinet for the Commissioner of Agriculture, and declared strongly in favor of the establishment of a State School of Agriculture for Wisconsin.

The annual financial meeting of the Executive Board of the State Agricultural Society was held here today. The Treasurer's report showed receipts for the last year of $19,114 and expenditures of $16,646. The balance on hand is $2,4[illegible]. The future outlook is reported very encouraging.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—State Grange Patrons of Husbandry met in its fifteenth annual session in the opera-house in this city today. About 300 members, including fifty delegates, were present. The meeting was opened by Milton Trussler, Worthy Master, and after prayer by the Worthy Chaplain, the Rev. Fisher, the Master's annual address and reports of officers were read. Reports show no increase of membership during the last year, and the number of members is about 5,500. The condition of the order is said to be better than ever, other than in numbers. Tomorrow morning occurs the election of officers and Wednesday evening a public meeting will be held. Thursday night the fifth degree will be conferred on a number of candidates.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The Knights Templar of Crusader Commandery held their annual election last night and chose J. C. Garver as Eminent Commander; Walter H. Taylor, Captain-General; Walter Van Alstine, Generalissimo; Samuel Norton, Prelate; George Atkinson, Senior Warden; John H. Warren, Junior Warden; J. P. Largent, Treasurer; and J. B. Nash, Recorder. They will be installed Monday evening next.

SUNDAY DRINKS.

CLEVELAND GREATLY EXCITED OVER THE QUESTION OF CLOSING SALOONS THE LORD'S DAY.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The town is intensely excited over the Sunday-closing question. By a court decision a month ago a partial closing ordinance was voided. Since then the saloons have been ostensibly closed, and the better element loudly demanded that they stay so. Two partial closing ordinances that will hold water have been before the Council and Board of Aldermen respectively for three weeks. The better element feared one would pass, and Sunday, at the tabernacle, a huge meeting was held and resolutions asking that the saloons be closed passed. But as if to rebuke the gathering the Council last night passed an ordinance providing for saloon openings after 2 p. m. Sunday. Today the better element is howling denunciations at the rebukers. But last night's law won't pass. It provides for a workhouse penalty for infringement. The Aldermanic bill doesn't, and it will pass. Mayor Gardner says he will veto it. Altogether there is a wonderful amount of excitement over the situation.

HONIGMAN'S MOTOR

TO BE TRIED ON THE NEW WEST SIDE CAR-LINE VERY SOON.

Within the very near future the experiment of substituting the Honigman motor for horse power will be made by the new Adams and Harrison street railway company over their line, and, if successful, will be adopted by the company altogether.

Superintendent Doyle was asked yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter as to how soon the trial trips would be made.

"O, perhaps within three or four weeks," said he. "When we get all ready we shall start the machine running over the line with a car in tow, and before we do so we will give the public ample notice, so that they may all have a chance to look at it and ride behind it. I don't want to say anything more about it just now."

A member of a Washington street banking firm, who has acted as Mr. Honigman's agent for the motor in Chicago, was next seen by the reporter, and he proved somewhat more communicative.

"The motor," said he, "has been in use in Germany for a year and over, where I have seen it work, and its operation seemed to be in every way satisfactory."

"What are its principles, and from what does it derive its power?"

"Well, it is simply an improved traction engine; the improvement being in the absence of smoke, vapor, and noise. In the spring of 1883 Mr. Moritz Honigman, a caustic-soda manufacturer near Aix-la-Chapelle, in Rhenish Prussia, introduced into one of his soda boilers a closed steam coil with which he was experimenting in his efforts to find some economical method of reducing the dilute soda to a solid form. The coil cracked during the experiment, allowing a small but continuous escape of steam into the boiler. Notwithstanding the escape Mr. Honigman observed that no steam was arising from the soda solution, and this led him to the discovery that soda was capable of absorbing a large quantity of steam and its contained heat without giving off vapor; or, in other words, that it could be made to store up great power in the form of heat without having its bulk materially increased. The storage of the required quantity of charged soda in a steam boiler, therefore, and the introduction of water, as the agent by which its power is developed, shows the principle of the motor, the power being communicated to the wheels of the engine through cylinders as in the ordinary locomotive engine, only that there is no smoke, gas, or vapor of any sort emitted. The engine will run until the storage of heat with which the soda is charged has been exhausted, when a new supply must be taken in."

"How is this supply taken and how long does it require?"

"The soda is charged at a fixed engine station, which, should the experiment prove successful, will probably be located at the company's barn at the western terminus of the line. The time required for storing a boiler will not exceed fifteen minutes, or but little longer than is required for a change of horses at the end of the line."

"How much of a load can an engine draw?"

"That depends entirely upon the size of the engine. In Germany they draw two cars, but as the cars there are only half the size of ours the engine which has been sent here and with which the trial trips will be made will probably draw not more than one. It will carry a sufficient amount of power from one charging to draw this car, well loaded, twice over the line, or two round trips."

"At what rate of speed can it be operated?"

"Sufficient power may be applied to propel an engine of this type as fast as a steam locomotive may travel, if necessary. Improvements have been made since the principle was discovered in 1883, and Mr. Honigman expects to still further perfect it, until it shall be in every way as valuable and practicable as steam is now. Of course it is more expensive than steam, as now used, for steam must necessarily be used in charging the soda. Where steam is objectionable, and I may say impracticable—as it really is for street-railway travel—the soda engine is a valuable means of furnishing power."

"Is it cheaper than horse-power?"

"About one-half as costly. It is far superior to the cable system, for when the cable breaks, or the engines which move them get out of order, the entire line of cars must stop until horses—and here is an additional source of expense—can be substituted. Two soda engines are now being used to draw the trains through the St. Gothard tunnel in Italy, the immense length of the tunnel and the absence of ventilation for the escape of gases, vapors, and smoke rendering the use of steam objectionable. The ascent there is about one mile in forty, so that you may form some idea of the practicability of the soda engine where power is required. I think that the experiment in this city will prove successful, and that the motor will to a great extent take the place of horses."

OBITUARY.

WINTHROP WATSON GILMAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—Winthrop Watson Gilman, a millionaire miser, who formerly owned a large share of the present site of Milwaukee, died at Frostburg Saturday.

[He lived in New York State, but when 27 years old started out to explore the great West. From Cleveland, O., he traveled on horseback and on foot as far as Milwaukee, which at that time consisted of not more than half a dozen log houses. He believed that a prosperous future awaited that section of the country, and bought large tracts of land at Milwaukee, Sheboygan, and other neighboring points. Some of his investments proved veritable bonanzas. Property that then cost him less than $2,000 is now estimated to be worth $1,000,000. He subsequently returned to New York. Mr. Gilman's penuriousness was a subject of comment and gossip wherever he was known. Even after he was able to count his wealth by millions he denied himself the plainest comforts of life.]

CHARLES D. WRIGHT'S FUNERAL.

The funeral services over the remains of Charles D. Wright, the Chicago newspaper man who was frozen to death at Greenville, Ill., will be held at 11 o'clock this morning at the residence of his brother, No. 11 Park avenue. The remains arrived yesterday morning from Greenville. The interment will occur at Rosehill.

A BAD LOT.

BAD RESULTS OF A PARTY OF ENGLISH YOUNGER SONS WHO ARE SENT TO THIS COUNTRY TO GET RID OF THEM.

OWATONNA, Minn., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Several years ago a large number of young Englishmen came to this country and engaged with our leading farmers to learn the art of farming as practiced in this country. Very few of them have been successful. Several of them married well, but either died or were murdered. Two of them were murdered at Fullerton, Neb., where they removed from Owatonna. One of the Englishmen is accused of being the murderer not only of the two, but of the wife and child of one of them—Mr. Percival. One other committed suicide and one was sent to an insane asylum. Others returned to England. One, a Mr. Evans, married an orphan of this place, when suddenly he announced his determination to return to England. It was since learned that he had ruined a younger sister of his wife and had fled to escape the result of his contemptible act. The finale, so far as the victim is concerned, occurred today, she being buried in Forest Hill Cemetery, having been brought here from Bethany Home, Minneapolis, where she died after giving birth to a child.

MORE THAN THE DOG WAS WORTH.

MILLERSBURG, Ky., Dec. 8.—John H. Wren, a farmer, shot and killed William Ross, aged 76, on account of a quarrel the previous day concerning a dog.

The Sensible Women of the Land always keep Pyle's Pearline on hand.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATION ON BUSIness, lawsuits, absent friends, love, marriages, deaths; ladies specially invited; letters answered by return mail. MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st. Always at home.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—STEAM AND BELT PUMP FOR feeding boilers. Weber Wagon Co.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

D. M. SWINEY, 41 TO 47 SOUTH CANAL-st., manufacturer and dealer in store, office, and household furniture.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

2200 ARCHER-AV., corner of Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Leusman, Druggist.
3100 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3038 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Smith & Hogey, Druggists.
3901 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
2640 STATE-ST.—Hale Bliss, Druggists and Chemists.
358 STATE-ST.—Hugo W. C. Martin, Druggist.
3160 STATE-ST.—Wilson Young, Druggist.
517 WABASH-AV.—Thomas Lawrence, Newsdealer.
1734 WABASH-AV.—Soren, Mathiesson & Co., Prescription Druggists.
4341 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Gordon.—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.
2401 INDIANA-AV., corner Twenty-fourth-st.—H. W. Buchman, Pharmacist and Chemist.
629 THIRTY-FIRST-ST., corner Wallace—A. Kussman, Druggist.

WEST DIVISION.

180 WEST MADISON-ST., southwest corner Halsted—Ebert's Pharmacy.
276 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
384 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Centre-av.—Geo. A. Moffett, Druggist.
490 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Loomis—Star Pharmacy.
573 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
826 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Hoyne-av.—Chas. I. True, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
809 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. }
422 WEST TWELFTH-ST. } F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
581 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
724 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner of Lincoln—Armbrecht Bros., Druggists.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
883 MILWAUKEE-AV. }
453 MILWAUKEE-AV. } Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
525 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., corner Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
744 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., corner Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.
703 WEST HARRISON-ST., corner Marshfield-av.—C. J. True, Druggist.
372 WEST INDIANA-ST., near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
974 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
420 LINCOLN-AV.—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
296 NORTH MARKET-ST., corner Oak, Hubachek & Buchman, Prescription Druggists.
351 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Oak—L. Burlingham & Co., Druggists.
930 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Garfield-av.—C. W. McClellan.
722 LINCOLN-AV.—John A. Braun, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
722 LINCOLN-AV.—John A. Braun, Druggist.

RAVENSWOOD.

W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

UNION STOCK-YARDS.

4341 SOUTH HALSTED, corner Gordon-st.—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

HYDE PARK.

J. D. SHERMAN, Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A HEAVY PLAIN GOLD RING WITH inscription dated March 20, '82. A liberal reward for its return to Room 20, 99 Washington-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM WABASH-av. and Lake-st., a black horse and grocery wagon; a liberal reward will be given for returning to owners. CUDNEY BROS., No. 58 Thirty-first-st.

$10 REWARD FOR RETURN TO 3935 Lake-av. black and tan Gordon setter; lost on Friday; leather collar, with brass plate.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BUSINESS-MEN, there is one experienced stenographer and typewriter, colored, in this city out of work. Will you give him something to do? Address E 57, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERT stenographer and typewriter; good penman; wages $15 per week. E 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT drug-clerk; eleven years' experience; graduate of New York College of Pharmacy; city or country. Good references. Address D. H. S., Central House, 250 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIous and reliable man as receiving or shipping clerk. Reference given. Address G 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as assistant bookkeeper or to do office work; has had experience and will start on $8 a week. Address E 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A REAL-ESTATE agency, by a young man; 12 years' experience in the business; also speak, read, and write German; object, steady position and advancement; very good references. Address E 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, German; he is well educated, speaks English, has experience in the drug business, and good references; will start on small salary in good wholesale business. C 31, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, etc; willing and obliging. E 100, Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NIGHT WATCHman; a steady, sober, and reliable man. Address G 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEW YORK business-man, the agency of some Western house. Highest of references. Address E 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ENERGETIC man about settling in Los Angeles, Cal., on account of his wife's health, would like to represent some firm or corporation. E 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER. BEST city references. Address E 98, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NEAT, COMPEtent Norwegian girl to do general housework in American family or laundress. Good references. Send card. Address P A, 29 Courtland-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND work and sewing. Best of reference given. 3152 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH widow as cook in private family. Call Wednesday at 188 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL: cook and laundress or general work. Room 55, 161 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT cook and laundress in private American family. Reference. O W 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL to do general housework in a small American family. Good reference. 371 Twenty-fifth-st., in basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 3 FIRST-CLASS girls, cook, cook or laundress, also second-girl. References. North Side preferred. No letters. 141 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY going to night-school would like to work for her board in a nice boarding-house or a private family. Address O P 42, Tribune office.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS in families, by the day or week; can assist in dressmaking. 73 Twenty-fifth-st.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERman lady to take care of children and to teach German. Inquire at 45 Cornell-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—FAMILY WASHing or will go out by the day. Best of references. Address 1248 Dunning-st., Lake View.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH working, competent, and reliable woman as housekeeper. Best references. E 54, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good German or Scandinavian help apply at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER in laundry by a lady of experience. Can come well recommended. Address MISS WOOD, No. 235 Illinois-st., top flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN lady for maid and seamstress. Please call at 1528 Diversy-av., Lake View, at MRS. MAUCH.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK; COMPETENT and willing to work for small salary; German preferred. Address E 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—A QUICK, ACCURATE BOOKkeeper in the office of a large retail house; state experience fully. Address H 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—A REGISTERED PRESCRIPtion clerk; must speak German. 115 Clybourn-av.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEwriter; wages low to begin. Room 11, 140-146 Monroe-st.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TOBACCO salesman of unquestionable character and habits to visit wholesale trade exclusively of Chicago, Milwaukee, and Mississippi and Missouri Rivers from St. Louis and Kansas City to St. Paul. Must have an established acquaintance already formed. We will positively not consider any proposition that does not meet above requirements. Address SPENCE BROS. & CO., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A COMPETENT TRAVELING salesman for Nebraska to sell clothing, overalls, shirts, etc.; one with good reference, experience, and an established trade will be liberally treated. Call on J. F. & Co. at office of Tremont House, Chicago, on Thursday or Friday, from 10 to 3 p. m.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—MEN TRAVELING IN GENTS' furnishing, clothing, or dry-goods line to take our patented novelty to same trade; sells easily; liberal commission. Address R. E. PILCHER, Louisville, Ky.

BOYS.

WANTED—A STRONG, CAPABLE BOY TO pack goods and make himself generally useful; salary $25 per month first six months, $30 second six months. Address H 16, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FOREMAN IN a wholesale harness factory. Address GEO. MARKS & CO., Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—A CRACKER AND CAKE FOREman, one who thoroughly understands his business. Good wages paid to the right man. Address H 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—WATCHMAKER AND SALESman. 240 West Madison-st.

WANTED—BOOKBINDER WHO CAN RUN cutting-machine. Room 11, Nos. 140-146 Monroe-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS, CHOPPERS, tiemakers, bridge men for railroad and levee work in Mississippi and Louisiana; $1.50 to $2.25 per day; ties 15 cents at the stump; winter's work and cheap fare; also tickets to New Orleans, Vicksburg, and Memphis over Illinois Central direct line at ROSS' Labor Agency, 268 South Water-st., up-stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE WHO UNDERstand care and renting of 20-odd furnished rooms for European Hotel in business centre. With references. State what expected. H 4, Tribune.

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE DRY GOODS house for department office work a young man 16 to 19 years old, one who lives with his parents and has had good education preferred. Address H 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—SPECIAL TO BUSINESS-MEN—A live, energetic young man, amply indorsed, wants active management of a department, or will take agency in Chicago for some staple line of goods; bound to make it succeed by hard work. E 90, Tribune.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL WORK. References. Call at 69 Rush-st.

WANTED—GOOD COOK AND LAUNdress. 3544 Ellis-av.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS FASHIONABLE dressmaker to work by the day. Recommendations required. E 61, Tribune office.

NURSES.

WANTED—GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF 2 young children and help do second work; good home for orphan not over 16 years old. Address H 9, Tribune office.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

WANTED — WOMAN WITH HUSBAND, no children, to do light housework for rent of rooms and fuel; no work for man. Call at 8 Arcade-court.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN IN city or country to take light work at their own homes; $3 to $4 a day easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing. We have a good demand for our work, and furnish steady employment. Address, with stamp, Crown M'f'g Co., 294 Vine-st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SALESLADY with tact and ability: to an active and practical business lady good terms can be arranged temporarily. E 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY WHO IS GOOD SHORThand, can operate a machine well, and has some experience in office work and bookkeeping; no students need apply. References required. Address H 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—OUT OF THE CITY—LADY stenographer and typewriter owning machine; $10 per week. E 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LADY DOUBLE-ENTRY bookkeeper for manufacturing company. State salary; also references. E 63, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

AN ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING BUSiness in this city protected by patents and well established in this country and abroad requires larger capital in order to handle its rapidly-increasing business. It is proposed to organize a company with preferred stock equal to amount of capital required with guarantees. Principals looking for investment for sums of not less than $10,000 will be afforded an opportunity to investigate by addressing B 8, Tribune.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL MAKE LOANS on furniture, etc., at better rates than any other place in the city. 55 Dearborn-st., Room 23.

ANY SUM LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIanos, etc., at rates you can afford; two to twelve months; pay as it suits. Illinois Mortgage Company, 70 La Salle-st., Room 5. Usual publicity avoided.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., corner of Calhoun-place.

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAmonds, and jewelry at banking rooms of Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., 86 La Salle-st., first floor.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 18[illegible].

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, 120 La Salle-st. Money loaned on commercial paper, warehouse receipts, mortgage notes, and available collaterals of all kinds.

CHOICE MINNESOTA FARM LOANS IN amounts of $500 and upward, drawing 7 per cent interest. Guaranteed by Minnesota banks of good standing who placed loans. For sale by Chicago Trust & Savings Bank, 120 La Salle-st.

CITY, COUNTY, TOWN, AND SCHOOL bonds wanted. HAMILTON & STANLEY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR CASH—FIRST MORTGAGES AND trust-deeds on Chicago and suburban property bought and sold. BUELL & AUSTIN, Room 32 Adams Express Building.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES (OVER TWO years old; no assessment companies), and same bought. Send stamp. Real-estate bought and sold and loans on same. Loans on any good collateral. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN BY THE CHICAGO Mtge. Loan Co.—The only properly-organized Loan Co. in Chicago—Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse-receipts, etc., without removal from possession of owners, without delay and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid at any time, each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Advances also made on watches, diamonds, and jewelry which are stored in special vaults. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are daily coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money call at the Banking-Rooms of Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., 86 La Salle-st., first floor, opposite City-Hall.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate, in sums of $1,000 and upward. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO AND Englewood property at current rates. BUELL & AUSTIN, Room 32 Adams Express Building.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT ON city, Hyde Park, or Evanston property. J. S. NORTON, 112 Clark-st., Room 322.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES on improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st.

WANTED—$3,000 TO $5,000 FOR THE manufacture of a greatly improved staple article with a ready market, and extensively used throughout the U. S. and Canada. Address P.-O. Box 102, Milwaukee, Wis.

$100,000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT IN sums to suit, with notes on or before, on Chicago real estate; money ready. F. C. GIBBS, 155 La Salle-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—A $14.50 CASE OF fast-selling money-making goods sent free for examination to active men and women seeking permanent business anywhere in the United States or Canada. Our method of introducing these goods is so novel and effectual that success is assured from the start, and men and women are delighted with the result. A lady who cleared $18 on one street writes: "I am highly pleased with your plan; it saves talk and pays better than any agency I ever engaged in." A young man writes: "Your plan brings the money quickest of any I ever tried." Another writes: "I took 35 orders in the afternoon and 18 after tea." Our facilities for executing every variety of printing used by our agents are not excelled anywhere in this country. A variety of circulars, show-cards, blank orders, business cards and posters with name of each agent printed free of charge and forwarded with goods same day the order is received. Those on the lookout for something which will please the most fastidious should send for explanatory papers. Address, with stamp. MERRILL & CO., 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS SELLING MO. STEAM WASHERS make big money. J. WORTH, Sole Mgr., St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE GREGory Incandescent Gas Lamp; $5 to $10 a day made selling it. G. W. DUFFUS & CO., Manufacturers and sole agents.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR A new article. Ten dollars a day can be made. WEST & BARROW, 283 Dearborn-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A FEW "RADIANT SUN" BASE-BURNers (been used at fairs), half price, $15; few odd room stoves, any price. Don't delay. First come, first served. Genuine bargains. CHARLES BALDWIN, stove manufacturer and jobber, 46 State-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME OAK MANTEL with large-sized mirror framed in oak; price $45. Address A 79, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A NO. 8 RICHARDSON & Boynton range, suitable for a small family. Reasonable price. Call at 342 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED 14-ROOM house; $80; small payment down, balance on time. On premises, 2401 South Park-av., or the Newberry Furniture Co., 284, 286, and 288 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—72 THIRTEENTH-ST.—2-STORY and basement brick dwelling, 9 rooms, $60. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—998 MONROE-ST., NEW TWO-story and cemented cellar brick, 8 rooms, laundry, bath, $30. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—RUTLAND BUILDING, NO. 282 East Indiana-st.; 28 rooms (bath-room on each floor); term of years; $200 per month. A. L. CROCKER, 130 and 132 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—291 OAK-ST., NEAR DEARBORN-av., 3-story and basement brick and stone front, 10 rooms, $60. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED HOUSE; good neighborhood; low to good parties. Address H 6, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT — FURNISHED HOUSE, 4325 Greenwood-av., within easy reach of Illinois Central Hyde Park trains and Michigan Southern boulevard trains. The premises are nearly new and completely furnished; rent $60 per month; small family desired and references required. BOGUE & HOYT, 174 Dearborn-st., southwest corner Monroe.

TO RENT—COUNTRY PLACE OF 6 ACRES; underdrained land; new 12-room dwelling, greenhouse, stable, and packing-room; suitable for gardener, nurseryman, poulterer, or florist. Address M 98, Tribune office.

TO RENT — NO. 5317 WASHINGTON-AV—3 blocks from Hyde Park station; house contains 10 rooms, bath-room, laundry, attic and good cellar; in thoroughly good repair; immediate possession given. Apply to BOGUE & HOYT, 174 Dearborn-st., s. w. cor. Monroe.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—COSY 6-ROOM FLAT H IN Hodges' Block, Twenty-second-st. and Indiana-av.; elevator, and rent reduced; would sell furniture; janitor will show flat. Apply to J. H. PEARSON, Room 86 Adams Express Building.

TO RENT—WARM 3-ROOM FLATS ON State-st., near Thirty-fifth; rent $10 to $15. D. HARRY HAMMER, 153 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., GOOD 6-room flat, all improvements, second floor, $25. GEO G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FIVE-ROOM FLAT, NO. 2119 South Dearborn-st.; $15. Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID FIRST STORY 6-room flat, with all of the modern improvements, in a new marble and brick block, 913 West Harrison-st. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO FLATS, NO. 170 WEST Madison-st., near Halsted; best place in the city for room-renting.

TO RENT—LOWER FLAT, 139 WARREN-av., completely furnished; 9 rooms, bath, laundry, etc.; rent, $45; can sublet one room for $12. Apply at middle flat.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ONE FLAT IN THE MARquette, corner of Rush and Ohio-sts.; hardwood floors throughout, oak woodwork, steam heat, hot water, telephone and janitor service. J. W. HOWELL, 112 Clark-st., Room 822.

TO RENT—HANDSOME FLATS, 183 NORTH State-st. and 294 Erie-st., 6 and 7 rooms, laundry and every convenience, including janitor. W. M. LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—154 LA SALLE-AV., THIRD flat—Six lighted rooms, with bath-room, etc., in first-class order, only $30 per month. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Halsted and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—SMALL FLAT, WITH BATH, etc., at 265 Wells-st. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE 8-ROOM APARTMENT, 606 Division-st., near Lake-Shore drive. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—Apartments and single rooms in one of the most elegant structures in Chicago. These rooms are well lighted, have good elevator service, and have every modern improvement and convenience. The building is near the business centre of the city, and the service first-class. Persons desiring such accommodations will do well to call, for plans and further information, on TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—PRIVATE FAMILY; NEWLY furnished rooms; heat and gas; very reasonable; to refined parties only. 25 East Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD FURNISHED ROOM. 164 Madison-st.; $1.75 to $3 weekly; 50 cents per day.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOM near business centre, South Side, for gentleman and wife; board for lady only; terms moderate. E 97, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT parlor and two connecting rooms, heat and gas, to two or four gents; $10 per week. Good board if desired, $3.50. 331 State-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, $2 to $5 per week. Good board if desired, $3.50. Transients, 50 cents to $1.00 per day. 331 State-st.

TO RENT—5 CONGRESS-ST., ONE DOOR OF Michigan-av., nicely-furnished rooms; gas, bath, and heat; private family; rent low.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS IN FLAT 12 Beaurivage, 194 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A FEW ELEGANT FURNISHED rooms for the winter; moderate prices. Apply at 74 and 76 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—472 WABASH-AV., NICELY-furnished single room; stove heat.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR ONE gentleman with or without board. Private family. 291 Warren-av.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen, man and wife, or light housekeeping. 209 South Peoria-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—222 EAST OHIO-ST.—TWO NICEly furnished front rooms.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 231 Wabash-av. Possession given now. JAS. M. GAMBLE & CO., 40 Dearborn-st., Rooms 3 to 8.

TO RENT—STORES—57 MARKET-ST., BEtween Randolph and Washington, two-story and basement store. 178 Thirty-first-st., with basement, facing Prairie-av.; best retail centre on the street.

TO RENT—981 WEST MADISON-ST.—ONE of the finest on the West Side. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STORES ON TWENty-second-st., near Michigan and Wabash-avs., cheap to May 1. WM. M. BAKER, Room 10, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FOR CIGAR STORE—FRONT part of store, 163 South Clark-st. Apply in ticket-office on premises.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—ELEGANT OFFICES IN ONE OF the most conveniently located and best appointed buildings in Chicago, especially adapted for the use of corporations and lawyers; also suitable for general business occupancy; strictly fire-proof; well-lighted, and provided with the best elevator service. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT PARTLY-FURNISHED office, 602 Opera-House Building, a bargain, to May 1. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FOR TICKET OR STOCK broker's office, half of No. 129 Randolph-st., under Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—OFFICES—ANY LOCATION AND price; heat, gas, janitor, and vault free. RAYFIELD & BURTIS, 154 Lake-st.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—PART OF LOFT ON MONROE-st., between Franklin and Market, suitable for manufacturer, agent, or dry goods commission man. Address E 95, Tribune office.

TO RENT—(WITH POWER) LIGHT ROOM, 30x40, on third floor of 142 Monroe-st. Inquire of E. S. & W. S. FOWLER, 103 State-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—THE ARMORY HALL OF THE First Regiment Cavalry, I. N. G.—Liberal terms will be made with societies, clubs, etc., for the use of this hall; heated by steam, illuminated by electricity, and the finest and largest dancing floor in the city. Apply at the Armory, 135 Michigan-av., to C. S. CLEAVER, Regimental Quartermaster.

TO RENT—NEW BUILDING, SUITABLE for manufacturing, storage, or machinery, 54x80, 4-story and basement; will be divided to suit; is situated on Van Buren-st., near Clinton; long leases given. PLEASANT AMICK, 177 La Salle-st., Room 32.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH POWER; WILL divide to suit tenant. Apply to ROTH, McMAHON & CO., corner Clinton and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—TWO FLOORS FOR MANUFACturing purposes, 40x100, with ample steam-power and heat; excellent light, good dry-kilns, large and small elevators connected directly with floor; building effectually protected from fire by automatic fire-sprinklers, and is only one mile from business centre. Inquire of JNO. McEWEN & SON, 247 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—A PACKING-HOUSE AT UNION Stock-Yards, in complete order. Address H 1, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BASEMENT, WITH desk-room on first floor, and use of elevator; down-town. E 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished; if former, for light housekeeping; North Side preferred; rent low. E 92, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—MACHINE-SHOP, equipped, large enough to work about ten men. E 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—MANUFACTURING lofts with 12,000 to 15,000 square feet of space; well lighted, with heat and power. Address immediately. C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Adams and Market-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY PRIVATE FAMily, 4 or 6 pleasant, comfortable unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping, if suited, between Madison, Harrison, Sangamon, and Throop-sts. Address, giving full particulars, terms, and location. B D 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—CONNECTING UNfurnished rooms, 3 or more, for housekeeping (North or South Side); give full particulars. E 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORE ON STATE-st.; rent, $3,000 to $5,000. Address 282 West Madison-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

100 FRANKLIN-ST., CORNER WASHINGton—Board and room $7 a week; location down-town and first-class. Ogden House.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms, with first-class board; terms reasonable.

1208 MICHIGAN-AV. — FINELY FURnished rooms, with first-class board.

1307 WABASH-AV.—ONE NICELY-FURnished front room, single, with board.

1330 MICHIGAN-AV. — HOUSE HAVING changed hands—Two elegantly-furnished rooms, with first-class table board.

2119 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE SUITE of rooms, with board. Also single room.

2125 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, front alcove and single room.

2529 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT, TWO rooms, with board.

2603 WABASH-AV. — NICELY-FURNISHed rooms, with board. Reasonable. Warm.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR FORTY-SECOND-st., convenient to Stock-Yards steam and horse cars, and two blocks from boulevard trains to Van Buren-st.—Three or four good parties can get satisfactory rooms and board; house new and warm; location A1. Address B 17, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

88 DEARBORN-AV.—WELL FURNISHED rooms with board.

197 DEARBORN-AV.—LARGE ROOM AND board; also single room; day board.

DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms for two gentlemen, with good board. Address Q 777, Tribune office.

NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH good table-board; North Side. Address C 27, Tribune office.

HOTELS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 118 FIFTH-AV.—THE best $2 a day hotel in Chicago. Good rooms; good table; low rates to permanent boarders. Call.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 163 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND NICE ROOM ON NORTH Side, south of Chicago-av., by young lady. Address M L W, care Rathbone, Sard & Co.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CHANCE IS OFFERED FOR AN energetic man with $500 or $600 desiring to take control of a clean, profitable business. Call or address M. E. L. CO., 108 East Van Buren-st.

A MICHIGAN-AV. NEWLY-FURNISHED house, with furniture, at a great sacrifice, as owner must leave city. COLLINS, 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGEST AND BEST LOcated stock of general hardware in Rockford, Ill. Reason for selling the recent death of my father compels me to take charge of other interests. Address ALBERT W. COBB, 118 South Maine-st., Rockford, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR LAND—One of the best stone grist or exchange mills in Iowa. For particulars address J. E. BARRETT & SON, Mt. Vernon, Ia.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS boarding-house in Bloomington, Ill., doing a good business, three blocks from business centre of city; will sell or rent cheap. Address E. O'CONNELL, Bloomington, Ill.

GRAND CHANCE FOR A MARRIED MAN with $300 to buy chicken farm raising 400 monthly. 108 East Van Buren-st., Room 6.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE AT INVOICE; doing $60 per day; reason for selling, sickness; must be sold this week. Address H 33, Tribune office.

$500 WILL SECURE HALF INTEREST in legitimate business, with stock worth $2,000. E 81, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—TAKE NOTICE—

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS ON ACCOUNT OF HEALTH. THE ORIGINAL MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS, 111 Monroe-st., Opposite Columbia Theatre.

Will sell their entire stock of overcoats, suits, single pants and vests regardless of price for the next 30 days, as the entire stock must be sold out by that time, on account of poor health. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 111 Monroe-st., Opposite Columbia Theatre.

PERSONAL—NO HUMBUG—EVERY GARment must positively be closed out by the 15th of December, regardless of price; sickness the cause. Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Columbia Theatre.

PERSONAL — ELIXIR DE MILAN ACknowledged the greatest voice specific of the age by Europe's leading singers. $1 bottle at leading druggists.

PERSONAL—THE AMERICAN WALNUT Hair Dressing and Restorer is the best for gray hair; 75 cents. Depot 75 State-st., Chicago.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ARRIVED — THE LARGEST STOCK OF pianos for holiday trade ever brought to this city, including Chickering, Hallet & Davis, Emerson, and Kimball pianos. Rosewood, ebony, and mahogany casings. 200 new pianos to rent.

BARGAINS.

1 Square (leading make), second-hand	$150
1 Upright, second-hand	145
1 Chickering upright, second-hand	225
1 Chickering upright, second-hand	275
1 Hallet & Davis upright, second-hand	275

W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

ANYONE HAVING A SECOND-HAND piano that they may wish to turn in as part payment on a new one can do so, and, by leaving their address with us we will send a competent man to examine the same. W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

A GENTLEMAN WILL SACRIFICE HIS elegant upright piano at a bargain; only cash buyers need apply. Call or address 19 East Harrison.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-sts.—Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR rent at 188 and 190 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP.

INSTRUCTION.

BANJO AND GUITAR QUICKLY TAUGHT by Chicago's most famous banjoist, P. W. DENZEL, Weber Music-Hall, Room 7.

MUSIC TAUGHT ON THE BANJO BY CHAS. SCHOFIELD, the master banjoist, late of Haverly's Minstrels. Rooms 44 and 46, 156 Monroe-st. Take the elevator.

OPERA-HOUSE SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A thorough shorthand and typewriting course, $20. 806 Opera-House Building. A. V. LEE, Principal.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A thorough shorthand and typewriting course, $40. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANN A.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW and second-hand sleighs, including some very fine speeding cutters, but little used; will be sold at a sacrifice; 50 swell body cutters, 10 two-seat sleighs; cash or monthly payments. Cutters to let for the week or season. H. C. WALKER, 346 and 348 Wabash-av.

IF YOU WANT CUTTERS OR SLEIGHS SEND for our new circular, or call and see them at our carriage repository, 291 and 293 Wabash-av. H. J. EDWARDS & SONS.

I WILL BUY—IF CHEAP—A LIGHT DEMOcrat spring wagon; would like both shafts and pole. Also a light single sleigh. Give particulars and price. Address E 55, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LOT OF 6-INCH STOVE-PIPE at 10c per joint; 5-inch at 9c; 2c less in quantities of 100 joints. A. W. WHEELER, 141 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS—The entire stock of fine merchant tailor garments; must be sold without reserve on account of going out of business. Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Columbia Theatre.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—FOR THE CHOIR OF ST. JAMES' Church, a first-class solo-soprano boy; good salary for a fine voice. Address WILLIAM SMEDLEY, 310 East Chicago-av.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

VERY HANDSOME CLUSTER DIAMOND ring of the purest stones for sale very cheap by a lady. E 52, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SEVERAL VERY desirable centrally located business blocks to offer to capitalists who desire investments that will net 7 to 8 per cent. Prices ranging from $50,000 to $400,000. BUELL & AUSTIN, Room 32 Adams Express Building.

FOR SALE—CHOICEST PIECES CENTRAL business property in the market. Send for list before buying. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OUR DECEMBER LIST OF city property mailed postpaid on application. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—OGDEN-AV., 48X100, EAST front, just north of Taylor-st. J. F. LYON, 177 La Salle-st., Room 32.

FOR SALE—WEST INDIANA-ST., NEAR Wood—New 3-story A1 brick building, store, and flats above; a safe investment; $9,000. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—HARRISON-ST., NEAR ROBEY—24 feet, $1,150; only cheap lot left. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA SALLE-st., basement: Madison-st., east of Kedzie-av., 25, 50, or 100x181 feet; cheap at $60. Warren-av., 50x125, near Kedzie; $2,100 if sold this week. Warren-av., near Oakley, 24x125; $900.

FOR SALE—A BUILDING OF 11 ROOMS near Hoyne-av. and Indiana-st. for $2,000; worth $3,000; good repair. M. PETERS, 114 La Salle-st., Room 20. Rents collected.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST., NEAR MADIson, 24 or 48 feet, $375 per foot; cheap. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW HOUSES ON Robey-st., near Harrison; a good investment. J. F. LYON, 177 La Salle-st., Room 32.

FOR SALE—NEW 3-STORY BUILDING ON Ogden-av., east front, north of Polk-st.; rented three years. J. F. LYON, 177 La Salle-st., Room 32.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—THE SOUTHeast corner of Douglas-place and Wabash-av., 153½ feet on Douglas-place by 75 feet on Wabash-av.; both streets newly paved; price $20,000. The corner on Indiana-av., being the same size, sold a few days ago, to be improved with stores and flats, for $32,500 cash. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN ON STATE-st., near Sixteenth, 46 feet, $12,500. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — COTTAGE-GROVE-AV. — 25 feet, near Thirty-second-st.; west front, $100. WM. M. BAKER, Room 10, 125 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—WE CAN offer some special bargains in this suburb for the next 30 days, consisting of some 40 new modern houses, located on all the principal streets and avenues. Prices range from $2,000 to $15,000, with terms to suit all. Parties who cannot find time to see these properties on week days can make an appointment with us to meet them on Sundays. The many advantages of this suburb are too well known to be enumerated. If you want to buy a home come and see us. BUELL & AUSTIN, Room 32 Adams Express Building.

FOR SALE—50-FOOT LOT ON RIDGE-AV., Evanston, east front, $1,800. No. 4109 Langley-av., 2-story and basement brick house, in thorough repair, $4,000. No. 4333 St. Lawrence-av., 2-story and basement brick house, in thorough repair, 25-foot lot, $4,500. Will sell part cash, balance time; or will make liberal discount for all cash. Apply to H. M. BOICE, at office of Cutler, White & Boice, west end Eighteenth-st. bridge.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY location go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will call on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. HARVEY, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 182 La Salle-st., or No. 6721 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—SIX NEW houses, from 7 to 12 rooms; all modern improvements; on improved streets; location central; sold on monthly or yearly payments. Apply to owner, 388 Chestnut-st. F. W. GEORGE.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN IN ACRES—10 acres in South Lynne, Town of Lake, at $275 per acre. MEAD & COE, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OAKENWALD-AV., KENWOOD, 30, 50, or 100 feet by 160 to alley; street paved and stone sidewalks; one-half block from Forty-sixth-st. station, I. C. R. R.; several elegant residences in this block; price $90 per foot; terms ⅓ cash, balance on or before 5 years at 6 per cent; this is a bargain. F. C. GIBBS, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES IN HYDE PARK, south front, on Seventy-ninth-st., west of I. C. R. R. depot at Cheltenham, only $1,000 per acre. BUELL & AUSTIN, Room 32 Adams Express Building.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 8 rooms, suitable for two families; lot 24x125 near Wentworth-av. and Forty-fourth-st.; owner needs money; will take $1,800 if taken this week. BUELL & AUSTIN, Room 32 Adams Express Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

STOCK FARM.

2,880 acres of choice land, situated in Butler County, Neb., near the Burlington & Missouri and the Union Pacific Railroads; 720 acres under cultivation. Land all fenced with cedar posts, boards, and wire into convenient pastures. Three miles of running water, furnishing abundance of cool water for stock. Raised this year 38,000 bushels of corn on 800 acres. Oats averaged 60 bushels to the acre. There is no waste land, and every acre may be cultivated. Timothy, clover, and blue grass well started. Three farm-houses, three barns, cattle-sheds, granaries, and other good and substantial buildings. Every building, even the swine-pens, are substantially built, finished, and painted. A large amount of fine stock, cattle, horses, mules, and hogs on the farm. The farm for sale with or without the stock. Will take on part payment good improved real estate in Chicago. Address the owner, T. F. McDONALD, Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE—FLORIDA—SIXTY-PAGED ILlustrated pamphlet mailed free to all on application describing 3,000,000 acres Disston lands, best in Florida; thirteen miles charming gulf coast, ocean front, high lands, unexcelled for health, scenery, mineral springs, homes, villas, investments, values rapidly increasing, hunting, fishing, sailing, camping, winter vegetables, tropical fruits, new hotels, and moderate prices for everything. Gulf-Coast Land Co., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN BEARING ORANGE groves will be sold at auction on Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1885, at De Land, Florida. By O. N. HULL.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BRICK LAND—20 TO 60 ACRES. Must be near Chicago, have plenty good clay, and belt line railroad shipping facilities. Address, stating locality and price, E 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—NEW, THOROUGHLY modern house on North Side; north Belleview-place, east Clark-st.; limit, $12,000. Address H 8, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVANCE HOT-AIR FURNACES, WITH steel radiators. Send to manufacturers for illustrated circular. Chicago & Erie Stove Co., 171 and 173 Lake-st.

COME AND BE CONVINCED THAT WE are slaughtering prices on custom-made overcoats, suits, and pants on account of going out of business. Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Columbia Theatre.

ELIXIR DE MILAN—ACKNOWLEDGED the greatest voice purifier of the age by great Italian and German prime donne; $1 bottle by leading druggists.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MERCHANT TAILors' misfits in overcoats, suits, and pants; going out of business. Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Columbia Theatre.

FUR TRIMMINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPtion in stock and made to order at manufacturers' prices. I can save you money. ETTLINGER, furrier, 109 State-st., second floor.

MASSAGE PARLORS—Massage and Swedish movement treatment for the relief and cure of paralysis, rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney and spinal affections, sleeplessness, constipation, dyspepsia, nervous and muscular prostration, sprains, breaks, etc. Operators thoroughly educated in movement cure. Electro-thermal, sulphur, vapor, lobster, cocoa-bring, plain, and medicated baths. Manicure and Chiropodist always in attendance. MRS. THOMAS, Manager. Rooms 14, 15, and 16 Japanese Building, 243 State-st. 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

MME. BUTLER'S GENUINE TURKISH bath; male and female attendants; experienced; dry rubbings, $1. 327 South State-st., basement.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS — WALLIS, TATE & CO., 27 Woodward-av., Detroit, solicit sole contracts for this city and Canada. Correspondence invited.

MRS. M. E. ABBOTT, DENTIST, FORMERly at Central Music-Hall, can now be found at Room 55 Nee Ban Building, corner State and Jackson-sts. Special attention to children's teeth.

MASSAGE TREATMENT GIVEN TO LAdies only at their homes. Call or address MISS CORA E. RICHARDS, 4132 Calumet-av.

MIND-READING, ANTI-SPIRITUALISM, magic, etc., for stage or parlor, taught by experienced professional. Success guaranteed. Address D 70, Tribune office.

MRS. CLARA THOLLANDER, GRADUATED midwife from Sweden, has returned and offers her services. 118 Townsend-st.

NOTICE—ALL MISFITS IN SUITS, OVERcoats, and pants will be sold regardless of price; must go out of business on account of sickness. Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Columbia Theatre.

PLUSH GARMENTS STEAMED, RENOVAted, reshaped, and fur-trimmed at reasonable prices. ETTLINGER, furrier, 109 State-st., second floor.

THE LEASE OF A LARGE, ELEGANTLY furnished house in beautiful location on the North Side, the income from several boarders therein, and a small lot of household articles can be bought for reasonable amount. Address H 10, Tribune.

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES THE AGENCY of or to purchase outright some specialty or proprietary goods that will pay to advertise and push extensively either through the trade or by agents. Give full particulars. In answering address STANDARD, care of Lord & Thomas, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM WITH POWER for machine shop; state rent, size, and location. Address E 86, Tribune office.

WANTED — PUBLISHERS OF PAPERS, magazines, pamphlets, books, etc., our prices and save 25 per cent. Address H 7, Tribune office.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

D. S. Bechter, Cincinnati, is at the Leland.

C. M. Dole, Mattoon, Ill., and J. H. Mallett Jr., San Francisco, are at the Sherman.

Gen. H. I. Huidekoper, Philadelphia; Gen. Thomas Ewing, New York; and Judge R. B. Sperry, York, Pa., are at the Pacific.

Col. Walter P. Warren, Troy, N. Y.; J. H. McCulloch, Louisville; C. Valentine, New York; and D. W. Voorhees Jr., Danville, are at the Palmer.

IN GENERAL.

The communication signed R. D. Myer, M. D., in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday concerning a pretended whisky cure for drunkenness should have been signed R. D'Unger, M. D.

Yesterday Postmaster Judd appointed Henry E. Morse and Max Goldschmidt substitute clerks for the Registry Division and W. P. Cook a substitute clerk in the Money Order Division.

The Union League Club proposes to be original in its first entertainment after it takes possession of its new house on Jackson street in March. Preparations are making for an exhibit of War relics, and it is expected to be the largest ever seen in one place in the West.

The Women's Press Association of Illinois, which organized last June, was to have held a meeting yesterday afternoon to elect officers and appoint committees. Only four women were present, and as the elaborate by-laws and constitution required a quorum of seven no business was transacted.

The gallant veterans of the Thirty-seventh Illinois had no fixed program yesterday. The headquarters at the Grand Pacific were kept open all day and a sort of camp-fire love-feast was held. Many of the members visited the battle panoramas during the day, and the majority of the visiting members returned to their homes in the evening.

The Lincoln Park Commissioners were notified at their meeting yesterday that the damage to the Lake-Shore drive by the recent storm amounted to $5,000 or $6,000. No repairs can be made until spring, and it is determined to make no improvements next year in the park, but to expend all surplus funds in repairing and protecting the shore.

At an early hour yesterday morning a gang of burglars visited the liquor store of Hugh McGovern, No. 46 Clark street, and while there made themselves at home. The door leading to the place in the court next to the Sherman House was forced open with a crow-bar and part of the glass was shattered. The crowd on gaining an entrance despoiled the place. They took over fifteen gallons of whisky, a quantity of wine, and several hundred cigars.

The police have received a letter from officials at Fort Wayne, Ind., which says that there is a man named McKinney under arrest there who, they think, is wanted in this city for a shooting affray in which two girls and their father were involved. The police have no knowledge of such an occurrence.

[A dispatch from Fort Wayne to THE TRIBUNE says: "There has been no arrest of McKinney here. Don't know anything of such a person in this connection."]

The statement made recently that if Miss Lillian Walter should die in 100 days or less after the shooting the killing would be murder, but manslaughter if she lived over 100 days, is not warranted by law. If the girl does not die within a year the killing would be manslaughter, and a common saying among criminal lawyers is: "A year and a day and there cannot be a charge of murder," the day being added to make the year correspond with leap-years.

Last Friday and Saturday Engine Company No. 10 was called out three times by false alarms. An investigation by Chief Schnur resulted in the arrest of Charlie Moran, Oscar Gattre, Seward Mathison, and Walter Hunter, lads ranging in age from 9 to 12. Hunter went back on his play-fellows and turned State-informer. He, of course, was discharged, but the other boys were treated to a few hours' imprisonment and then sent home under the shadow of a $25 fine.

Mention was made in yesterday's TRIBUNE of the mysterious disappearance in Milwaukee of a Chicago man named Sheriffs. The father of young Sheriffs was seen last night at his house, at the corner of Green and Van Buren streets, but said he had received no information from the parties at Milwaukee who were looking for his son. Nothing could be done in Chicago, so he just had to sit still and await developments. Mr. Sheriffs keeps a lumber-yard at the corner of Lumber and Twenty-second streets, where his son also used to be employed.

Mulkowski, the condemned murderer, talked at considerable length yesterday to a young German. He repeated his assertions of innocence of the crime, and asked the young man to send him a new priest, as he was tired of the one who had been visiting him. He had lost faith in the father, he said, and did not feel that he could place any confidence in him. The prisoner did not eat much yesterday, declaring that he had lost his appetite. He said he would if taken out to be hanged make a speech on the gallows. He reads and smokes a great deal.

A warrant was issued by Justice Russell yesterday for the arrest of Andrew Weitz, said to be a well-to-do butcher in the Town of Lake, charging him with cruelty to his three motherless children, Willie, Andrew, and Tillie Weitz, all under 10 years of age. It is alleged by Officer Little of the Humane Society that Weitz refused to give them food and kept them in rags, finishing his inhuman conduct by driving them into the street. The warrant was issued under the section of the law governing cruelty to animals, as the alleged brutality was such that it could be reached better by the latter section.

The tasteful show of fancy work at the Woman's Exchange continues to attract considerable patronage, in spite of the unfavorable weather of the last few days. The display of hand-painted easel screens, cushions, sachets, fancy aprons, Christmas-cards, and the infinit variety of other knick-knacks that ingenious hands of cultured woman can design is unequaled by any in the city. Sales have been good, and the Christmas outlook for the indigent women whose work has been on sale is very encouraging. The lunch-room, which has been such a pleasant and successful feature of the exchange all along, has been attracting increased patronage, and its toothsome delicacies are meeting with general appreciation. The sale will be continued today, and possibly Thursday should all the goods not have been sold out.

Gustav Marowski, Richard Hoenecke, Otto Bieser, Henry Weideman, and Robert Kauer met R. F. Christian of Chicago two weeks ago in the White Swan Hotel in Detroit, Mich. Christian, the young men allege, promised to get them work in Oregon, Ill., at $2.25 per day each with a Mr. McLaughlin, to whom he gave them a letter of introduction. For this service they paid him $8 each, and started for Oregon. McLaughlin had no work for the would-be laborers, and declared he had no dealings with Christian. The disappointed men came to Chicago to hunt up Christian. They found that he was at the head of the employment office of R. F. Christian & Co. at No. 284 South Water street. Yesterday the workmen appeared before Justice Kersten and swore to a warrant for the arrest of Christian, charging him with obtaining money by false pretenses. An officer, armed with the warrant, was engaged in tracing Christian from place to place yesterday afternoon.

ALLEGED INSURANCE EMBEZZLEMENT.

Thomas J. Finney, a thin, elderly man, was put on trial before Judge Shepard and a jury charged with the embezzlement of $1,300 from the United States Life-Insurance Company of New York. The defendant was the Chicago agent of the company, first for the State of Illinois and later for Cook County only. He handled large sums of money and enjoyed the fullest confidence of the company, even being allowed to draw his own salary from the loose funds on hand in his office. He was discharged in the Justice Court April 11 last. Finney then instituted a suit in the United States Court against the company for damages. In the meantime the company laid the charges before the grand jury and Finney was indicted. He claims that the present move against him is prompted by malice, and that the company intends to freeze him out by harassing him. Finney is an active insurance man, and after his discharge by the Justice of the Peace he was given employment at once by another company. Messrs. Ingham and Furthman are conducting the prosecution and the prisoner is represented by Mr. Webster. The company claims that Finney was informer on himself, notifying it by letter that there was $1,120 due it which he could not then pay.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

At the regular meeting of the directors of the Board of Trade William A. Green was admitted to membership. A communication from Mr. Daniels asking the use of the old trading-hall Sunday afternoons for a school for bootblacks, newsboys, and other neglected boys was referred to the Real Estate Committee. John McDonald was reinstated. A petition that no bank be recognized by the board for margins unless one or more of its officers are connected with the board was referred to the Committee on Finance. A communication from the New York Board of Trade & Transportation asking the board to appoint some member of Congress to represent it at a convention to be held for the drawing up of a National Bankrupt law was referred to the Executive Committee. The delegates to the National Board of Trade submitted a series of resolutions on inter-State commerce, coast defenses, foreign restrictions on American meats, and a National Railroad Commission, which they proposed to submit for consideration to the National Board of Trade. These were approved by the directors.

COOK COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

At last night's meeting of the Cook County Democratic Club the committee appointed at a former meeting to make out a ticket of nominees for the various offices in the club submitted the following ticket, which was adopted: President, Charles Kern; Vice-Presidents, J. J. Curran, Edgar Terhune, Charles F. M. Allen; Recording Secretary, H. T. Murray; Corresponding Secretary, James C. Strain; Financial Secretary, Frank H. Kennedy; Treasurer, St. Clair Sutherland; Sergeant-at-Arms, Charles B. Hefter; Executive Committee, W. J. McGarigle, James O'Brien, Tim Ryan, S. P. Cody, George Kersten, Eugene Praeger, M. C. Corcoran, M. C. McDonald, Charles Schwab, Frank Baker, C. C. Evans. The election will take place in the club-rooms the last Tuesday of this month, the polls being open between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 8 p. m. The Chair appointed as judges of election J. H. McCausland, Charles Oakley, and Joseph Schoefield, and as clerks Charles Hefter and J. J. Brady. An attempt was made to have the name of George Kersten, the present President, substituted for that of Charles Kern, but Mr. Kersten positively declined the nomination.

UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

At the annual meeting of the Union Park Congregational Church Society last night the salary of the pastor, the Rev. F. A. Noble, D. D., was raised from $5,000 to $6,000. The retiring Board of Trustees reported that they had paid the current expenses for the year, and that with the pew rents due they would be able to meet the expenses for the present month. They also reported improvements to the building and ground to the amount of $8,484. Treasurer Lathrop reported the receipts of the year as $14,673, with a balance on hand after meeting all expenses of $154. His report on the funded indebtedness showed the receipts for this account to be $23,683; indorsed $23,500, and on hand $183. The board recommended the following appropriations, which were adopted: Pastor's salary, $6,000; sexton, $960; Assistant Treasurer, $250; church visitor, $600; music, $2,250; and Sabbath-school, $300. The new Board of Trustees elected by the twenty-one members present includes Messrs. I. N. Camp, C. H. Crossette, J. M. Shearman, H. H. Aldrich, and L. C. Platt. Mr. E. B. Lathrop was unanimously reëlected Treasurer, and Mr. T. B. Wells Clerk. Tonight the trustees will elect a Chairman, appoint a Music Committee, and vote on deacons.

A SON-IN-LAW'S VICIOUS ASSAULT.

Yesterday morning the police at the West Twelfth Street Station received information of what may prove a fatal assault at No. 550 South Western avenue. The assailant was James Thompson and the victim was Frederick Kersten, his father-in-law. About 6 o'clock Monday evening Thompson, so the story goes, called at the house of his father-in-law at No. 177 Maxwell street. He was drunk, and, after abusing Mrs. Kersten, threatened to kill William Griffith, a boarder in the house. Kersten was not at home at the time, but when he returned the occurrence was told to him. Thompson's wife had separated from him, and Kersten correctly surmised that he would go to the place where she lived, No. 550 South Western avenue, and he feared the consequences to his daughter. He accordingly went to her house, and found Thompson there. The latter, as his father-in-law entered, sprang forward, and, striking the elder man, knocked him down-stairs. Kersten's skull was fractured by the fall, and the doctor who attended him said he could not recover. Thompson made his escape.

IN THE DISSECTING-ROOM.

A TRIBUNE reporter visited the dissecting-room of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery on Washington street last night. Five bloody cadavers were lying under the dissecting knife. At the end of the line lay the butchered remains of a gray-haired old man, whose features even in their mutilation betrayed the former abode of a more than ordinary intellect. Prof. Wasson, who was in charge, satisfied the reporter's curiosity with the following story: That man was once a rich and prosperous merchant doing business on the North Side. He was wealthy, reputed to possess between $100,000 and $200,000. He had but one fault, the fatal appetite for drink. He sunk lower and lower, until a few weeks ago he died a pauper, and no one claimed his remains. In accordance with the State law, the body was turned over to a medical college. The eight students at work upon the cadaver began last night the examination of the stomach. It was analyzed, and there was found in it a large quantity of arsenic, the poor old drunkard having committed suicide.

DR. BRADLEY'S CONDITION.

Dr. C. D. Bradley, who was sent to the Washingtonian Home two weeks ago while suffering from the effects of cocaine, which he had experimented with to such an extent as to completely prostrate him, is fast recovering his normal health in the institution. Superintendent Wilkins said yesterday that he saw a vast improvement every day, and he thought that if the doctor would remain with him he would be completely restored. It was learned further that the victim of his own enthusiasm in the cocaine remedy was greatly provoked at the assertion by brother physicians that he was insane. He freely admits his experiments were carried too far and impaired his health, but repudiates the idea that he is of unsound mind. The superintendent said that Dr. Bradley was of an exceedingly nervous temperament and was naturally enthusiastic over his discovery that the drug could be made a valuable aid to medical science. He now realizes his folly in attempting too much with it.

HE LOVED HIS MOTHER.

E. J. Clark, who said he was a solicitor for Gen. Grant's memoirs, was charged before Justice Woodman yesterday, on a change of venue from the Police Justice, with getting intoxicated and abusing his aged mother. Mrs. S. C. Stowe of No. 424 West Jackson street, the white-haired parent of the prisoner, said she had supported her son for fifteen years. When under the influence of liquor he beat her, and she had been compelled on several occasions to fly from the house. Once he had chased her around the block with a revolver. Lately he had extorted money from her by threats. The prisoner, a sullen-looking young fellow, said the charges were spite-work on the part of his brother-in-law, Adolph Kreis, who wanted to get him out of the way. The Justice believed the old mother, who wept as she recited her wrongs, and fined the ungrateful son $50.

RAPHAEL'S WORK.

LEONARD W. VOLK THINKS THE SEIZED PAINTING GENUINE—FURTHER INSPECTION.

Appraiser Ham of the Customs Department has summoned a number of experts to examine and appraise the painting called the "Virgin of the Book," alleged to be by Raphael, seized by the authorities last Saturday at the Calumet Club for non-payment of import duty when brought to the United States from France by an art-dealer named Keiffer. The important fact that must be settled before any estimate of its value can be made is whether or not it is a genuine Raphael. Leonard W. Volk, the well-known sculptor, examined it critically and carefully yesterday afternoon. He says that it is probably a Raphael, and that it was one of the great painter's early productions, belonging to what is known as Raphael's first series. Mr. Volk will examine the picture again today, and give his views more decidedly. Mr. Keiffer, the owner of the picture, who is head cook in a French restaurant, had an interview with Collector Seeberger in the afternoon. He confirmed the story already published in THE TRIBUNE, and said that he hadn't any doubt as to its genuineness. He said that he brought it over as a part of his houshold goods, and as such it was not dutiable. He obtained it from Monaco, he said, and did not know that it was stolen from the Vatican.

There is some doubt as to the authority to condemn and sell the picture if the latter fact is proven. Mr. Keiffer's honesty of intentions seems evident to the Custom-House officials. The interest centres almost entirely in the decision as to the picture's value, and a number of experts, who were unable to be present yesterday, will be present today and pass their opinion upon it. There should be no difficulty in establishing the genuineness of the picture if it is a Raphael. The works of this artist are so minutely described that reference to any one of a half-dozen books on the subject will identify it. The alleged certificates would all be found in the books. If it prove to be a genuine Raphael, and investigation shows it to have been stolen from the Vatican, then the course of the authorities is plain—the picture should be returned to the Italian Government or to the Pope.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

WHAT THE COMPLEXION OF THE COMMITTEES SEEMS TO BE ON CLOSE INSPECTION.

An examination of the County Board committtees, as made up by Van Pelt's sub-committee and adopted Monday, does not afford much comfort for the Republicans, who will be held responsible for the board's doings. The alleged reason for setting aside the Republican caucus committee list was to enable "Buck" McCarthy and Lynn to get even with MacDonald because he had not supported Lynn for Chairman. It was claimed that the make-up of the committees was practically left unchanged, and the three worthies—"Buck" McCarthy, Lynn, and McClaughrey—who voted for Van Pelt's resolution reiterated that they were good Republicans and had not hurt the party any in treacherously going back on the caucus in which they took part. As a matter of fact, the Chairmanships were left unchanged, but the membership was so shifted that the Republican majorities in the Finance, City Relations and Relief, Jail and Criminal Court, Town and Town Accounts Committees melted away and the Democrats were left in control of them. For instance, MacDonald remained Chairman of the Committee on Jail and Criminal Courts, but all his colleagues were made Democrats, so that he is powerless. All told MacDonald was left on four committees, while Hannigan, Democrat, was given positions on six, and other Democrats were equally well provided for at the expense of the Republican Commissioners. This was getting even with MacDonald with a vengeance. When the Democrats had a majority in the board they did not put all the important committees in the hands of the Republicans. In fact, they were stingy and kept all the good things to themselves. Besides giving a goodly share of the best committees to the Democrats the others are so made up that Messrs. McCarthy, Lynn, and McClaughrey by a little friendly help from the Democrats will be able to nullify anything the five other Republican Commissioners might want to do. There is a suspicious flavor of "non-partisanship" in the whole business to people who had looked for a deliverance from Van Peltism when the new board took hold. Good Republicans can only hope that the zeal of Messrs. McCarthy, Lynn, and McClaughrey for the Republican party in the future will not show itself in turning the affairs of the county over to the control of Van Pelt and his crowd.

A CONSUMPTIVE'S LIFE.

MEN ARRESTED ON THE CHARGE OF FALSE REPRESENTATIONS IN INSURING IT.

Ex-Judge Booth, President of the Chicago Guaranty Fund Life Society, swore out warrants yesterday for the arrest of Benair T. Wheeler, W. de Forrest, William E. Champlain, and Dr. Watson W. Hinisch, charging them with obtaining a certificate of membership in the society by false representations. It is alleged that Nov. 2 Champlain, who is an agent of the society, brought in an application for a policy from John Scheck, a metal-spinner, 32 years of age, living at No. 218 Twenty-fifth place. The medical certificate on which the policy was issued was signed by Dr. Hinisch, and stated that Scheck was in good health and thoroughly insurable. Wheeler, who is the brother-in-law of Scheck, was named as the beneficiary and De Forrest was mentioned as an agent who had assisted in the affair. A policy for $2,000 was issued. Two weeks later Scheck died from consumption. Inquiry revealed the fact that for three years he had been recognized as an incurable consumptive. Upon hearing this the society refused to pay over the money and ordered the arrest of all concerned in the transaction. Wheeler and Champlain were taken before Justice Hammer and held to Nov. 18 in bonds of $1,000 each. The other two have not been arrested yet. Dr. Hinisch has an office at No. 128 Clark street and another somewhere on Milwaukee avenue. He is said to be a late arrival in the city. Wheeler is understood to be the proprietor of a lodging-house on Quincy street. When the society began to investigate the death of Scheck he expressed himself as willing to give up the money to Scheck's widow and children if it should be paid at once. The charge of defrauding an insurance company will probably be dropped and a charge of conspiracy preferred.

LOTTERY AGENT MOORE.

BOUND OVER TO THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY—THE EVIDENCE IN THE CASE.

Commissioner Hoyne gave a preliminary hearing yesterday afternoon to the charge against James E. Moore, the Louisiana Lottery agent at No. 127 La Salle street, and bound him over to the grand jury in the sum of $800, bail being furnished immediately by Moore.

Moore is the son of B. Frank Moore, who formerly carried on the business at the same place. The father has been indicted for this offense almost twenty times. Last year United States District-Attorney Tuthill nollied ten indictments against him, he having asserted that he had quit the business and promised to stay out of it. A short time ago the Post-Office officials found that the old man was again in the business at Harrodsburg, Ky. He inserted several advertisements in different papers, and, the case having been given to Inspector McAffee, the latter induced Dan P. Welch, the chief clerk in the Inspector's office at St. Louis, to answer the advertisement, addressing his letter from Odin, Ill. In due time came a letter from Mr. Moore Sr. inclosing a circular, upon which was printed: "My old office at No. 127 La Salle street, in Chicago, is in charge of my son, James E., who will fill all orders." Mr. Welch, still writing from Odin, addressed a letter to James E. Moore, inclosing $1 for a ticket. Before long another letter was received from the elder Moore, saying that his son had suspected Welch of being in the Government employ and was afraid to fill the order, but that he (the old man) had told him this was all nonsense. Welch soon after received from James E. Moore the lottery ticket with circulars. This correspondence was all turned over to Inspector McAffee, and offered in evidence before Commissioner Hoyne. Mr. Fred Mitchell represented Moore and Mr. Bowles District-Attorney Tuthill. Dan P. Welch was present and testified to his part in the affair, and William P. Farley, Postmaster at Odin, Ill., identified the different letters which he had forwarded to Welch. Letter-carrier Atkins was also put upon the stand to prove Moore's signature for various registered letters which he had delivered.

B. Frank Moore, the father of James E., is also under indictment, and will be tried at the next term of court.

CLOAK SALVAGE.

HOW EMIL PICK CAME TO BE ARRESTED FOR LARCENY AS BAILEE.

Emil Pick, who runs a drying and cleaning establishment at No. 496 Franklin street, was arrested yesterday on a warrant charging him with larceny as bailee and conspiracy to defraud Mannheimer, Lepman & Co., manufacturers of cloaks, No. 121 Market street, out of large sums of money. Nov. 5 last a fire in the Farwell Block burned out several firms, among them Mannheimer, Lepman & Co., who had an insurance of $60,000 on their stock of $100,000 worth of manufactured cloaks and material. The insurance companies took possession of the stock, as salvage, with the intention of saving what they could, the firm claiming the total amount of insurance because the stock was so badly damaged as to be worthless to them. The cloaks and material were taken to Pick by order of the insurance adjuster, and he was to clean and repair them as much as possible for the benefit of the companies interested. Mr. Mannheimer now alleges that Pick conspired with one Emil Bernhardt, a former employé of the firm, to ship the renovated goods out of town to points in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, and sell them at a low price. He says it has been discovered that a quantity of material has also been sold in town to rag-dealers. Emil Bernhardt is said to be in St Louis at present endeavoring to dispose of a large lot of cloaks, and a warrant for his arrest was issued yesterday. Officer P. P. Menard left for the Missouri city last night to bring him back. Robert Bernhardt, an artist, and a brother of Emil, was placed under arrest also, charged with conspiracy. He is said to have made sales of the salvage to rag-dealers and corresponded with his brother regarding shipments to other States. When brought before Justice White yesterday Pick pleaded guilty to both charges against him and was remanded to the 14th inst. in bonds of $3,000. Bernhardt said he was not guilty, and was put under bonds of $1,500 on the charge of conspiracy to the same date. Mr. Mannheimer was asked why, if he had turned over the salvage to the insurance companies, he now bothered himself about what was done with the goods. He replied that he supposed the insurance companies would attend to it when informed of what was going on, but they declined to act in the matter, and therefore the firm was compelled to. The question was put to him whether he owned the goods, and he said: "No, the insurance companies." "Then why do you meddle in the affair?" was asked. "We can't lose the insurance and goods both," was the reply. Pick, who seemed to take his arrest quietly, was asked if the insurance companies knew he was selling the salvage. "Yes, of course they knew all about it," he said. The value of the goods is said to foot up $2,500; but Pick received, according to his own statement, only $700 for them. Neither of the prisoners was able to furnish bail yesterday, and both were lodged in the County Jail.

AT CITY-HALL.

WEST SIDE CAR TRACKS.

The Council passed Monday night ordinances authorizing the West Division Railway Company to lay tracks on the following streets: Eighteenth, from Halsted to Oakley avenue; Van Buren, from present terminus to Kedzie avenue; Division, from Milwaukee avenue to California avenue. All the roads must be completed and in operation by July 1, 1886.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The following figures show the condition of the public schools at the close of November: Enrollment, males 36,264, females 57,122; total, 73,386; average daily membership, 67,281; average daily attendance, 63,728; teachers, 1,368; total membership—high schools, 1,792; grammar, 13,536; primary, 51,809; total, 67,137; number of seats, 69,672; half-day divisions, 202; pupils attending, 12,045; studying music, 63,287; drawing, 48,386; German, 23,818.

B. B. BULLWINKLE.

B. B. Bullwinkle turned over to Assistant Fire Marshal Petrie yesterday $1,555—the balance of the money due Mrs. Alice Walsh, widow of John C. Walsh, who died from injuries received at the Langham Hotel fire. She is to receive $40 a month. In a letter to Mr. Bullwinkle, Mrs. Walsh acknowledges the receipt of $152, and says that all the statements by her detrimental to him were made in consequence of false representations, she having acted hastily and unjustly. Throughout the whole transaction he had acted honorably, generously, and without compensation.

ALDERMANIC INFLUENCE.

Bailiff Flynn of the Armory Court turned over to the Controller yesterday $310—his collections for October and November. During the same months Kelly, the bailiff at Desplaines street, where not half the business is done, collected over $500, while even Bartlett, at the Chicago Avenue Court, gathered in $290. The trouble at the Armory is that Ald. "Billy" Whelan and "Jim" Appleton have altogether too much "inflooence."

DILATORY SALOONKEEPERS.

The saloonkeepers are not at all prompt in taking out their licenses for the current period, only 793 of the 3,300 having done so thus far. Collector Onahan, however, will be indulgent until Saturday. Monday he will request the Superintendent of Police to have an example made of several delinquents so as to hurry the others.

BIDS FOR CITY REAL ESTATE.

Only two bids were received by the Controller for a ninety-nine-year lease of the city lot at the corner of Franklin and Adams streets. One was from E. S. Dreyer, who offered $80 a week, or $4,160 a year, for the first twenty-five years, and thereafter 6 per cent on an appraised value, an appraisement to be made every twenty-five years. He would put up a building to cost not less than $60,000. The other one was from John M. Young, who offered $5,000 a year from July 1, 1886, and to put up a building "as good as the neighborhood calls for." The time for opening the bids expired at noon Saturday, but the Controller did not open them until about 11 o'clock Monday morning. During the afternoon two men dropped in and each presented a bid, but the Controller said he could not accept them, and told the men to go to the Council. The regular bids were sent to the Council in the evening, when Ald. Clarke, who seems to take a hand in all the real-estate dickers where the city is a purchaser or seller, put in a bid, and Ald. Colvin another—presumably those which the Controller refused to receive. On motion of Ald. Clarke they were sent to the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds, and the Clerk was instructed not to let the bids be known. There may be nothing wrong in all this, but such a proceeding is very unusual. It is understood that one of the concealed bids is from George A. Chambers, who offers $4,100 a year, and the other from Charles C. Lay, who offers $425 a month, or $5,100 a year, and to erect a building to cost not less than $50,000 or $60,000 by Jan. 1, 1887. As Lay's bid, which is $100 a year higher, was put in seven or eight hours after that of Dreyer was opened, the latter will doubtless make a fight.

MRS. BITTINGER'S HUSBAND.

DUPED BY TWO WOMEN—THE CASE IN COURT—WHAT DID MR. BITTINGER HEAR AFTER THE CASE?

Andrew Bittinger, a contractor from La Grange, Ill., came into the city last Monday with $98 in his pocket and an abundance of simplicity in his nature. He met Emma Banks and Sadie Allen, who speedily had possession of his money. He returned home and told his wife that he had been robbed and could not purchase the new kitchen range and parlor suit she had set her heart on having. Mrs. Bittinger made her simple spouse confess how he had been duped by the sirens of Polk street, and obliged him to swear out warrants for their arrest. She was an interested spectator in Justice Woodman's court yesterday, and if her vengeful glances at the women who entrapped her husband were any guide she would have enjoyed the pastime of whipping them both. Her foolish husband came in for a share of her wrath, and such ejaculations as "Blamed fool," "Idiot," "I always knew you hadn't any more sense than a giraffe," were interspersed throughout the story of Mr. Bittinger. The two women were held in bonds of $500 each to answer. As they were leaving the court-room in charge of an officer the angry wife could no longer contain her passion, and gave Emma Banks a vicious kick on the shin as she passed. The siren promptly turned and struck back, hitting Mrs. Bittinger in the breast. The La Grange woman pulled her bonnet down tightly, threw off her cloak, and prepared to make it lively for the Chicago amazon, and would have undoubtedly strewed the room with false hair and torn finery—as she was much the larger and stronger of the pair—had not an officer jumped in between them and prevented further hostilities. Failing to get satisfaction out of the woman, Mrs. Bittinger turned upon her husband, and, grabbing him by the arm, cried: "You come along with me! I have something to say to you about this, now."

SUBURBAN.

SOUTH EVANSTON.

Rumors of the decapitation of Postmasters in this neighborhood are so frequent as to permit their being characterized as "chestnuts." Another came out yesterday, just the same, and concerns the official of the office here. The story goes that Charley Holling, a clerk in the County Clerk's office, will get the job. Holling served in this capacity some yerrs ago, and now that the office has been made third-class rumor has it that he covets and is striving for the place. Holling is a Democrat and lives at Calvary, which fact alone should disqualify him. Postmaster Morper was seen yesterday. "I do not believe a word of these rumors," said he. "I've never lost a minute's sleep over them and don't propose to. Yes, I have good reasons for so thinking, and if I could tell them to you you would think with me. It's enough, I think, to have the indorsement of nearly every resident in this town."

Chief-of-Police Christ Seiber was appointed yesterday by Collector Stone to a position in the Government Building, and he will resign his membership of the constabulary of the village. As he commences in his new position today his brother William will act until his successor is appointed by the Board of Trustees. John Keefe is the next oldest officer and it is not impossible that he will be made chief.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

A conference was held at South Chicago yesterday with reference to the strike among the nail-feeders at Cummings. Committees of three from the Knights of Labor at South Chicago and Cummings and the nail-feeders were present, also John Foley representing the Knights of Labor of Chicago. The meeting was held for the purpose of discovering what might be done in the way of arbitration. The nail-feeders reported that they had done their best to effect a compromise on the 45 per cent reduction. They had offered to accept a reduction of 22½ per cent. This proposition Messrs. Bradley & Cummings had refused, and indeed proposed a 27 per cent reduction, which they in their turn had refused. After some discussion it was decided to meet in Chicago Thursday noon, when it is hoped matters may be satisfactorily adjusted. They deny the rumor that the strikers have received help from Eastern manufacturers.

LAKE VIEW.

The Board of Trustees met Monday. The engineer was instructed to prepare plans for the Robey street system of sewers. An ordinance was passed for opening Southport avenue from North Fifty-ninth street to the north line of the town, and for curbing and macadamizing Diversey street from Clark to Lake View avenue. The plan for paving and improving Halsted street from Fullerton avenue to Grace street was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The rate of taxes for 1885 in Lake View on each $100 is as follows: State, .51; county, .98; town, $1.24; Lincoln Park, .36; high school, .90; school tax, District No. 1, $4.86; District No. 2, $3.10; District No. 3, .76; District No. 4, $1.14; total for District No. 1, $8.85; No. 2, $7.09; No. 3, $4.75; No. 4, $5.13. Last years' taxes were as follows: District No. 1, $8.85; No. 2, $7.36; No. 3, $5.80; No. 4, $6.22.

THE WARD SWINDLE.

BLUSTER AND THREATS FROM THE PERSONS WHO ARE IN DANGER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—There will be a great deal of nasty scandal before the Grant & Ward litigation, civil and criminal, is finished. Rumors accumulate, involving prominent men in the various transactions and meshes of that great scheme of finance. The United States grand jury has already had a number of gentlemen inside of its sacred precincts who have not courted investigation as to their relations to the great financier now in Sing Sing.

The man on whose broad shoulders rests the burden of unearthing all the iniquity of this affair is District-Attorney Dorsheimer. He was Lieutenant-Governor when Tilden was the Chief Executive of New York. At St. Louis in 1876 he was pitted against Gen. Thomas Ewing in the fight in the National Convention on the money question. He is an enormously large man, whose big form, large Dutch face, round head, and black Burnside whiskers are conspicuous anywhere and always. He is corpulent, but not from lack of working. He is one of the hardest-worked men in New York City, for he has three offices and visits them all daily. Most of his work, however, is done in the District-Attorney's office in the Post-Office Building. His law partners come here to consult with him. His newspaper manager and his associate editors go there to report to him and take his instructions. People with articles for the *Star* find their way to him, there to get an answer as to whether or not their writings are to be published.

I have had occasion to meet Mr. Dorsheimer several times of late. He has always been extremely anxious to know if public opinion sustains him in his efforts to untangle the affairs of Grant & Ward so that no guilty man may escape and so that the name and fame of the Nation's hero may be unclouded in the grave. There have been some vicious attacks on Mr. Dorsheimer for doing his duty in this matter. I am told on good authority that a recent publication of his mileage accounts as District-Attorney at Buffalo was procured as an advertisement and so paid for in order to bring him into disgrace while he was pressing for the indictment of Warner. He has been threatened with all kinds of disasters, personal violence, and scandal if he does not "let up" on the gang who got the Marine Bank plunder. In talking with him I could not discover that these threats had made any perceptible impression on him.

He has been in Washington for two days consulting with the Law Department of the Government. The public may, therefore, look for new steps to be taken in the affair soon.

The Shades.

The colors used in the exterior decorations of the Chapman building at Milwaukee are a body color of light yellow. The panels have a background of robin's-egg blue, upon which are the frescoes in pure white. An olive tint is used in forming the background for the figured terra-cotta work, while the fluted pillars that form the frame of the oriel windows and the relief work in terra-cotta are gilded.

The Veuve Clicquot Champagne, Yellow Label, was never better than the Cuvée now in the market. We cannot too highly recommend it to the lovers of the finest product of the champagne district. Charles F. Schmidt & Peters, Sole Agents.

Stevens, leading photographer, McVicker's Theatre.

The U. S. Government are using large numbers of the Improved Howe Scales. Bordon, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

The new "Heliotrope Sachet Powder" of Buck & Rayner is something unusually fragrant.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no residence is given:

	Age.
Christian Nildroth, Detroit, Caroline Hayes	21—19
Charles Lott, New York, M. O'Brien, L. Island	35—24
Fletcher C. Jones, Lizzie C. Bruce	32—24
Benedickt Grove, Susanna Pfandorfer	22—30
N. Christian Jacobson, Marie Christensen	31—24
Charles O'Neill, Ellen Henry	28—20
Henry Hutchinson, Ar. Hights, M. Fredericks	29—20
Anton Holgersson, Mathilda Nelson	26—29
J. W. Mobley, N. Adams, Mich., Frank Morton	23—20
G. Rosenberger, Pre'n, Can., A. Kilets, Nap've	21—27
August Blum, Annie Benning	21—21
Clarence F. Dore, Metha Matthei	33—22
Allison V. Armour, Annie L. Kelley	22—21
Richard Beach, Bertha Herz	31—19
F. H. Humphries, Jefferson, S. Conchenon, J'f'n	27—19
Maurice J. Aner, Margaret M. McCormick	30—29
Humphrey D. Millett, Emma L. Potney	27—27
Adam Rhein, Minnie Rommel, Pullman	28—30
Frederick Bernaner, Augusta Posttok	28—28
Simon Levy, Bella Wolff	28—25

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 1:00 p. m.

ANDERSON—Dec. 8, at 18 East Harrison-st., at 1:15 a. m., Victor Anderson of Marshall Field's retail, of typhoid-pneumonia, aged 20 years and 9 months.

BATES—At the residence of his father, 269 Thirty-first-st., Walter L. Bates, aged 33 years.
Funeral at 2 o'clock Wednesday to Oakwoods.
☞ New York papers please copy.

CUYLER—Dec. 8, at her residence, 642 Washington-boulevard, Emma L. Wheeler Cuyler, wife of Richard Cuyler, aged 34 years and 9 months.
Funeral private at residence at 10 o'clock Thursday. Interment from Kenosha from train at 1:23 p. m.

COMPTON—Monday, Dec. 7, of Diphtheretic croup, Freddie, eldest son of A. M. Compton.
Funeral from residence in Ravenswood at 11 o'clock a. m. tomorrow (Wednesday). Friends invited to attend.

DOW—Dec 8, in her 95th year, Mrs. Emily P. Dow mother of Mrs. Susan H. Clark.
Funeral from 3302 Indiana-av. Thursday morning at a quarter before 9 o'clock. Burial at Rockford.

DE HORITY—At the residence of his son, C. E. De Hority, 199 La Salle-av., Henry De Hority, aged 65 years.
Funeral from the above residence Thursday morning at 7 a. m., to union depot. Remains taken to Anderson, Ind., for interment.

FRANKLIN—At his residence, 148 Campbell-av., Andrew M. Franklin of apoplexy.
Remains will be taken East for interment.

JACKSON—Dec. 7, Gustavus Jackson, at Dorchester, Mass. Deceased was lately of the firm of Jackson, Mandell & Daniell of Boston.

McCARTHY—Michael W. McCarthy of Windsor Locks, Conn., Dec. 8, at the residence of his uncle, Patrick O'Brien, 1925 Wabash-av.
Funeral Thursday at 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

O'MALLEY—Sunday, Dec. 6, John O'Malley of Bayfield at Ashland, Wis., oldest son of Mary and the late William O'Malley.
Funeral from his mother's residence, 180 East Huron-st. Notice of funeral hereafter.

OWEN—Jessie Owen, only daughter of W. B. and Annie Owen, of typhoid-fever, aged 15 years and 6 months.
Funeral Friday, Dec. 11, at 1 o'clock, from the residence, 448 Englewood-av., Englewood.

RIDER—Dec. 7, at 3160 Butterfield-st., Barbara Cross, wife of George E. Rider, aged 3. years.
Remains taken to Iowa City for interment.

ROSTER—Dec. 6, at Amboy, Ill., of diphtheria, Josie, son of Joseph and Bertha Roster, aged 6 years and 9 months.
Funeral from Union Depot, Canal and Adams-sts., to Graceland, Wednesday, at 10:40 a. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PROF. FELIX ADLER WILL DELIVER HIS lecture on "Manual and Art Training for Young Children" at Weber Music-Hall Wednesday evening, Dec. 9, at 8 p. m. Seats free.

THE REV. A. B. ADAMS, FOR YEARS A missionary among the Bohemians, will speak tonight in the lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church on Christian work among the Bohemians of Chicago.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Board of Trustees and Directors of the Chicago Orphan Asylum will be held in the asylum parlors, No. 2228 Michigan-av., Thursday evening, the 10th inst., at 8 o'clock. All friends of the institution are cordially invited to attend.

THE FIRST UNITY CHURCH RECEPTION will be given at Le Grand Hall Friday evening, Dec. 11. The german from 11 to 12 o'clock will be conducted by Mr. Bournique.

THE BOXES IN THE COLUMBIA THEATRE for the evening of the fifth annual charity ball of the Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association will be sold at auction in the library of Standard Club, corner of Michigan-av. and Thirteenth-st. this (Wednesday) evening. The ball will be given next Tuesday evening, Dec. 15, and promises to be a grand affair. The committee cautions the public against tickets neither numbered nor indorsed. All such are counterfeit.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

CARPET REMNANT SALE.

We offer at a Great Reduction in price our entire accumulation of Old Patterns, Remnants, and Odd Lengths, sufficient for single rooms.

THE LOT INCLUDES
Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Ingrains, and Other Carpetings.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.

GRAND SPECIAL SALE
—OF—
SHOES.

To reduce stock in this department we will sell our
Ladies' $5.00, $6.00, and $6.50 French Kid Buttoned Boots, hand and machine sewed, all styles, for.......$4.00
Ladies' Pebble and Straight Goat Boots, worth $3.00 and $3.50, for...........$2.00
Misses' good quality Pebble Goat Spring Heel Boots at $1.75
Special Lots on Bargain Counters at less than Half Price.
All our Low Shoes and Newport Ties at 25 per cent off regular price.
Gentlemen's Slippers, in great variety, for Holiday trade.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Wholesale Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9th, 1885, AT 9:30 A. M.,
AT AUCTION,
Boots, Shoes, Slippers, and Rubbers.
ALL GRADES. DIFFERENT BRANDS.
These goods are made by the best manufacturers, and are seasonable.
Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots.
Men's, Boys', and Youths' Shoes.
Women's, Misses', and Childs' Kid Goat and Grain Button and Polish.
All nice, regular goods. Very large assortment. This is a big chance for those who want to buy close. Call and see.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

HOLIDAY GOODS
At Auction.
Thursday, Dec. 10, 9:30 a. m.,
6,000! DOLLS. 6,000!
100 Cases Bisque Figures,
100 Cases Motto Cups and Saucers,
Fine Engraved, Cut and Colored
GLASSWARE.
Vases, Tea, and Dinner Sets, &c., &c.
This is to be our great CLEARING SALE of FANCY GOODS, and no merchant can afford to miss it.
Goods carefully packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
214 & 216 Madison-st.

CLOTHING.
A LARGE SPECIAL OFFERING
Thursday, Dec. 10, 9:30 a. m.
ALSO
Hats and Caps,
Mittens and Gloves,
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

UNDERWEAR.

All-Wool Shirts	75c
All-Wool Drawers	75c
Merino Shirts	50c, 75c, $1
Merino Drawers	50c, 75c, $1
Warm Mufflers	50c, 75c, $1, and $1.50 each
Woolen and Lined Kid Gloves	50c, 75c, $1, $1.50

THE E. JENNINGS CO.,
403 and 405 W. Madison, 111 S. Clark.

DYE HOUSE. Est'd 1856. Every description of silks, velvets, woolen goods, shawls, cloaks, crape shawls, plumes, etc., cleaned or dyed to any desirable shade. Ladies' dresses in silk, woolen, mixed goods, or fine party dresses cleaned without removing trimmings. Gents' clothes cleaned, dyed, and repaired. Orders received by mail or express. AUG. SCHWARZ, Boston Fancy Steam Dye House, 158 Illinois, 190 S. Clark and 265 W. Madison Streets, Chicago.

SHAYNE'S FURS are BEST and CHEAPEST. Alaska Seal Garments retailed at wholesale prices. Catalogue free. 141.....State-st.....141

CANDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

GLOVES LATEST STYLES, LOWEST PRICES. Wedding and Reception Gloves a specialty. ☞ "PALAIS ROYAL," 141 State-st., Chicago. Price list mailed free.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
9:30 This Morning,
Our Regular Clearing Sale
FURNITURE, CARPETS,
Pianos, Stoves,
And General Household Goods, Cigars, and General Merchandise.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.
Tomorrow (Thursday) Morning, 10 o'clk.
For Account LIPMAN, "The Pawnbroker."
We sell at our stores
UNREDEEMED PLEDGES,
Gold and Silver Watches,
Diamonds, Jewelry, and
Miscellaneous Articles.
☞ One Fine REMINGTON GUN.
ELSON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph street.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.
Entire Furniture
OF MARBLE-FRONT RESIDENCE,
48 SOUTH ADA-ST.,
AT AUCTION,
Tuesday Dec. 15th, at 10 O'Clock a. m.,
Piano, Large Mirrors, Plush and Ebony Parlor Suit, M. T. Centre-Tables, Marble-Top Chamber Suits, Fine Hair Mattresses, Bedding, 4 Williams' Folding-Beds with MIRRORS, NEARLY NEW, Library Tables, Plated Ware, Brussels Carpet throughout the house, Parlor Stoves, Range, &c., &c.
By order mortgagee.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CHICKERING. HALLET & DAVIS.

Reliable
PIANOS
FOR
Holiday Trade,
In a great variety of
Art Cases.
Call early and secure a good selection.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
State and Adams-sts.

EMERSON. KIMBALL.

$8 FOR THIS FIRST-CLASS HEATING STOVE complete. No. 8 range complete $10. Plush Parlor Suit complete, 5 pieces, $25. Breakfast Extension Fall Leaf Table, $1.60. W. W. Springs $1. Tapestry Carpets 50 cents. Ingrains 30 cents. Chairs 25 cents. On time at cash prices. No interest charged.
THE NEWBERRY FURNITURE CO.,
284, 286, 288 Wabash-av.

25c Box KRANZ'S CANDIES Contains a full pound of Fresh Pure Candies. Try them. Confectioners' Sugar for Cake Frosting. JNO. KRANZ, 80 State-st.

ALE. rains, ALE our ned Boots, ...$4.00 $3.00 and ...$2.00 at $1.75 Price. nt off reg- trade. HEIM & CO. rning, RPETS, SALE. ge Sale. niture DA-ST., HEIM & CO. Auctioneers. HALLET & DAVIS. KIMBALL. CANDIES

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Cleveland Finds Our Relations with Foreign Powers Peaceful and Pleasant.

His Silver Views Stated at Great Length—He Wants Compulsory Coinage Stopped.

A Continuation of the Efforts to Stamp Out Polygamy Urged—"Reform"—Presidential Succession.

INTRODUCTORY.

AN IMPORTANT MATTER BROUGHT FORWARD BY MR. HENDRICKS' DEATH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—*To the Congress of the United States:* Your assembling is clouded by a sense of public bereavement caused by the recent and sudden death of Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States. His distinguished public services, his complete integrity and devotion to every duty, and his personal virtues will find honorable record in his country's history. Ample and repeated proofs of the esteem and confidence in which he was held by his fellow-countrymen were manifested by his election to offices of the most important trust and highest dignity, and at length, full of years and honors, he has been laid at rest amidst general sorrow and benediction.

The Constitution which requires those chosen to legislate for the people to annually meet in the discharge of their solemn trust also requires the President to give to Congress information of the state of the Union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem necessary and expedient. At the threshold of a compliance with these constitutional directions it is well for us to bear in mind that our usefulness to the people's interests will be promoted by a constant appreciation of the scope and character of our respective duties as they relate to Federal legislation. While the Executive may recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient, the responsibility for legislative action must and should rest upon those selected by the people to make their laws.

Contemplation of the grave and responsible functions assigned to the executive branches of the Government under the Constitution will disclose the partitions of power between our respective departments and their necessary independence, and also the need for the exercise of all the power intrusted to each in that spirit of comity and coöperation which is essential to the proper fulfillment of the patriotic obligations which rest upon us as faithful servants of the people. The jealous watchfulness of our constituencies, great and small, supplements their suffrage, and therefore by the tribunal they establish every public servant should be judged.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

WE ARE FRIENDS WITH ALL THE WORLD—THE KEILEY EPISODE.

There are no questions of difficulty pending with any foreign Government. Having under my constitutional prerogative appointed an estimable citizen of unimpeached probity and competence as Minister at that Court, the Government of Austria-Hungary invited this Government to the cognizance of certain exceptions, based upon allegations against the personal acceptability of Mr. Keiley, the appointed Envoy, asking that in view thereof the appointment should be withdrawn. The reasons advanced were such as could not be acquiesced in without violation of my oath of office and the precepts of the Constitution, since they necessarily involved a limitation in favor of a foreign Government upon the right of selection by the Executive, and required such an application of a religious test as a qualification for office under the United States as would have resulted in the practical disfranchisement of a large class of our citizens and the abandonment of a vital principle of our Government. The Austro-Hungarian Government finally decided not to receive Mr. Keiley as the Envoy of the United States, and that gentleman has since resigned his commission, leaving the post vacant. I have made no new nomination, and the interests of this Government at Vienna are now in the care of the Secretary of Legation, acting as Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

THE UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

The Colombian Government has expressed its willingness to negotiate a convention for the adjustment, by arbitration, of the claims of foreign citizens arising out of the destruction of the City of Aspinwall by the insurrectionary forces.

THE ISTHMUS CANAL.

My immediate predecessor caused to be negotiated with Nicaragua a treaty for the construction, by and at the sole cost of the United States, of a canal through Nicaraguan territory, and laid it before the Senate. Pending the action of that body thereon I withdrew the treaty for reëxamination. Attentive consideration of its provisions leads me to withhold it from resubmission to the Senate. Maintaining, as I do, the policy of the line of Presidents from Washington's day, which proscribes entangling alliances with foreign States, I do not favor a policy of acquisition of new and distant territory, or the incorporation of remote interests with our own. The laws of progress are vital and organic, and we must be conscious of that irresistible tide of commercial expansion which, as the concomitant of our active civilization, day by day, is being urged onward by those increasing facilities of production, transportation, and communication to which steam and electricity have given birth. But our duty in the present instructs us to address ourselves mainly to the development of the vast resources of the great area committed to our charge, and to the cultivation of the arts of peace within our borders, though jealously alert in preventing the American hemisphere from being involved in the political problems and complications of distant Governments. Therefore I am unable to recommend propositions involving paramount privileges of ownership or rights outside of our own territory, when coupled with absolute and unlimited engagements to defend the territorial integrity of the State where such interests lie.

INTER-OCEAN SHIP RAILWAY.

While the general project of connecting the two oceans by means of a canal is to be encouraged, I am of opinion that any scheme to that end, to be considered with favor, shall be free from the features alluded to. The Tehuantepec route is declared by engineers of the highest repute and by competent scientists to afford an entirely practical transit for vessels and cargoes by means of a ship railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The obvious advantages of such a route, if feasible, over others more remote from the axial lines of traffic between Europe and the Pacific, and particularly between the Valley of the Mississippi and the western coast of North and South America, are deserving of consideration.

Whatever highway may be constructed across the barrier dividing the two greatest maritime areas of the world must be for the world's benefit—a trust for mankind, to be removed from the chance of domination by any single Power, nor become a point of invitation of hostilities or a prize for warlike ambition. An engagement combining the construction, ownership, and operation of such a work by this Government with an offensive and defensive alliance for its protection with foreign States whose responsibilities and rights we should share, is, in my judgment, inconsistent with such dedication to universal and neutral use, and would, moreover, entail measures for its realization beyond the scope of our National policy or present means. The lapse of years has abundantly confirmed the wisdom and foresight of those earlier Administrations which, long before the conditions of maritime intercourse were changed and enlarged by the progress of the age, proclaimed the vital need of inter-oceanic traffic across the commercial isthmus and consecrated it in advance to the common use of mankind by their positive declaration and through the formal obligation of treaties. Toward such realization the efforts of my Administration will be applied, ever bearing in mind the principles on which it must rest, and which were declared in no uncertain tones by Mr. Cass, who, while Secretary of State in 1858, announced that "what the United States wants in Central America, next to the happiness of its people, is the security and neutrality of the inter-oceanic routes which lead through it."

TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAYS.

The construction of three transcontinental lines of railway, all in successful operation, wholly within our territory, and uniting the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, has been accompanied by results of a most interesting and impressive nature, and has created new conditions, not in the routes of commerce only, but in political geography, which powerfully affect our relations toward, and necessarily increase our interests in, any trans-isthmian route which may be opened and employed for the ends of peace and traffic, or, in other contingencies, for uses inimical to both. Transportation is a factor in the cost of commodities scarcely second to that of their production, and weighs as heavily upon the consumer. Our experience already has proven the great importance of having the competition between land carriage and water carriage fully developed, each acting as a protection to the public against the tendencies of monopoly, which is inherent in the consolidation of wealth and power in the hands of vast corporations. These suggestions may serve to emphasize what I have already said on the score of the necessity of a neutralization of any interoceanic transit, and this can only be accomplished by making the uses of the route open to all nations and subject to the ambitions and warlike necessities of none.

The drawings and report of a recent survey of the Nicaragua Canal route, made by Chief-Engineer Menocal, will be communicated for your information.

CHILI, PERU, AND BOLIVIA.

The claims of citizens of the United States for losses by reason of the late military operations of Chili in Peru and Bolivia are the subject of negotiation for a claims convention with Chili, providing for their submission to arbitration.

CHINA AND THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The harmony of our relations with China is fully sustained in the application of the acts lately passed to execute the treaty of 1880, restrictive of the immigration of Chinese laborers into the United States. Individual cases of hardship have occurred beyond the power of the Executive to remedy and calling for judicial determination. The condition of the Chinese question in the Western States and Territories is, despite this restrictive legislation, far from being satisfactory. The recent outbreak in Wyoming Territory, where numbers of unoffending Chinamen, indisputably within the protection of the treaties and the law, were murdered by a mob, and the still more recent threatened outbreak of the same character in Washington Territory are still fresh in the minds of all, and there is apprehension lest the bitterness of feeling against the Mongolian race on the Pacific slope may find vent in similar lawless demonstrations. All the power of this Government should be exerted to maintain the amplest good faith toward China in the treatment of these men and the inflexible sternness of the law in bringing the wrong-doers to justice should be insisted upon. Every effort has been made by this Government to prevent these violent outbreaks and to aid the representatives of China in their investigation of these outrages, and it is but just to say that they are traceable to the lawlessness of men not citizens of the United States engaged in competition with Chinese laborers. Race prejudice is the chief factor in originating these disturbances, and it exists in a large part of our domain, jeopardizing our peace and the good relationship we try to maintain with China. The admitted right of a Government to prevent the influx of elements hostile to its internal peace and security may not be questioned, even where there is no treaty stipulation on the subject. That the exclusion of Chinese labor is demanded in other countries where like conditions prevail is strongly evinced in the Dominion of Canada, where Chinese immigration is now regulated by laws more exclusive than our own. If existing laws are inadequate to compass the end in view, I shall be prepared to give earnest consideration to any further remedial measures within the treaty limits which the wisdom of Congress may devise.

THE CONGO STATE.

The independent State of the Congo has been organized as a Government under the sovereignty of his Majesty the King of the Belgians, who assumes its chief magistracy in his personal character only, without making the new State a dependency on Belgium. The action taken by this Government last year in being the first to recognize the flag of the International Association of the Congo has been followed by formal recognition of the new nationality which succeeds to its sovereign powers. A conference of delegates of the principal commercial nations was held at Berlin last winter to discuss methods whereby the Congo Basin might be kept open to the world's trade. Delegates attended on behalf of the United States on the understanding that their part should be merely deliberative, or without imparting to the results any binding character, so far as the United States was concerned. This reserve was due to the indisposition of this Government to share in any disposal by an international congress of jurisdictional questions in remote foreign territories. The results of the conference were embodied in a formal act of the nature of an international convention, which laid down certain obligations, purporting to be binding on the signatories, subject to ratification within one year. Notwithstanding the rese vation under which the delegates of the United States attended, their signatures were attached to the general act in the same manner as those of the plenipotentiaries of other Governments, thus making the United States appear, without reserve or qualification, as signatories to a joint international engagement imposing on the signers the conservation of the territorial integrity of distant regions, where we have no established interests or control. This Government does not, however, regard its reservation of liberty of action in the premises as at all impaired, and, holding that an engagement to share in the obligation of enforcing neutrality in the remote Valley of the Congo would be an alliance whose responsibilities we are not in a position to assume, I abstain from asking the sanction of the Senate to that general act. The correspondence will be laid before you, and the instructive and interesting report of the agent sent by this Government to the Congo country and his recommendations for the establishment of commercial agencies on the African coast are also submitted for your consideration.

AMERICAN OFFICERS IN COREA.

I regard with favor the application made by the Corean Government to be allowed to employ American officers as military instructors, to which the assent of Congress becomes necessary, and I am happy to say this request has the concurrent sanction of China and Japan.

AMERICAN PORK ABROAD.

I regret to say that the restrictions upon the importation of our pork into France continues, notwithstanding the abundant demonstration of the absence of sanitary danger in its use; but I entertain strong hopes that, with a better understanding of the matter, this vexatious prohibition will be removed. It would be pleasing to be able to say as much with respect to Germany, Austria, and other countries where such food products are absolutely excluded without present prospect of reasonable change.

GERMANY—NATURALIZED AMERICANS.

The interpretation of our existing treaties of naturalization by Germany during the last year has attracted attention by reason of an apparent tendency on the part of the Imperial Government to extend the scope of the residential restrictions to which returning naturalized citizens of German origin are asserted to be liable under the laws of the Empire. The temperament and just attitude taken by this Government with regard to these questions will doubtless lead to a satisfactory understanding.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The marked good-will between the United States and Great Britain has been maintained during the last year. The termination of the fishing clauses of the Treaty of Washington, in pursuance of the joint resolution of March 3, 1883, must have resulted in the abrupt cessation July 1 of this year, in the midst of their ventures, of the operations of citizens of the United States engaged in fishing in British-American waters but for a diplomatic understanding reached with her Majesty's Government in June last, whereby assurance was obtained that no interruption of those operations should take place during the current fishing season.

A FISH COMMISSION RECOMMENDED.

The question of North American fisheries is one of much importance. Following out the intimation given by me when the extensive arrangements above described were negotiated, I recommend that Congress provide for the appointment of a commission, in which the Governments of the United States and Great Britain shall be respectively represented, charged with the consideration and settlement upon a just, equitable, and honorable basis of the entire question of the fishing rights of the two Governments and their repective citizens on the coasts of the United States and British North America.

The fishing interests being intimately related to other general questions dependent upon contiguity and intercourse, consideration thereof in all their equities might also properly come within the purview of such commission, and the fullest latitude of expression on both sides should be permitted. The correspondence in relation to the fishing rights will be submitted.

EXTRADITION WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The inadequacy of the existing arrangements for extradition between the United States and Great Britain has been long apparent. The fourth article of the treaty of 1842, one of the earliest compacts in this regard entered into by us, stipulated for surrender in respect of a limited number of offenses. Other crimes no less inimical to the social welfare should be embraced and the procedure of extradition brought in harmony with present international practices. Negotiations with her Majesty's Government for an enlarged treaty of extradition have been pending since 1870, and I entertain strong hopes that a satisfactory result may be soon attained.

THE BOUNDARIES OF ALASKA.

The frontier line between Alaska and Brisish Columbia, which was defined by the treaty of cession with Russia, follows the demarkation assigned in a prior treaty between Great Britain and Russia. Modern exploration discloses that this ancient boundary is impracticable as a geographical fact. In the unsettled condition of that region the question has lacked importance, but the discovery of mineral wealth in the territory the line is supposed to traverse admonishes that the time has come when an accurate knowledge of the boundary is needful to avoid jurisdictional complications. I recommend, therefore, that provision be made for a preliminary reconnaissance by officers of the United States to the end of acquiring more precise information on the subject. I have invited her Majesty's Government to consider with us the adoption of a more convenient line, to be established by meridian observations or by known geographical features, without the necessity of an expensive survey of the whole.

FRATERNAL RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

The lately-concluded commercial treaty with Mexico still awaits the stipulated legislation to carry its provisions into effect, for which one year's additional time has been secured by a supplementary article signed in February last, and since ratified on both sides. As this convention, so important to the commercial welfare of the two adjoining countries, has been constitutionally confirmed by the treaty-making branch, I express the hope that legislation to make its effective may not be long delayed. The large influx of capital and enterprise to Mexico from the United States continues to aid in the development of the resources and in augmenting the material well-being of our sister Republic. Lines of railway penetrating to the heart and Capital of the country are bringing the two peoples into mutually beneficial intercourse, and enlarged facilities of transit, added to profitable commerce, create new markets, and furnish avenues to otherwise isolated communities.

I have already adverted to the suggested construction of a ship railway across the narrow formation of territory of Mexico and Tehuantepec.

THE PERUVIAN WAR CLAIMS.

With the gradual recovery of Peru from the effects of the late disastrous conflict with Chili, and with the restoration of civil authority in that distracted country, it is hoped that the pending war claims of our citizens will be adjusted. In conformity with the notification given by the Government of Peru the existing treaties of commerce and extradition between the United States and that country will terminate March 31, 1886.

RUSSIA AND THE JEANNETTE.

Our good relationship with Russia continues. An officer of the navy, detailed for that purpose, is now on his way to Siberia bearing the testimonials voted by Congress to those who generously succored the survivors of the unfortunate Jeannette expedition.

CORDIAL RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

It is gratifying to advert to the cordiality of our intercourse with Spain. Negotiations have been instituted at Madrid for a full treaty, not open to objections, and in the line of the general policy touching the neighborly intercourse of proximate communities, to which I elsewhere advert, and aiming moreover at the removal of existing burdens and annoying restrictions, and, although a satisfactory termination is promised, I am compelled to delay its announcement.

COMPLICATIONS WITH TURKEY.

The termination of the commercial treaty of 1862 between the United States and Turkey has been sought by that Government. While there is a question as to the sufficiency of the notice of termination given, yet as the commercial rights of our citizens in Turkey come under the favored-nation guarantees of the prior treaty of 1830, and as equal treatment is admitted by the Porte, no inconvenience can result from the assent of this Government to the revision of the Ottoman tariffs, in which the treaty Powers have been invited to join. Questions concerning our citizens in Turkey may be affected by the Porte's non-acquiescence in the right of expatriation and by the imposition of religious tests as a condition of residence, in which this Government cannot concur.

THE VENEZUELAN AWARDS.

The negotiation with Venezuela relative to the rehearing of the awards of the mixed commission, constituted under the treaty of 1866, was resumed in view of the recent acquiescence of the Venezuelan Envoy in the principal point advanced by this Government, that the effects of the old treaty could only be set aside by the operation of a new convention. A result in substantial accord with the advisory suggestions contained in the joint resolution of March 3, 1883, has been agreed upon, and will shortly be submitted to the Senate for ratification.

CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION.

The inadequacy of existing legislation touching citizenship and naturalization demands your consideration. While recognizing the right of expatriation, no statutory provision exists providing means for renouncing citizenship by an American citizen, native-born or naturalized, nor for terminating and vacating improved acquisition of citizenship. Even a fraudulent decree of naturalization cannot now be canceled. The privilege and franchise of American citizenship should be granted with care and extended to those only who intend in good faith to assume its duties and responsibilities when attaining its privileges. It should be withheld from those who merely go through the forms of naturalization with intent of escaping duties with their original allegiance, without taking upon themselves those of the new status, or who may acquire the rights of American citizenship for no other than a hostile purpose toward their original Government. These evils have had many flagrant illustrations. I regard with favor the suggestion put forth by one of my predecessors, that provision may be made for a central bureau of record of the decrees of naturalization granted by the various courts throughout the United States now invested with that power. The rights which spring from domicile in the United States, especially when coupled with a declaration of intention to become a citizen, are worthy of definition by statute. The stranger coming hither with intent to remain, establishing his residence in our midst, contributing to the general welfare, and by his voluntary act declaring his purpose to assume the resposibility of citizenship, thereby gains an inchoate status which legislation may properly define. The laws of certain States and Territories admit a domiciled alien to the local franchise, conferring on him the rights of citizenship to a degree which places him in the anomalous position of being a citizen of a State and yet not of the United States within the purview of Federal and international laws. It is important within the scope of National legislation to define this right of alien domicile as distinguished from Federal naturalization.

SPAIN AND SAN DOMINGO.

On taking office I withdrew for reëxamination the treaties signed with Spain and Santo Domingo, then pending before the Senate. The result has been to satisfy me of the inexpediency of entering into engagements of this character not covering the entire traffic. These treaties contemplated the surrender by the United States of large revenues for inadequate considerations. Upon sugar alone duties were surrendered to an amount far exceeding all the advantages offered in exchange. Even were it intended to relieve our consumers, it was evident that so long as the exemption but partially covered our importation such relief would be illusory.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

I earnestly urge that Congress recast the appropriations for the maintenance of the diplomatic and consular service on a footing commensurate with the importance of our National interests. At every post where a representative is necessary the salary should be so graded as to permit him to live with comfort. The appointment of a limited number of secretaries of legation at large, to be assigned to duty wherever necessary, and in particular for temporary service at missions which for any cause may be without a head, should also be authorized. I favor, also, authorization for the detail of officers of the regular service as military or naval attachés at legations.

TARIFF ON WORKS OF ART.

Past Congresses have had under consideration the advisability of abolishing the discrimination made by the tariff laws in favor of the works of American artists. The odium of the policy which subjects to a high rate of duty the paintings of foreign artists, and exempts the productions of American artists residing abroad, and who receive gratuitously advantages and instruction, is visited upon our citizes engaged in art culture in Europe, and have caused them, with practical unanimity, to favor the abolition of such an ungracious distinction, and in their interest and for other obvious reasons I strongly recommend it.

THE TREASURY.

AN EXHIBIT OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FINANCES—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury fully exhibits the condition of the public finances and of the several branches of Government connected with his department. The suggestions of the Secretary relating to practical operations of this important department, and his recommendations in direction of simplification and economy, particularly in the work of collecting customs duties, are especially urged upon the attention of Congress.

[The President then epitomizes the figures given in the Secretary of the Treasury's report, which are fully set forth in the synopsis of that document elsewhere printed.]

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The value of exports from the United States to foreign countries during the last fiscal year was as follows:

Domestic merchandise	$726,682,946
Foreign merchandise	15,506,809
Gold	8,477,892
Silver	33,753,633
Total	$784,421,280

Some of the principal exports, with their values and the percentage they respectively bear to the total exportation, are given as follows:

	Value.	Percentage.
Cotton and cotton manufactures	$213,799,049	29.42
Manufactures	160,376,820	22.07
Breadstuffs—provisions	107,332,456	14.77
Oils—mineral, vegetable, and animal	54,326,202	7.48
Tobacco and its manufactures	24,767,305	3.41
Wood and its manufactures	21,464,322	2.95

Our imports during the year were as follows:

Merchandise	$579,580,053
Gold	26,691,896
Silver	16,550,627
Total	$622,822,376

The following are given as prominent articles of import during the year, with their values and with the percentage they bear to the importation:

	Value.	Percentage.
Sugar and molasses	$76,738,713	13.29
Coffee	46,723,318	8.09
Wool and its manufactures	44,656,482	7.73
Silk and its manufactures	40,393,002	6.99
Chemicals, dyeings, and medicines	35,070,816	6.07
Iron and steel and their manufactures	34,563,689	5.08
Flax, hemp, jute, and their manufactures	32,854,874	5.69
Cotton and its manufactures	28,152,001	4.88
Hides and skins other than fur skins	20,586,443	3.56

THE REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF.

Of the entire amount of duties collected 70 per cent was collected from the following articles of import:

Sugar and molasses	29
Wool and its manufactures	15
Silk and its manufactures	8
Iron and steel and their manufactures	7
Cotton manufactures	6
Flax, hemp, and jute and their manufactures	5

The fact that our revenues are in excess of the actual needs of an economical administration of the Government justifies a reduction in the amount exacted from the people for its support. Our Government is but the means established by the will of a free people by which certain principles are applied which they have adopted for their benefit and protection. And it is never better administered and its true spirit is never better observed than when the people's taxation for its support is scrupulously limited to the actual necessity of expenditures and distributed according to a just and equitable plan.

The proposition with which we have to deal is the reduction of the revenue received by the Government and indirectly paid by the people from customs duties. The question of free trade is not involved, nor is there now any occasion for the general discussion of the wisdom or expediency of a protective system. Justice and fairness dictate that in any modification of our present laws relating to revenue, the industries and interests which have been encouraged by such laws, and in which our citizens have large investments, should not be ruthlessly injured or destroyed. We should also deal with the subject in such manner as to protect the interests of American labor, which is the capital of our workingmen. Its stability and proper remuneration furnish the most justifiable pretext for a protective policy. Within these limitations a certain reduction should be made in our customs revenue. The amount of such reduction having been determined, the inquiry follows: Where can it best be remitted, and what articles can best be released from duty in the interest of our citizens. I think the reduction should be made in the revenue derived from a tax upon the imported necessaries of life. We thus directly lessen the cost of living in every family of the land, and release to the public in every humble home a larger measure of the rewards of frugal industry.

SILVER.

Since February, 1878, the Government has, under the compulsory provisions of law, purchased silver bullion and coined the same at the rate of more than $2,000,000 every month. By this process up to the present date 215,759,431 silver dollars have been coined. A reasonable appreciation of a delegation of power to the General Government would limit its exercise, without express restrictive words, to the people's needs and the requirements of the public welfare. Upon this theory the authority "to coin money" given Congress by the Constitution, if it permits the purchase by the Government of bullion for coinage in any event, does not justify such purchase and coinage to an extent beyond the amount needed for sufficient circulating medium. The desire to utilize the silver product of the country should not lead to a misuse or perversion of this power. The necessity for such an addition to the silver currency of the Nation as is compelled by the Silver Coinage act is negatived by the fact that up to the present time only about 50,000,000 of silver dollars so coined have actually found their way into circulation, leaving more than 165,000,000 in the possession of the Government, the custody of which has entailed a considerable expense for construction of vaults for its deposit. Against this latter amount there are outstanding silver certificates amounting to about $93,000,000. Every month $2,000,000 of gold in the public Treasury is paid out for 2,000,000 or more of silver dollars, to be added to the idle mass already accumulated. If continued long enough this operation will result in the substitution of silver for all the gold the Government owns applicable to its general purposes. It will not do to rely upon the receipts of the Government to make good this drain of gold, because the silver thus coined has been made legal-tender for all debts and dues, public and private. At times during the last six months 58 per cent of the receipts for duties have been in silver or silver certificates, while the average within that period has been 20 per cent. The proportion of silver and its certificates received by the Government will probably increase as time goes on, for the reason that the nearer the period approaches when it will be obliged to offer silver in payment of its obligations, the greater inducement there will be to hoard gold against depreciation in the value of silver, or for the purpose of speculation. This hoarding of gold has already begun. When the time comes that gold has been withdrawn from circulation, then will be apparent the difference between the real value of the silver dollar and a dollar in gold, and the two coins will part company. Gold, still the standard of value and necessary in our dealings with other countries, will be at a premium over silver. Banks which have substituted gold for the deposits of their customers may pay them with silver bought with such gold, thus making a handsome profit. Rich speculators will sell their hoarded gold to their neighbors who need it to liquidate their foreign debts at a ruinous premium over silver, and the laboring men and women of the land, most defenseless of all, will find that the dollar received for the wages of their toil has sadly shrunk in its purchasing power. It may be said that the latter result will be but temporary, and that ultimately the price of labor will be adjusted to the change, but even if this takes place the wage-worker cannot possibly gain, but must inevitably lose, since the price he is compelled to pay for his living will not only be measured in a coin heavily depreciated and fluctuating and uncertain in its value, but this uncertainty in the value of the purchasing medium will be made the pretext for an advance in prices beyond that justified by actual depreciation. The words uttered in 1834 by Daniel Webster in the Senate of the United States are true today: "The very man of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound currency, and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil." The most distinguished advocate of bimetallism, discussing our siver coinage, has lately written: "No American citizen's hand has yet felt the sensation of cheapness either in receiving or expending the Silver act dollars." And those who live by labor or legitimate trade never will feel that sensation of cheapness. However plenty silver dollars may become, they will not be distributed as gifts among the people, and if the laboring-man should receive four depreciated dollars where he now receives but two he will pay in the depreciated coin more than double the price he now pays for all the necessaries and comforts of life. Those who do not fear any disastrous consequences arising from the continued compulsory coinage of silver as now directed by law, and who suppose that the addition to the currency of the country, intended as its result, will be a public benefit, are reminded that history demonstrates that the point is easily reached in the attempt to float at the same time two sorts of money of different excellence when the better will cease to be in circulation. The hoarding of gold which has already taken place indicates that we shall not escape the usual experience in such cases. So, if this silver coinage be continued, we may reasonably expect that gold and its equivalent will abandon the field of circulation to silver alone. This of course must produce a severe contraction of our circulating medium instead of adding to it. It will not be disputed that any attempt on the part of the Government to cause the circulation of silver dollars worth 80 cents, side by side with gold dollars worth 100 cents, even with the limit that legislation does not run contrary to laws of trade, to be successful must be seconded by the confidence of the people, that both coins will retain the same purchasing power and be interchangeable at will.

Special effort has been made by the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the amount of our silver coin in circulation, but the fact that a large share of the limited amount thus put out has soon returned to the Public Treasury in payment of duties, leads to the belief that the people do not now desire to keep it on hand, and this, with the evident disposition to hoard gold, gives rise to the suspicion that there already exists a lack of confidence among the people touching our financial processes. There is certainly not enough silver now in circulation to cause uneasiness, and the whole amount coined and now on hand might, after a time, be absorbed by the people without apprehension; but it is the ceaseless stream that threatens to overflow the land which causes fear and uncertainty. What has been thus far submitted upon this subject relates almost entirely to consideration of a home nature, unconnected with the bearing which the policies of other nations have upon the question, but it is perfectly apparent that a line of action in regard to our currency can not wisely be settled upon or persisted in without considering the attitude on the subject of other countries with whom we maintain intercourse through commerce, trade, and travel. An acknowledgment of this is found in the act by virtue of which our silver is compulsorily coined. It provides that: "The President shall invite the Governments of the countries composing the Latin Union, so called, and of such other European nations as he may deem advisable, to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bimetallic money and securing the fixity of relative value between these metals." This conference absolutely failed, and a similar fate has awaited all subsequent efforts in the same direction, and still we continue our coinage of silver at a ratio different from that of any other nation.

The most vital part of the Silver Coinage act remains inoperative and unexecuted, and without an ally or friend we battle upon the silver field in an illogical and losing contest. To give full effect to the design of Congress on this subject I have made careful and earnest endeavor since the adjournment of the last Congress. To this end I delegated a gentleman well instruced in fiscal science to proceed to the financial centres of Europe, and, in conjunction with our Ministers to England, France, and Germany, to obtain a full knowledge of the attitude and intent of these Governments respecting the establishment of such an international ratio as would procure free coinage of both metals at the mints of those countries and our own. By my direction our Consul-General at Paris has given close attention to the proceedings of the congress of the Latin Union in order to indicate our interests in its objects and report its action. It may be said, in brief, as the result of these efforts, that the attitude of the leading Powers remains substantially unchanged since the Monetary Conference of 1881; nor is it to be questioned that the views of these Governments are in each instance supported by the weight of public opinion. The steps thus taken have, therefore, only more fully demonstrated the uselessness of further attempts at present to arrive at any agreement on the subject with other nations. In the meantime we are accumulating silver coin based upon our own peculiar ratio to such an extent, and assuming so heavy a burden to be provided for in any international negotiations, as will render us an undesirable party to any future monetary conference of nations.

It is a significant fact that four of the five countries composing the Latin Union mentioned in our Coinage act, embarrassed with their silver currency, have just completed an agreement among themselves that no more silver shall be coined by their respective Governments, and that such as has been already coined and in circulation shall be redeemed in gold by the country of its coinage. The resort to this expedient by these countries may well arrest the attention of those who suppose that we can succeed without shock or injury in the attempt to circulate, upon its merits, all the silver we may coin under the provisions of our Silver-Coinage act. The condition in which our Treasury may be placed by a persistence in our present course is a matter of concern to every patriotic citizen who does not desire his Government to pay in silver such of its obligations as should be paid in gold. Nor should our condition be such as to oblige us, in a prudent management of our affairs, to discontinue the calling in and payment of interest-bearing obligations which we have the right now to discharge and thus avoid the payment of further interest thereon.

The so-called debtor class, for whose benefit the continued compulsory coinage of silver is insisted upon, are not dishonest because they are in debt, and they should not be suspected of a desire to jeopardize the financial safety of the country in order that they may cancel their present debts by paying the same in depreciated dollars; nor should it be forgotten that it is not the rich nor the money-lenders alone that must submit to such a readjustment, enforced by the Government and their debtors. The pittance of the widow and the orphan and the incomes of helpless beneficiaries of all kinds would be disastrously reduced. The depositors in savings banks and in other institutions which hold in trust the savings of the poor, when their little accumulations are scaled down to meet the new order of things, would, in their distress, painfully realize the delusion of the promise made to them that plentiful money would improve their condition. We have now on hand all the silver dollars necessary to supply the present needs of the people, and to satisfy those who from sentiment wish to see them in circulation, and if their coinage is suspended they can be readily obtained by all who desire them. If the need of more is at any time apparent their coinage may be renewed.

That disaster has not already overtaken us, furnishes no proof that danger does not wait upon a continuation of the present silver coinage. We have been saved by the most careful management and unusual expedients, by a combination of fortunate conditions, and by a confident expectation that the commerce of the Government in regard to silver coinage would be speedily changed by action of Congress. Prosperity hesitates upon our threshold because of the dangers and uncertainties surrounding this question. Capital timidly shrinks from trade, and investors are unwilling to take the chance of the questionable shape in which their money will be returned to them, while enterprise halts at a risk against which care and sagacious management do not protect. As a necessary consequence, labor lacks employment, and suffering and distress are visited upon a portion of our fellow-citizens especially entitled to the careful consideration of those charged with the duties of legislation. No interest appeals to us so strongly for a safe and stable currency as the vast army of the unemployed.

I recommend the suspension of the compulsory coinage of silver dollars, directed by the law passed in February, 1878.

ALREADY COVERED.

THE ARMY, NAVY, INTERIOR, AND POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENTS.

[The part of the message which refers to the army, the navy, the post-office, and the various divisions of the Interior Department simply summarizes the reports already printed from the heads of those departments. We do not find a single independent recommendation in this part of the message, nor is there any addition made to the suggestions of the members of the Cabinet, nor any cheering statistical information of any kind submitted in addition to that which they have already given.—ED.]

THE INDIANS.

THEY SHOULD NOT BE SUBJECT TO UNIFORM RULES—APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION RECOMMENDED.

The Indians are within the care of our Government, and their rights are, or should be, protected from invasion by the most solemn obligations. There seems to be general concurrence in the proposition that the ultimate object of their treatment should be their civilization and citizenship. No attempt should be made to apply a fixed and unyielding law of action to their varied and varying needs and circumstances. I recommend the passage of a law authorizing the appointment of six Commissioners, three of whom shall be detailed from the army, to be charged with the duty of a careful inspection from time to time of all the Indians upon our reservations or subject to the care and control of the Government, with a view of discovering their exact condition and needs and determining what steps shall be taken on behalf of the Government to improve their situation in the direction of their self-support and complete civilization. That they ascertain from such inspection what, if any, of the reservations may be reduced in area, and in such cases what part, not needed for Indian occupation, may be purchased by the Government from the Indians and disposed of for their benefit; what, if any, Indians may, with their consent, be removed to other reservations, with a view of their concentration, and the sale on their behalf of their abandoned reservation; what Indian lands now held in common should be allotted in severalty; in what manner and to what extent the Indians upon the reservations can be placed under the protection of our laws and subjected to their penalties; and which, if any, Indians should be invested with the right of citizenship. The powers and functions of the Commissioners in regard to these subjects should be clearly defined, though they should in conjunction with the Secretary of the Interior be given all the authority to deal definitly with the questions presented deemed safe and consistent. They should also be charged with the duty of ascertaining the Indians who might properly be furnished with implements of agriculture and of what kind; in what cases the support of the Government should be withdrawn; where the present plan of distributing Indian supplies should be changed; where schools may be established and where discontinued: the conduct, method, and fitness of agents in charge of reservations; the extent to which such reservations are occupied or intruded upon by unauthorized persons; and generally all matters related to the welfare and improvement of the Indian. They should advise with the Secretary of the Interior concerning these matters of detail in management, and he should be given power to deal with them fully if he is not now invested with such power. This plan contemplates the selection of persons for Commissioners who are interested in the Indian question and who have practical ideas on the subject of their treatment.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

THE REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL—IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS.

The report of the Attorney-General contains a history of the conduct of the Department of Justice during the last year, and a number of valuable suggestions as to needed legislation, and I invite your careful attention to the same. The condition of business in the courts of the United States is such that there seems to be an imperative necessity for remedial legislation on the subject. Some of these courts are so overburdened with pending causes that the delays on determining litigation amount often to a denial of justice. Among the plans suggested for relief is one submitted by the Attorney-General. Its main features are the transfer of all the original jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts to the District Courts and an increase of Judges for the latter where necessary; an addition of Judges to the Circuit Courts and constituting them exclusively courts of appeal, and reasonably limiting appeals thereto; further restrictions of the right to remove causes from the State to Federal courts; permitting appeals to the Supreme Court from the courts of the District of Columbia and the Territories only in the same cases as they are allowed from State courts and guarding against an unnecessary number of appeals from the Circuit Courts. I approve the plan thus outlined, and recommend the legislation necessary for its application to our judicial system.

FEES.

The present mode of compensating Unites States Marshals and District-Attorneys should, in my opinion, be changed. They are allowed to charge against the Government certain fees for service, their incomes being measured by amount of such fees within a fixed limit as to their annual aggregate. This is a direct inducement for them to make fees in criminal cases as large as possible in an effort to reach the maximum sum permitted. As an entirely natural consequence unscrupulous Marshals are found encouraging frivolous prosecutions, arresting people on petty charges of crime and transporting them to distant places for the purpose of earning mileage and other fees, and District-Attorneys uselessly attend criminal examinations far from their places of residence, for examination and trial for the express purpose of swelling their accounts against the Government. The actual expenses incurred in these transactions are also charged against the Government. Thus the rights and freedom of our citizens are outraged, and public expenditures increased for the purpose of furnishing public officers pretexts for increasing the measure of their compensation. I think Marshals and District-Attorneys should be paid salaries adjusted by a rule which will make them commensurate with services fairly rendered.

PUNISHING MISDEMEANORS.

In connection with this subject I desire to suggest the advisability, if it be found not obnoxious to constitutional objection, of investing United States Commissioners with the power to try and determine certain violations of law within the grade of misdemeanors. Such trials might be made to depend upon the option of the accused. The multiplication of small and technical offenses, especially under the provisions of our Internal Revenue law, renders some change in our present system very desirable, in the interests of humanity as well as economy. The District Courts are now crowded with petty prosecutions, involving a punishment, in case of conviction, of only a slight fine, while the parties accused are harassed by an enforced attendance upon courts held hundreds of miles from their homes. If poor and friendless, they are obliged to remain in jail months, perhaps, that elapse before a session of the court is held, and are finally brought to trial surrounded by strangers, and with but little opportunity for defense. In the meantime, frequently, the Marshal has charged against the Government his fees for an arrest, the transportation of the accused, and the expenses of the same, and for summoning witnesses before a Commissioner, a grand jury, and a court, the witnesses have been paid from public funds large fees and traveling expenses, and the Commissioner and District-Attorney have also made their charges against the Government. This abuse in the administration of our criminal law should be remedied, and if the plan above suggested is not practicable some other should be devised.

POLYGAMY.

THE EFFORTS TO WIPE OUT THE PLAGUE-SPOT IN UTAH.

In the Territory of Utah the law of the United States passed for the suppression of polygamy has been energetically and faithfully executed during the last year, with measurably good results. A number of convictions have been secured for unlawful cohabitation, and in some cases pleas of guilty have been entered and slight punishment imposed upon promise by the accused that they would not again offend against the law, nor advise, counsel, aid, or abet in any way its violation by others. The Utah Commissioners express the opinion, based upon such information as they are able to obtain, that but few polygamous marriages have taken place in the Territory during the last year. They further report that, while there can not be found upon the registration-lists of voters the name of a man actually guilty of polygamy, and while none of that class are holding office, yet, at the last election in the Territory all the officers elected except in one county were men who, though not actually living in the practice of polygamy, subscribe to the doctrine of polygamous marriages as a Divine Revelation and a law unto all, higher and more binding upon the conscience than any human law, local or National. This is the strange spectacle presented by a community protected by a republican form of government to which they owe allegiance, sustaining by their suffrages a principle and a belief which set at naught that obligation of absolute obedience to the law of the land which lies at the foundation of republican institutions. The strength, the perpetuity, and the destiny of the Nation rest upon our homes, established by the law of God, guarded by parental care, regulated by parental authority, and sanctified by parental love. These are not the homes of polygamy. The mothers of our land, who rule the Nation as they mold the characters and guide the actions of their sons, live according to God's holy ordinance, and each, pure and happy in the exclusive love of the father of her children, sheds the warm light of true womanhood, unperverted and unpolluted, upon all within her pure and wholesome family circle. These are not the cheerless, crushed, and unwomanly mothers of polygamy. The fathers of our families are the best citizens of the Republic; wife and children are the sources of patriotism; and conjugal and parental affection beget devotion to country. The man who, undefiled with plural marriage, is surrounded in his single home with his wife and children, has a stake in the country which inspires him with respect for its laws and courage for its defense. These are not the fathers of polygamous families.

There is no feature of this practice or the system which sanctions it which is not opposed to all that is of value in our institutions.

There should be no relaxation in the firm but just execution of the law now in operation, and I should be glad to approve such further discreet legislation as will rid this country of this blot upon its fair fame. Since the people upholding polygamy in our Territories are reinforced by immigration from other lands, I recommend that a law be passed to prevent the importation of Mormons into the country.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

THE MANNER IN WHICH THE LAW HAS BEEN ADMINISTERED.

The report of the Civil-Service Commissioner, which will be submitted, contains an account of the manner in which the Civil-Service law has been executed during the last year and much valuable information on this important subject. I am inclined to think that there is no sentiment more general in the minds of the people of our country than a conviction of the correctness of the principles upon which the law enforcing civil-service reform is based. In its present condition the law regulates only part of the subordinate public positions throughout the country. It applies a test of fitness to applicants for these places by means of a competitive examination and gives large discretion to the Commissioners as to the character of examination and many other matters connected with its execution. Thus the rules and regulations adopted by the commission have much to do with the practical usefulness of the statute and with the results of its application. The people may well trust the commission to execute the law with perfect fairness and with as little irritation as is possible. But of course no relaxation of the principle which underlies it, and no weakening of the safeguards which surround it can be expected. Experience in its administration will probably suggest an amendment of the methods of its execution, but I venture to hope that we never shall again be remitted to the system which distributes public positions purely as rewards for partisan service. Doubts may well be entertained whether our Government could survive the strain of a continuance of this system, which, upon every change of Administration, inspires an immense army of claimants for office to lay siege to the patronage of the Government, engrossing the time of public officers with their importunities, spreading abroad the contagion of their disappointment, and filling the air with the turmoil of their discontent. The allurements of an immense number of offices and places exhibited to the voters of the land, and the promise of their bestowal in recognition of partisan activity, debauch the suffrage and rob political action of its thoughtful and deliberative character. The evil would increase with the multiplication of offices consequent upon our extension, and the mania for officeholding, growing from its indulgence, would pervade our population so generally that patriotic purpose, the support of principle, the desire for the public good and solicitude for the Nation's welfare would be nearly banished from the activity of our party contests, and cause them to degenerate into ignoble, selfish, and disgraceful struggles for the possession of office and public place.

Civil-service reform, enforced by law, came not too soon to check the progress of demoralization. One of its effects not enough regarded is the freedom it brings to political action of those conservative and sober men who, in fear of the confusion and risk attending an arbitrary and sudden change in all the public offices with change of party rule, cast their ballots against such a change.

Parties seem to be necessary and will continue to exist. Nor can it be now denied that there are legitimate advantages not disconnected with office-holding which follow party supremacy. While partisanship continues bitter and pronounced, and supplies so much of motive to sentiment and action, it is not fair to hold public officials in charge of important trusts responsible for the best results in the performance of their duties, and yet insist that they shall rely in confidential and important places upon the work of those not only opposed to them in political affiliation, but so steeped in party prejudice and rancor that they have no loyalty to their chiefs and no desire for their success. Civil-service reform does not exact this, nor does it require that those in subordinate position who fail in yielding their best service or who are incompetent should be retained simply because they are in place. The whining of a clerk discharged for indolence or incompetency, who, though he gained his place by the worst possible operation of the spoils system, suddenly discovers that he is entitled to protection under the sanction of civil-service reform, represents an idea no less absurd than the clamor of the applicant who claims the vacant position as his compensation for the most questionable party work.

The Civil-Service law does not prevent the discharge of the indolent or incompetent clerk, but it does prevent supplying his place with the unfit party-worker. Thus in both the phases is seen benefit to the public service, and the people, who desire good government, having secured this statute, will not relinquish its benefits without protest, nor are they unmindful of the fact that its full advantages can only be gained through the complete good faith of those having its execution in charge, and this they will insist upon.

I recommend that the salaries of the Civil-Service Commissioners be increased to a sum more nearly commensurate to their important duties.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNMENT LIBRARY.

It is a source of considerable and not unnatural discontent that no adequate provision has yet been made for the accommodation of the principal library of the Government. Of the vast collection of books and pamphlets gathered at the Capitol, numbering some 700,000 volumes exclusive of manuscripts, maps, and the products of the graphic arts, also of great volume and value, only about 300,000 volumes, or less than half the collection, are provided with shelf room. The others, which are increasing at the rate of from 25,000 to 30,000 volumes a year, are not only inaccessible to the public, but are subject to serious damage and deterioration from other causes in their present situation.

A consideration of the fact that the library of the Capitol has twice been destroyed or damaged by fire and its daily increasing value and importance as a place of deposit of books under the law relating to copyright make manifest the necessity of prompt action to insure its proper accommodation and protection.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The present condition of the law relating to the succession to the Presidency in the event of the death, disability, or removal of both the President and Vice-President is such as to require immediate amendment. This subject has repeatedly been considered by Congress, but no result has been reached. The recent lamentable death of the Vice-President and the vacancies at the same time in all other offices the incumbents of which might immediately exercise the functions of the Presidential office have caused public anxiety and a just demand that a recurrence of such a condition of affairs should not be permitted.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I commend to the wise care and thoughtful attention of Congress the needs and the welfare of the American Nation. To subordinate these to the narrow advantages of partisanship or the accomplishment of selfish aims is to violate the people's trust and betray the people's interest. But an individual sense of responsibility on the part of each of us and a stern determination to perform our duty well must give us place among those who have added in their day and generation to the glory and prosperity of our beloved land.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8, 1885.

LIQUOR-MEN INTERESTED.

WHY THE BOWMAN CASE WAS DISMISSED AT WASHINGTON—ROCKFORD AND HER SALOONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of George A. Bowman vs. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway, appealed from the Northern District of Illinois, was announced as being simply a dismissal for want of jurisdiction. Chief Justice Waite, who made that announcement, has since prepared a brief opinion, the points of which are these:

That the suit was originally brought for the value of 1,000 kegs of beer transported from Chicago to a point in Iowa and seized in that State as being a transportation made in violation of the Constitution and laws of that State. In the original pleadings the value of the beer was placed at $1,200. After an adverse judgment had been rendered in the court below, a motion was made and allowed to increase the nominal value of the goods transmitted to $10,000, so as to bring the case within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court (which can only entertain cases where the amount involved exceeds $5,000).

The court unanimously regarded this as a simulated case. The suggestion that the plaintiff ever expected to recover $10,000 for 1,000 kegs of beer was regarded as ridiculous, and therefore the suit was dismissed, for the reason that the amount in dispute did not bring the case within the jurisdiction of the court.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The City Council refused to grant liquor licenses to several applicants last night, and virtually decided to grant no more. There are now twenty-four saloons paying $600 per annum. Ellison & Clark applied to move their saloon to a new block adjacent to the opera-house, but about 200 leading business-men sent in a protest, and the Council refused to allow the change.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 8.—The bill for an injunction restraining the declaration of the result of the Prohibition election came up for a hearing today in the Federal Court before Judge McKay. The bill was brought by the liquor-men, who, when the case was called, moved a continuation on account of absent counsel, which was granted. The hearing was set for next Saturday.

For headache, toothache, earache, and backache Salvation Oil is a certain cure. 25c.

SECRETARY MANNING.

His Report of the Workings of the Treasury of the United States.

He Asks for the Repeal of the Clause Requiring Treasury Purchases of Silver Bullion.

Also the Act Making Compulsory Treasury Issues and Reissues of the Legal-Tender Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—The following is the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, addressed to the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Fiscal year 1885.

The ordinary revenues for the Government from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, were:

From customs	$181,471,939
From internal revenue	112,498,725
From sales of public lands	5,705,986
From tax on National banks	2,914,223
From profits on coinage, bullion deposits, and assays	6,051,384
From customs fees, fines, penalties, etc.	907,464
From fees—consular, letters-patent, and lands	3,714,613
From repayment of interest by Pacific Railway Companies	1,808,071
From sinking-fund for Pacific Railway Companies	2,476,707
From deposits by individuals for surveying public lands	694,414
From proceeds of sales of Government property	302,883
From Indian trust-funds	76,942
From immigrant fund	177,002
From Soldiers' Home, permanent fund	333,735
From sale of condemned naval vessels	55,541
From tax on tonnage	400,343
From revenues of the District of Columbia	1,922,298
From miscellaneous sources	2,471,533
Total ordinary receipts	$323,690,706

The ordinary expenditures for the same period were:

For civil expenses	$23,826,942
For foreign intercourse	5,439,609
For Indians	6,552,494
For pensions	56,102,267
For the military establishment, including rivers and harbors and arsenals	42,670,578
For the naval establishment, including vessels, machinery, and improvements at navy yards	16,021,079
For miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, lighthouses, and collecting the revenue	54,728,056
For expenditures on account of the District of Columbia	3,499,650
For interest on the public debt	51,386,256
For the sinking fund	45,604,035
Total ordinary expenditures	$305,830,970
Leaving a surplus of	17,859,735
Which was applied to the redemption—	
Of Oregon war debt	$2,800
Of loan of July and August, 1861	53,800
Of 5-20s of 1862	15,400
Of 5-20s of 1864	750
Of 5-20s of 1865	22,800
Of loan of 1863	36,000
Of 10-40s of 1864	79,500
Of consols of 1865	48,350
Of consols of 1867	74,100
Of consols of 1868	10,350
Of funded loan of 1881	35,000
Of loan of February, 1861	1,000
Of old demand, compound interest, and other notes	8,260
And to the increase of cash in the Treasury	17,471,025
Total	$17,859,735

As compared with the fiscal year 1884, the receipts for 1885 have decreased $24,829,163.54, as follows:

Source.	Decrease.	Increase.
Customs	$13,595,550	
Internal revenue	9,087,346	
Sales of public lands	4,104,718	
Tax on National banks	194,507	
Sales of Government property	243,752	
Marine-hospital tax	235,977	
Surveying Indian lands	310,406	
Sale of condemned naval vessels	144,458	
Surveying public lands	69,697	
Steamboat fees	71,879	
Registers' and receivers' fees	58,258	
Fees on letters-patent	92,325	
Sale of military barracks	60,643	
Revenues of District of Columbia	41,429	
Soldiers' Home permanent fund	33,356	
Miscellaneous items	129,834	
Profits on coinage		$1,800,678
Repayment of interest by Pacific Railroads		236,709
Sinking-fund for Pacific Railroads		430,922
Consular fees		342,955
Customs fees, fines, penalties, etc.		109,873
Reimbursement of sundry Indian appropriations		114,384
Sales of Indian lands		253,028
Chinese indemnity fund		151,979
Sales of District of Columbia bonds		77,431
Tax on sealskins		85,525
Shipping fees		61,484
Total	$28,474,134	$3,644,970
Net decrease	24,829,163	

There was an increase in the expenditures of $16,103,690.78, as follows:

Object.	Increase.	Decrease.
War Department	$3,240,975	
Interior Dept.—Indians	76,495	
Interior Dept.—Pensions	673,039	
Civil and miscellaneous	16,573,824	
Navy Department		$1,271,521
Interest on the public debt		3,192,122
Total	$20,564,334	$4,463,643
Net increase	16,100,690	

Fiscal year 1886.

For the present fiscal year the revenue, actual and estimated, is as follows:

Source.	Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1885—Actual.	Remaining three-fourths of year—Estimated.	Total.
Customs	$52,203,853	$122,796,146	$175,000,000
Internal revenue	28,600,281	87,399,718	116,000,000
Sales of public lands	1,173,574	3,826,425	5,000,000
Tax on National banks	1,354,386	1,645,613	3,000,000
Repayment of interest and sinking-fund, Pacific Railway Companies	462,267	1,037,732	1,500,000
Customs fees, fines, penalties, etc.	231,801	668,198	900,000
Fees—consular, letters patent, and lands	796,731	2,203,268	3,000,000
Proceeds of sale of Government property	71,689	228,310	300,000
Profits on coinage, assays, etc.	724,358	3,275,641	4,000,000
Deposits for surveying public lands	25,533	374,466	400,000
Revenues of the District of Columbia	272,033	1,627,966	1,900,000
Miscellaneous sources	846,670	3,153,329	4,000,000
Total receipts	$86,763,179	$228,236,820	$315,000,000

The expenditures for the same period, actual and estimated, are as follows:

Object.	Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1885—Actual.	Remaining three-fourths of the year—Estimated.	Total.
Civil and miscellaneous expenses, including public buildings, light-houses, and collecting the revenue	$18,606,166	$60,893,833	$79,500,000
Indians	1,631,247	4,368,752	6,000,000
Pensions	20,986,830	33,013,179	54,000,000
Military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and arsenals	9,718,806	27,281,193	37,000,000
Naval establishment, including vessels and machinery, and improvements at navy-yards	3,985,104	11,014,895	15,000,000
Expenditures on account of the District of Columbia	1,526,644	1,973,355	3,500,000
For interest on the public debt	13,439,623	36,560,376	50,000,000
For the sinking fund	189,400	45,560,600	45,750,000
Total ordinary expenditures	$70,083,812	$220,666,187	$290,750,000

Total receipts, actual and estimated	$315,000,000
Total expenditures, including sinking-fund	290,750,000
Estimated surplus	$24,250,000

Fiscal year 1887.

The revenues of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, are thus estimated upon the basis of existing laws:

From customs	$175,000,000
From internal revenue	116,000,000
From sales of public lands	5,000,000
From tax on National banks	3,000,000
From repayment of interest and sinking-fund, Pacific Railroad Companies	1,300,000
From customs fees, fines, penalties, etc	900,000

From fees—Consular, letters-patent, and lands		3,000,000
From proceeds of sale of Government property		300,000
From profits on coinage, assays, etc		4,000,000
From deposits for surveying public lands		400,000
From revenues of the District of Columbia		1,900,000
From miscellaneous sources		4,000,000
Total estimated ordinary receipts		$315,000,000

The estimates of expenditures for the same period received from the several executive departments are as follows:

Legislative		$3,275,828
Executive		18,491,311
Judicial		408,300
Foreign intercourse		1,604,961
Military establishment		25,680,495
Naval establishment		30,836,357
Indian affairs		6,051,259
Pensions		75,830,200
Public works—		
Legislative	$6,000	
Treasury Department	4,823,869	
War Department	16,572,630	
Navy Department	4,968,337	
Interior Department	411,880	
Department of Justice	77,300	
		26,860,016
Postal service		7,443,914
Miscellaneous		20,356,082
District of Columbia		3,839,808
Permanent annual appropriations—		
Interest on the public debt	$48,500,000	
Sinking fund	46,659,000	
Refunding—customs, internal revenue, lands, etc	13,152,400	
Collecting revenue from customs	5,500,000	
Miscellaneous	5,099,555	
		118,910,955
Total estimated expenditures, including sinking-fund		$339,589,552
Or an estimated deficit of		$24,589,552

Excluding the sinking fund, the estimated expenditures will be $292,930,552.34, showing a surplus of $22,069,447.66.

SINKING FUND.

The act of Feb. 25, 1862 (R. S., 3,688, 3,689) requires 1 per centum of the entire debt of the United States to be annually set apart as a sinking fund and applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time direct, together with a sum equal to the interest on all bonds so redeemed; and the act of April 17, 1876 (19 Stat., 33), provides that fractional currency redeemed by the Treasury shall also form a part of the sinking fund.

Under the above provisions of law, United States bonds and fractional currency to the amount of $45,604,035.43 were redeemed and applied to the fund during the last fiscal year.

The requirements of the fund for the present fiscal year, computed upon the same basis as in former years, will aggregate $49,000,000. It is believed, however, that the intent of the law will be fully complied with if, in determining the amount to be applied to the fund, the aggregate of the various coin and currency certificates which are held in the Treasurer's cash, as well as the cash in the Treasury available for the reduction of the debt and the amount held as a reserve for the redemption of United States notes under the Redemption act, shall be deducted from the outstanding principal of the debt, and the bonds issued to the several Pacific railroads added thereto. The amount required to be applied under this method, including interest on bonds previously redeemed, is estimated at $45,750,000.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

Nov. 1, 1884, the outstanding bonds of the 3 per cent loan of the act of July 12, 1882, amounted to $204,519,250. Of this amount $10,000,000 had been called Sept. 26, 1884, and ceased to bear interest Nov. 1, 1884.

The following table shows the changes in the interest-bearing debt during the year ended Oct. 31, 1885:

Title of loan.	*Rate of interest.*	*Outstanding Nov. 1, 1884.*	*Issued during year.*	*Redeemed during the year.*	*Outstanding Oct. 31, 1885.*
Loans of July 12, 1882	3 per cent	$204,519,250		*$1,101,600 †9,227,150	$194,190,500
Funded loan of 1891	4½ per cent	250,000,000			250,000,000
Funded loan of 1907	4 per cent	737,691,550	‡$48,800		737,740,350
Refunding certificates	4 per cent	264,800		$41,000	223,800
Navy Pension Fund	3 per cent	14,000,000			14,000,000
Total		$1,206,475,600	$48,800	$10,369,750	$1,196,154,650
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroads	6 per cent	64,623,512			64,623,512
Total		$1,271,099,112	$48,800	$10,369,750	$1,260,778,162

*Ceased to bear interest during the year, but not yet presented for payment.
†Of this issue, $7,800 was on account of accrued interest on $41,000 refunding certificates converted into 4 per cent bonds.
‡Redeemed by conversion into 4 per cent bonds.

The reduction in the annual interest charge by reason of the changes during the year ended Oct. 31, 1885, is as follows:

On bonds redeemed or interest ceased	$309,862
Deduct for interest on 4 per cent bonds issued	312
Net reduction	309,550

THE PUBLIC DEBT AND THE CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

The indebtedness of the United States March 4, 1885, including therein the bonds issued to the Pacific railroad companies, was as follows:

Interest-bearing debt	$1,260,772,612	
Accrued interest to date	9,666,376	
Matured debt not yet presented, and accrued interest	5,493,735	
Debt bearing no interest	608,945,443	
Total	$1,884,878,167	
Cash in Treasury	379,166,353	
Amount of debt less cash in Treasury		$1,505,711,813

The indebtedness of the United States Nov. 1, 1885, including therein the bonds issued on account of the Pacific railroad companies, was as follows:

Interest-bearing debt	$1,260,778,162	
Accrued interest to date	9,595,948	
Matured debt not yet presented and accrued interest	3,953,689	
Debt bearing no interest	574,012,535	
Total	$1,848,340,335	
Cash in Treasury	400,682,767	
Amount of debt less cash in Treasury		1,447,657,568
Reduction of debt during above period		$58,054,245

The assets of the Treasury the 4th of March, 1885, excluding fractional coin and other unavailable items, were as follows:

Gold coin and bullion	$240,501,182	
Less certificates outstanding	114,143,140	
		$126,358,042
Silver coin and bullion	$157,914,956	
Less certificates outstanding	111,694,881	
		46,220,075
Legal-tender notes	$47,980,004	
Less certificates outstanding	29,400,000	
		18,580,004
Deposits in National banks		10,150,036
National-bank notes		9,855,462
		$210,663,621

The liabilities of the Treasury the same date were as follows:

Matured debt and interest	$5,493,735	
Interest due and unpaid	3,136,940	
Accrued interest to date	6,529,435	
Disbursing officers' balances	26,123,546	
Outstanding drafts and checks	6,249,673	
National-bank redemption fund	51,331,161	
Post-Office Department	3,034,639	
Legal-tender reserve	100,000,000	
		201,899,031
Net balance in Treasury		$8,764,590

The assets of the Treasury the 1st of November, 1885, excluding fractional coin and other unavailable items, were as follows:

Gold coin and bullion	$251,359,349	
Less certificates outstanding	109,020,760	
		$142,338,589
Silver coin and bullion	$167,657,878	
Less certificates outstanding	93,146,772	
		74,511,106
Legal-tender notes	$45,695,341	
Less certificates outstanding	18,145,000	
		27,550,341
National-bank notes		1,441,843
Deposits in National banks		13,595,550
		$259,437,431

The liabilities of the Treasury the same date were as follows:

Interest due and unpaid	$*2,270,556	
Accrued interest to date	*7,323,779	
Matured debt and interest	3,953,689	
National-bank redemption fund	48,055,654	
Disbursing officers' balances	22,774,534	
Post-Office Department	3,706,981	
Outstanding drafts and checks	4,634,843	
Legal-tender reserve	100,000,000	
		$192,619,138
Net balance in Treasury		$66,818,292

*The aggregate of these amounts is $101,611.86 less than the amount stated above as accrued interest on the same date, for the reason that the latter amount, taken from the public-debt statement, includes $101,611.86 interest items paid, and appears in the amount stated as cash held for matured debt and interest.

The balance in the Treasury has, therefore, been increased within the above period by the sum of $58,053,702.27.

CURRENCY REFORM.

The Coinage act of 1878 is overloading the mints with unissued, the Sub-Treasuries with returned silver dollars, and will unavoidably convert the funds of the Treasury into those depreciated and depreciating coins.

The disorders of our currency chiefly arise from the operation of two enactments:

1. The act of Feb. 28, 1878, which has been construed as a permanent appropriation for perpetual Treasury purchases of at least $24,000,000 worth of silver per annum, although from causes mostly foreign that metal is now of mutable falling value, which must be manufactured into coins of unlimited legal tender and issued to the people of the United States as equivalents of our monetary unit.

2. The act of May 31, 1878, which indefinitly postponed fulfillment of the solemn pledge (March 18, 1869) not only of "redemption" but also of "payment" of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest, legalized as $346,000,000 paper money of unlimited legal tender, and required the post-redemption issue and reissue of these promises to pay dollars, as equivalents of our monetary unit.

But these two evils, which are each a separate menace to the public tranquillity and injurious to the public morals and public faith, do not double the difficulties of a reform of the currency. Their concurrence may even assist Congress to provide the people of the United States with a better currency than the best now possessed by any nation—a currency in which every dollar note shall be the representative certificate of a coin dollar actually in the Treasury and payable on demand; a currency in which our monetary unit coined in gold ($550,000,000) and its equivalent coined in silver ($215,000,000) shall not be suffered to part company.

Such a reform of the whole currency of the United States (setting aside the National bank-notes, which are diminishing and well secured) can be undertaken and finished subject to the following conditions:

1. Without shock or disturbance to the industries, the business enterprise, the domestic trade, or foreign commerce of the country.
2. Without degrading the United States monetary unit of value to a cheaper dollar, and without raising the United States monetary unit of value to a costlier dollar.
3. Without loss to any who now hold the promise of the United States to pay a dollar.
4. Without reduction of the present volume of the currency, or hindrance to its free increase hereafter when every dollar note shall be the certificate of a coin dollar in the Treasury payable on demand.
5. Without pause in the reduction of the public debt, but paying more than three-fifths of all that part of the debt now payable at the option of the United States prior to September, 1891.
6. Without increase of taxation.
7. Without the sale of any silver bought and coined since February, 1878.
8. Without the disuse of the 215,000,000 coined silver dollars of unlimited legal tender, or any fall or discount in their present received value; and without the disuse of the 550,000,000 coined gold dollars of unlimited legal tender, or any rise or premium on their present received value.
9. Without prejudice to the adoption hereafter of an international bimetallic union, with free coinage of both metals for all comers, at a fixed ratio of weights, into coins of unlimited legal tender.
10. Without the coins of the two metals parting company from each other, whatever may be the temporary fall, if any, in the market price of silver bullion after stopping Treasury purchases.

I would most respectfully commend to the consideration of Congress the question whether such a reform of the currency ought not now to be endeavored; whether these are not among the prudent and just conditions of its reform; and whether such a reform might not be promoted, with immediate advantage to all our industries and trade, by *repeal of the clause requiring Treasury purchases of silver bullion and repeal of the act making compulsory Treasury issues and reissues of the legal-tender notes.*

TREASURY PURCHASES AND COINAGE OF SILVER.

It is with deference suggested that there are several points of agreement which may be reached, and differences of opinion removed or narrowed, by a preliminary understanding as to the use of terms.

We are all paper-money men if it but be understood that our paper money shall be a representative paper money, a certificate that actual coin is honestly borrowed and safely stored by the Treasury, dollar for dollar, and payable to its owner on demand. No one disputes the superior convenience of paper money. Its use in large multiples without increase of weight, its economy in saving the heavy and irreparable loss of the precious metals by abrasion, are indisputable advantages over other kinds of money.

Demonetization may signify legal disuse of either metal as coin. Gold is demonetized in India. But where is silver demonetized? There are varying degrees of its use in different nations. Nowhere is it entirely disused. Nowhere is it then demonetized if demonetization means legal disuse. It is used in England for fractional coins of a limited legal tender. It is used in France, Germany, and the United States for fractional coins, and also for larger coins of an unlimited legal tender. It is used in India and Mexico for fractional coins, and for coins of an unlimited legal tender, and of these the coinage is free to all owners of silver. In speaking of the demonetization of silver, the degree of its disuse should be specified by those who would avoid being understood to recommend free coinage to private silver owners, which nowhere now co-exists with the use of gold as a part of the currency.

Everybody is a two-metallist, and wishes the use of silver in fractional coins of at least a limited legal tender. Bimetallists desire a larger use of silver for coins of unlimited legal tender; but they also wish the use of gold in coins of unlimited legal tender. If, however, a gold coin and a silver coin must each be received for a dollar, and are both an unlimited legal tender in any number, some ratio in their weights must also be fixed by law. Yet no law can cross national boundaries as commerce does; so that any nation having a ratio not the same as the ratio of other nations traded with is liable to be drained in time of one of its two metals. Thus bimetallism in any nation depends upon a fortunate balance of demands for the two metals from without, such as France enjoyed from 1785 to 1871; or else upon concurrence with a sufficient number of other nations in coining the unit of value in the two metals at one and the same ratio of weight. Bimetallism is essentially an international affair; but it does not exist: the fortunate balance in Europe was upset by Germany, and the international agreement, twice attempted, has failed. In but one way now can any nation retain in use coins of both metals which are both unlimited legal tender—namely: by stopping the coinage of the metal unacceptable to other nations. France has done so. The United States must likewise stop coining silver. Stop, wait, negotiate. And, whether negotiations shall succeed or fail, there is still no other way than to stop where we are—namely: at the point where a risk begins to appear of difficulty in retaining silver in our home circulation in full equivalence with our gold unit of value which has an international circulation.

GOLD.

Gold is, in fact and by law, the standard of value in the domestic trade of the United States, and has been since March, 1873, under the act of Congress making 25.8 troy grains of standard gold our monetary "unit of value," which, as will be explained below, had therefore been safely and justly placed alike in coins of gold and coins of silver.

Gold is 66 per cent of the metallic circulation of the United States at the present moment; although it may need explaining that with free coinage for everybody's silver into full legal-tender silver dollars, the people of the United States asked for only 8,045,838 in eighty years, but that Congress required the coinage of 215,000,000 in about eight years.

Gold is the standard of value in nations from which we in the United States took 87 per cent last year of all our imports and to which we sent more than 92 per cent of all our exports. And with most of the countries having silver as a standard, or in nearly exclusive use, where we do the small remainder of our foreign trade, settlements are effected by the gold standard through sterling bills on London.

Gold from the mines of all the world has doubled in quantity within thirty-five years; silver about doubling in the last 100 years. Gold, like silver, is a principal product of mines in the United States, which have yielded of the two precious metals:

	Gold.	*Silver.*
For the last forty years	72 per cent	28 per cent
For the last fourteen years	50+ per cent	50— per cent
Lately as four years ago	50+ per cent	50— per cent
Last year	39— per cent	61+ per cent

Who, then, would propose the disuse of gold, or ask the enactment or the continuance of laws likely to promote the expulsion of gold, or its use at a premium instead of as the standard of value, to which, by stopping the coinage of silver now, the legal-tender value of the 215,000,000 silver dollars already coined may be held up and made to conform until these troubles be overpast.

ASSAILING THE GREENBACKS.

As metallists of both schools condemn all efforts by laws to manufacture a legal-tender equivalent to any nation's monetary unit out of the paper record of the promise to pay that unit, it here suffices to allude to that episode in our history before showing what the procedure of the Congress of the United States has been in making our monetary unit reside in coin, formerly of two metals, latterly in one metal, and the relation of the bimetallic theory and practice thereto, and to our immediate problem, the silver-dollar coinage. Indeed, the disparity between the two (285:100=100:35) in July, 1864, when Congress tried to compel their equality, is comment enough, from a financial point of view, upon the legal-tender laws of Feb. 25, 1862, July 11, 1862, March 3, 1863, and the law of May 31, 1878; *though I cannot myself believe the voters of the several States will ever decide that their Federal Government holds as sovereign a power to issue and reissue Treasury notes and make them a legal tender in payment of private debts, as it has to coin money and borrow it.*

A HEAVIER DOLLAR.

Every silver dollar coined hereafter at our present ratio would be, as the coinage of every dollar since 1878 has been, a direct hindrance to the international bimetallic union then avowed as the object of our legislative policy. This objection is fatal also to the proposal to put more silver into the dollar than 371.25 grains of fine metal (412.5 standard). But that scheme is an admission of the stability of our present monetary unit, an express assertion of our duty to make every full-tender substitute for that unit its acceptable equivalent. Another decisive criticism upon the proposal is that it implies the necessity of further purchases and coinage of silver, which necessity does not exist; and proposes a remedy for the continuance of a danger which does not need to be prolonged. Stopping the coinage now is a perfect remedy for the evil which the business classes have measured, judged, and desire to see averted. They do not wish its recurrence in a varied form. Increasing the weight of silver in the dollar assumes the present dollars to be incapable of continued equivalence with the monetary unit, when, in fact, by stopping further coinage they can be held in our domestic exchanges to that equivalence, and the chance retained that the several great Powers which are also sustaining the full-tender use of depreciated silver, by local national law, may come to "pool their issues," and so restore silver to international currency. Such union now seems hopeless, while we continue to mitigate the difficulties of other nations by taking off the market half the product of our own mines, which is nearly half the product of the world.

The silver dollar of 371.25 grains within our boundaries can be kept equivalent to our monetary unit of value, if no more are coined; and the metal in it will not fluctuate more from the datum line of 23.22 grains fine gold than the metal in a 500-grain silver dollar would, though it may fluctuate a little farther off.

TAXATION REFORM.

Like our currency laws, our tariff laws are a legacy of war. If its exigencies excuse their origin, their defects are unnecessary after twenty years of peace. They have been retained without sifting and discrimination, although enacted without legislative debate, criticism, or examination. A horizontal reduction of 10 per cent was made in 1872, but was repealed in 1875, and rejected in 1884. They require at our custom-houses the employment of a force sufficient to examine, appraise, and levy duties upon more than 4,182 different articles. Many rates of duty begun in war have been increased since, although the late Tariff Commission declared them "injurious to the interests supposed to be benefited," and said that a "reduction would be conducive to the general prosperity." They have been retained, although the long era of falling prices, in the case of specific duties, has operated a large increase of rates. They have been retained at an average ad valorem rate for the last year of over 46 per cent, which is but 2½ per cent less than the highest rate of the War period, and is nearly 4 per cent more than the rate before the latest revision. The highest endurable rates of duty, which were adopted in 1862-'64 to offset internal taxes upon almost every taxable article, have in most cases been retained now from fourteen to twenty years after every such internal tax has been removed. They have been retained while purely revenue duties upon articles not competing with anything produced in the thirty-eight States have been discarded. They have been retained upon articles used as materials for our own manufactures (in 1884 adding $30,000,000 to their cost), which, if exported, compete in other countries against similar manufactures from untaxed materials. Some rates have been retained after ruining the industries they were meant to advantage. Other rates have been retained after effecting a higher price for a domestic product at home than it was sold abroad for. The general high level of rates has been retained on the theory of countervailing lower wages abroad, when, in fact, the higher wages of American labor are at once the secret and the security of our capacity to distance all competition from "pauper labor" in any market. All changes have left unchanged, or changed for the worse, by new schemes of classification and otherwise, a complicated, cumbrous, intricate group of laws which are not capable of being administered with impartiality to all our merchants. As nothing in the ordinary course of business is imported unless the price here of the domestic, as well as of the imported, article is higher by the amount of the duty and the cost of sea-transit than the price abroad, the preference of the taxpayer for duties upon articles not produced in the United States is justified by the fact that such duties cost him no more than the Treasury of his country gets. As for duties affecting articles that are also produced in the United States, the first to be safely discarded are those upon materials used by our own manufacturers, which now subject them to a hopeless competition at home and abroad, with the manufacturing nations, none of which taxes raw materials. It is not to be doubted that in any reform which shall finally receive the approval of the two Houses of Congress, they will maturely consider and favorably regard the interests which can only gradually and carefully be adjusted, without loss, to changes in the legislative conditions for their advancing prosperity. With this view, I have invited, in some 2,000 circular letters to our manufacturers and merchants, their enlightened coöperation in the improvement of our fiscal policy, and the replies received will hereafter be submitted to the consideration of Congress.

REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS.

The revenue from customs covered into the Treasury by warrant for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, was	$181,471,939
That for the preceding year was	195,067,489
Showing a reduction of	$13,595,550

The following table shows the value of imported merchandise entered for immediate consumption, including withdrawals from warehouses for consumption, and the duties collected thereon during the last fiscal year at the various ports:

	—Year ending June 30—	
	1885.	1884.
Merchandise free of duty	$192,912,234	$211,280,265
Dutiable merchandise	386,667,820	456,295,124
Total value merch'dise	$579,580,054	$667,575,389
Total duty collected	$178,151,601	$190,282,836
Average ad valorem rates of duty on—	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Dutiable merchandise	46.074	41.702
Free and dutiable mchds	30.738	28.503

The increase in the annual average ad valorem rate of duty on dutiable merchandise, from 41.702 per cent in 1884 to 46.074 per cent in 1885, has been caused mainly by the decline in the prices of goods subject to specific duties, upon which are imposed high rates of duty. Among others, the following are conspicuous examples of a marked decline in price without a corresponding falling-off in the quantity imported:

Sugar, not above No. 13, Dutch standard, which declined in price from 3.46 cents per pound in 1884 to 2.5 cents per pound in 1885; molasses, which declined from 16.4 cents per gallon to 13.38 cents; clothing-wools, from 22.7 cents per pound to 19.7 cents; carpet-wools, from 12.43 cents per pound to 10.55 cents; glycerine, from 11.6 cents per pound to 6 cents, etc.

The values of the imports for consumption of these five commodities during 1885 were as follows:

Articles.	*Quantities.*	*Value.*
Glycerine, pounds	7,573,034	$453,930
Sugar, brown, pounds	2,548,210,558	64,320,170
Molasses, gallons	31,321,244	4,190,242
Wool, clothing, pounds	11,475,889	2,262,824
Wool, carpet, pounds	56,339,530	5,947,495
Total		$77,174,661

The values of these articles, computed at the prices of such imports during 1884, would have appeared as follows:

Articles.	*Quantities.*	*Value.*
Glycerine, pounds	7,573,034	$878,719
Sugar, not above 13, pounds	2,548,210,538	88,108,085
Molasses, gallons	31,231,244	5,136,684
Wool, clothing, pounds	11,475,889	2,605,027
Wool, carpet, pounds	56,339,530	7,003,004
Total		$103,791,519

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The collections made under the internal-revenue laws from the commodities subject to taxation were, for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1884 and 1885, as reported by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as follows:

Objects of taxation.	1884.	1885.
Distilled spirits	$76,905,385	$67,511,208
Manufactured tobacco	26,062,399	26,407,088
Fermented liquors	18,084,954	18,230,782
Bank circulation	441	25,000
Penalties, etc	289,144	222,681
Collections under repealed laws	247,714	24,360
Total	$121,590,039	$112,421,121

[These figures differ from the amounts actually covered into the Treasury, as shown by the covering warrants, the receipts showing the amounts collected, but not deposited, during the fiscal year, the warrants showing amounts actually covered into the Treasury during the same time.]

From the preceding exhibit it appears that the decrease of revenue from spirits during the last fiscal year was $9,394,176.63, and that on fermented liquors the increase was $145,827.92. There was an increase in the revenue from manufactured tobacco of $344,688.50. The decrease from all sources is $9,168,918.76.

PRODUCTION OF SPIRITS.

The production of spirits during the last fiscal year ended June 30 is exhibited in the following table:

Kinds of spirits.	1884.	1885.
Bourbon whisky	$8,896,832	$12,277,750
Rye whisky	5,089,958	5,328,043
Alcohol	12,385,229	13,436,916
Rum	1,711,158	2,081,165
Gin	641,724	639,461
Highwines	6,745,688	8,235,889
Pure, neutral, or cologne spirits	28,538,680	27,104,382
Miscellaneous	11,426,470	10,811,757
Total	$75,435,739	$74,915,363

It cost to collect the internal revenue for the fiscal year 1885, including the expenses of the Commissioner's office, $4,455,430.27; about 3.9 per cent of the amount collected. The cost for 1884 was $5,076,914.31, being 4.2 per cent of the amount collected.

Since I assumed office the department has, pursuant to request, taken the opinion of the Attorney-General as to the duty of the officers of the Government in case the owners of distilled spirits bonded for export failed to remove them from the warehouse within the time named therefor in the bond. The Attorney-General gave an opinion which made strict enforcement of the letter of the bond appear to be the only lawful course for the department to follow; consequently instructions were given to Collectors of Internal Revenue, which resulted in payment of the tax or exportation of the spirits within the time fixed by the bonds.

The department also, after due consideration, became convinced that it had no authority to allow more time between the bonding of spirits for exportation and the actual shipment of the same than was necessary for that purpose in the ordinary course of business. Therefore, the limit of thirty days was restored in the regulations, that time being deemed ample for all purposes of exportation.

All the opinions, orders, and letters above referred to are printed in the report of the Commissioner.

In my judgment, it is not necessary or well that the law should be as it is in regard to the time for the collection of the tax upon distilled spirits. Why drive this property from the country at large expense to both Government and citizen, with benefit to neither. I indorse the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as to an amendment of the law which shall postpone the collection of this tax, under certain conditions, until withdrawal for consumption.

I also concur in the recommendations of the Commissioner as to the abolition of the office of Inspector of Tobacco, whose fees are an unnecessary tax upon business; as to the exportation of tobacco under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; and as to the taxation of fractional parts of the gallon of distilled spirits.

The reasons given by the Commissioner for an increase in the number of internal-revenue agents are strong. I believe that such increase should be authorized.

[The Secretary of the Treasury then recapitulates briefly the reports furnished to him by a number of his subordinate officers. He gives the figures which have already been furnished to the readers of THE TRIBUNE in the reports of the Treasurer of the United States, Director of the Mint, the Controller of the Currency, the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, the Chief of the Life-Saving Service, and the Chief of the Marine Hospital Service, besides a number of other minor reports, which, having been summarized during the last week or two by the Associated Press, THE TRIBUNE does not deem worthy of further notice at this time.]

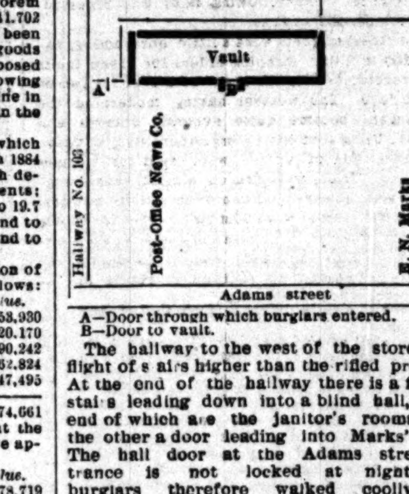
WORKED A VAULT.

DARING BURGLARS AT MR. MARKS' JEWELRY STORE—$8,000 WORTH OF BOOTY.

A safe burglary, remarkable both for the skill and neatness with which it was executed and the success that attended the job, was the reigning sensation among the police and detectives yesterday. The burglary took place between 11 o'clock Monday night and daylight yesterday morning. Nothing more definit can be stated, since the burglars worked so quietly that not a sound was heard, though the janitor and his family slept not more than twenty-five feet from the rifled vault. The premises in question are in the basement of No. 103 Adams street, and are occupied by E. N. Marks, a dealer in watches, jewelry, and old gold, and the Post-Office News Company, which has a news-stand. Phillip Forrest also has a small cigar-stand in the room. Mr. Marks arrived about 8 o'clock yesterday morning and prepared to open up for business. He was first astonished by finding a miscellaneous lot of odd-looking tools lying on the floor in front of the door of the vault, which is built into the rear wall of his store. A neatly-drilled hole in the door of the vault added to his astonishment, and when he found that the lock was broken and the bulk of his stock in trade gone his astonishment and disgust knew no bounds. He immediately notified the police at the Central Station of his loss, and Detectives Costello, Tierney, Crowe, Simmons, Baer, Jones, Bonfield, Elliott, Flynn, and Meyers were put on the case. By noon every available man on the force had received orders to join the search for a clew to the burglars. The tools left on the floor comprised a brace and several bits, a twelve-pound sledgehammer with a short handle, several metal drills, a punch, a dark lantern, and a pair of dog-skin gloves. The janitor stated to a TRIBUNE reporter that he went to bed at 11 o'clock and heard no noise whatever during the night, although his room was only a short distance away. He had seen a stranger standing in the hallway yesterday afternoon towards evening, apparently warming himself at the steam coil. He had given his description to the police, but had received orders not to give it to the press. This is all that anybody knows concerning the burglary, and it will be easily seen that the police have a job of no mean size on their hands.

Marks and his clerks were busily engaged yesterday in making out a detailed list of the jewelry taken for the use of the police. Among the stolen goods were twenty pairs of diamond earrings, one diamond pin of eleven stones, seventeen diamond shirt-studs, forty-six diamond rings. According to Mr. Marks' figures the total foots up about $8,000. Two dollars in pennies was taken from the cash-drawer of the news-stand and 25 cents in nickels from the cigar-stand. A small iron box containing papers belonging to the news company was also taken. Either the burglars were careless in their search or they were frightened away before they had completed the job, for a large number of valuables in the vault were not taken. Those taken were lying in open boxes or shelves, while those that escaped their search were contained in wooden drawers below.

The reader may easily see, with the aid of the following diagram, how easy of access was the store and how neatly the job was done:



A—Door through which burglars entered.
B—Door to vault.

The hallway to the west of the store is one flight of stairs higher than the rifled premises. At the end of the hallway there is a flight of stairs leading down into a blind hall, at one end of which are the janitor's rooms and at the other a door leading into Marks' store. The hall door at the Adams street entrance is not locked at night. The burglars therefore walked coolly into the hall, down the stairs, past the janitor's door, and halted in front of the door leading into the store. The door is a slight wooden affair, with the upper half of glass. It is secured with two bolts on the inside. The burglars took a brace and bit and bored a piece about six inches square out of the door near the bottom. They found that the bolts could not be reached from that point, and skillfully cut out part of the pane of glass. They then slipped back the bolts and entered the store. A hole was then drilled in the door of the vault (made by the Harris Safe Company), a punch inserted, and the lock knocked off by a blow from the sledgehammer. The handle working the bolts was then turned and the door swung open. They collected their booty, walked past the janitor's door again, up the stairs, through the hallway, and into the street. Had the janitor heard a noise as the men were working at the rear end of the store, and opened his door, he would have found the burglars at work under his very eyes.

A "LAMENTABLE COMEDY."

FIGHT OF WOMEN AT A GRAVE—THE WIDOW AND HER RIVAL COME INTO COLLISION.

Paris Dispatch to London *Telegraph:* A most "lamentable comedy," which casts a curious light on certain characteristics of French life, has been recently enacted in one of the suburban cemeteries of Paris. On the occasion of the recent annual visits to the tombs of the dead a young widow arrived at the monument erected to the memory of her dead husband, and, notwithstanding the notorious unfaithfulness of her departed spouse, which had often been a bone of contention between them in his lifetime, she prepared to place some fresh flowers and coronals on the grave. While engaged in this meritorious action she was suddenly surprised to see a young woman of about her own age and of rather prepossessing appearance, whom she afterward discovered to be one of her playmates of infancy, approach the grave and also prepare to bestrew it with winter flowers. The widow, rising suddenly to the night of the situation, cried out: "O, you were the woman, were you?" and immediately fell upon her rival like a lioness. A desperate tooth and nail encounter raged for some moments before the tomb, during which the flowers and immortelles were scattered to the four winds. The piercing cries of the combatants as they warmed to their work brought the keepers of the cemetery to the spot, and the two rivals, who had in the meantime considerably damaged each other, were separated with some difficulty. They then left the cemetery by different exits, the widow protesting loudly against the barefaced impudence of her detested enemy, who actually braved her at her husband's grave.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S OFFER.

RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—H. C. McGrew, formerly of Columbus, O., who took charge of the Huntington Grand Hotel in this city a week ago today, has received a letter from Vice-President Sherman offering him the position of private secretary, in which capacity he has served Mr. Sherman before, but his investment here precludes the possibility of him accepting.

A PERUVIAN MUMMY'S NECKLACE.

A necklace of monkeys' teeth was found around the neck of a mummified Peruvian Princess dug up near Lima recently.

AN AVALANCHE OF BILLS.

The Senate Starts In the First Day of Actual Work at a Lively Rate.

Measures Introduced Providing for the Presidential Succession and a Bankruptcy System.

The Hennepin Canal's Friends to the Front—Efforts to Make New States—Anti-Tariff Reform.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—After the reading of the Senate journal, the President's message was delivered by Mr. Pruden, his assistant private secretary, and at 12:15 its reading was begun. The most impressive silence marked the reading, many Senators leaning forward on their desks to catch the words of the message. The reading was concluded at 1:52 p. m., and the message was, as is customary, ordered printed, and to lie on the table.

The Chair laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, also a statement from the Secretary of the Court of Claims showing the judgments rendered by that court during the last year, also a statement of the Secretary of the Senate showing the receipts and expenditures of his office for the last year.

The Chair also laid before the Senate a memorial from the Legislature of New Hampshire which requests Congress to pass legislation that may secure exclusively to the American people the public lands of the United States, and prevent their sale to persons other than citizens and those intending to become such. The memorial was read and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Vest and Mr. Cockrell presented the following joint resolutions of the State Legislature of Missouri:

Memorializing Congress for an appropriation for the protection of the bottom lands in the southeastern portions of the State of Missouri from the annual inundation of the Mississippi River.

Also, urging legislation that receivers of railroad companies appointed by the Federal courts may be sued in court.

Also, favoring the passage of an act giving pensions to the survivors of the Mexican War.

Also, urging the defeat of the Buckner bill to suspend the further coinage of silver.

Also, urging Congress to provide for the auditing of the War debt of Missouri.

Also, asking an appropriation for the building of a levee on the west side of the Mississippi River from Clarksville to the mouth of the Missouri River.

The joint resolutions were appropriately referred.

NEW MEASURES PROPOSED.

A large number of bills were then introduced, the most important of which were the following:

By Mr. Hoar—To provide for the performance of the duties of the office of President in case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice-President. Also, to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. Also, to amend an act entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," approved July 1, 1862. Also, to fix the salaries of the Judges of the United States District Courts at $5,000 per annum.

By Mr. Buckley—A bill to remove all disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment of the United States. Also to authorize the payment of customs duties in legal-tender notes. Also to repeal certain laws relating to permanent indefinit appropriations.

By Mr. Edmunds—To fix a day for the meeting of the Electors of President and Vice-President and the decision of questions arising thereon. Also an act entitled "An act to amend Sec. 5,352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes."

By Mr. Ingalls—To remove the limitation in the payment of arrears of pensions.

By Mr. Voorhees—To provide for the formation and admission into the Union of the State of Idaho.

By Mr. Coke—To provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the States and Territories over the Indians.

By Mr. Dawes—To divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Indians into separate reservations, and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder.

By Mr. Cullom—To provide for the construction of the Michigan and Mississippi River Canal, and to cheapen transportation. [The bill is identical with Mr. Cullom's bill of last session, known as the Hennepin Canal bill, save that it reduces the amount of the appropriation made available by its passage from $1,300,000 to $500,000.]

By Mr. Dolph—To prevent the obstruction of navigable waters and to protect public lands against trespass and injury. Also, to repeal the Preëmption, Timber-Culture, and Desert-Land laws. [The bill provides that in place of these modes of entering land all persons entitled under the laws to make a homestead entry shall be entitled to enter a section or less of desert or mountainous land. Desert and mountainous lands are defined as all lands, exclusive of timber and mineral lands, which will not produce agricultural crops without irrigation, and all lands which are so mountainous and rough that they cannot be plowed and cultivated. It further provides that any forty-acre tract of which three-fourts is desert or mountainous shall be desert or mountainous land.] Also restoring to the United States certain of the lands granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad. Also providing for the admission of Washington Territory into the Union as a State. Also a bill for the relief of Ben Holladay.

By Mr. Berry—Granting to the Kansas & Arkansas Valley Railroad right of way through Indian Territory.

By Mr. Maxey—Granting right of way for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway through the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nation.

By Mr. Voorhees—To annex a portion of the Territory of Idaho to Washington Territory.

By Mr. Berry—For the adjustment of the claim of Arkansas against the United States.

By Mr. Morrill—For the erection of a building for the accommodation of the Congressional Library.

By Mr. Cullom—To reimburse the several States for the interest paid on War loans.

By Mr. Ingalls—Making appropriation for the purchase of two sites and the erection of two military posts on the southwestern frontier of Kansas.

By Mr. Vest—To amend the sections of the Revised Statutes relating to the Yellowstone Park. Also to establish United States Courts in the Indian Territory. Also to provide permanent reservations for the Indians in Northern Montana. Also fixing the compensation of United States District-Attorneys and Marshals. Also to provide for the erection of public buildings by contract with the lowest bidder.

By Mr. Brown—For the relief of Alexander R. Lawton of Georgia.

By Mr. Harrison—To fix the salary of the Judge of the United States District Court for Indiana. Also authorizing adjustment of accounts for arms between the United States and Montana.

By Mr. Manderson—To increase the efficiency of the infantry branch of the army. Also requiring notice of deficiency in accounts of principals to be given to sureties upon bonds of United States officials and fixing a limitation of time within which suits shall be brought against sureties on such bonds. Also requiring the transcripts of judgments of United States Courts to be filed with county officers. Also to require the United States Judges to reduce their instructions to writing where State Judges are required to do so.

By Mr. Wilson (of Iowa)—To forfeit a part of certain lands granted to the State of Iowa to aid in the construction of railroads. Also to quiet the title of settlers on the Des Moines River lands in the State of Iowa. Also to grant pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Mexican War and the soldiers and sailors who served in the United States army and navy during the War of the Rebellion.

By Mr. Teller—To establish a Board of Education and to aid in the support of the common schools in the several States and Territories.

By Mr. Plumb—To prevent the acquisition of real property by aliens.

By Mr. Hoar—For the establishment of a Court of Appeals.

By Mr. Hawley—To establish an international copyright.

By Mr. Blair—To aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools. Also providing for the study therein of physiology and the effects of intoxicants and narcotics.

By Mr. Mitchell (of Pennsylvania)—A Mexican Pension bill. Also for the retirement of the trade-dollar.

By Mr. Frye—For the encouragement of the American marine, and to promote facilities with foreign countries. [The bill is the one introduced by Senator Frye last year. It embodies the subsidy clause of the last Post-Office Appropriation bill.]

The bills were appropriately referred.

THE TREASURY SURPLUS WANTED.

Bills for construction of public works were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Cullom—A bridge over the Mississippi River at Alton, Ill.

By Mr. Vest—Two bridges across the Mississippi River at St. Louis, Mo. Also bridges across the Missouri River between its mouth and the mouth of the Dakota, and across the Mississippi River between St. Paul and Natchez, and across the Illinois River between its mouth and the sound. Also for the extension and enlargement of the custom-house at Kansas City.

By Mr. Gibson—Establishing a navy yard and depot of supplies at Algiers, La.

Bills were introduced for the erection of public buildings as follows:

By Mr. Coke—At San Antonio, Houston, and El Paso, Tex.

By Mr. Sawyer—At Oshkosh, Wis.

By Mr. Dolph—At Portland, Ore.

By Mr. Vest—At Washington, D. C., a hall of records.

By Mr. Harrison—At Madison, Ind., and Richmond, Ind.

By Mr. Gibson—At New Orleans and at Monroe, La.

By Mr. George—At Vicksburg, Miss.

By Mr. Sherman—At Zanesville and Youngstown, O.

THE TRADE DOLLAR—TARIFF.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Teller, and, by his request, was laid on the table for the present, directing the cancellation of the $1 and $2 United States notes.

Senator Cameron offered the following resolutions, which were read and referred to the Committee on Finance:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the business industries of the country at present seem to be reviving it is inexpedient during this Congress to pass upon any legislation looking to the reduction of the tariff duties.

Resolved, That any future reduction of the tariff should be based upon information common to the country as shown by complete census returns at such definit periods as can be readily anticipated and met by the different producing industries of the country.

Mr. Plumb introduced (by request) a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States in relation to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Without transacting further business the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The session of the House was opened with prayer by its new Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Milburn. The journal of yesterday's proceedings was then read, and at 12:25 the committee appointed to wait upon the President appeared at the bar of the House and announced that it had performed its duty and had been requested by the President to inform the House that he would transmit a communication forthwith.

Immediately the President's assistant private secretary was announced, and delivered the President's annual message. The Speaker laid the document before the House, and it was read by the Clerk and listened to attentively by the members.

There were no manifestations of approval or disapproval during the reading of the message, which was not concluded until 3:10 p. m. The document was then ordered printed and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The death of Reuben Ellwood, late Representative from Illinois, was announced by his successor, Mr. Hopkins, and as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the House at 3:30 adjourned.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

A SHOEMAKERS' LOCKOUT AVERTED BY AN AGREEMENT TO ARBITRATE—STRIKE OF RAILROAD LABORERS—OHIO RIVER COAL-MINERS' DIFFICULTIES ABOUT SETTLED.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The labor differences in Lynn are to be settled and a lockout averted. By a unanimous yea and nay vote the members of the Lynn Shoe and Leather Association have voted to accept the proposition of the Knights of Labor—viz.: To settle the question at issue by arbitration. The manufacturers call upon the Knights for the appointment of referees and an adjustment of the differences within three days if possible. Personally the firm of Kimball Bros., over whom the trouble occurs, are in favor of arbitration; therefore the manner devised to solve the question at issue appears to give satisfaction all around. The manufacturers will not say a word concerning their action voting secrecy. They intimate that nothing was done. It is probable that the board of arbitration will be immediately appointed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—District Judge Woods has ordered the United States Marshal to sell the stock of dry goods of Herman Goldgrate of Marion, which is worth about $3,500, on an attachment suit brought by Siegel Brothers of Chicago and others, whose claims aggregate $5,000.

LAKE CITY, Minn., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—McArthur Bros., contractors on the Chicago, Burlington & Western Railroad, notified their men Dec. 1 that from that date $1.25 would be all they would pay. The men, on learning this, quit work to the number of some 400. Today they have been receiving their pay at the First National Bank in this city.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 8.—Reports received from the Monongahela Valley coal-mines today indicate that the backbone of the long strike is broken. Nearly every mine in the fourth pool was in operation this morning at the reduction, and in the three lower pools the men were returning to work in large numbers at the operators' terms. It is the unprejudiced opinion of river men and residents along the river that the strike is at an end and that the close of the week will find the mines all working.

A Newcastle, Pa., special says: The property of the Wampum Coöperative Wire Company, at Wampum, Pa., has been seized by the Sheriff. Liabilities, $20,000; assets, about $5,000.

THE NEWBERRY FURNITURE COMPANY.

Deputy-Sheriff Nickerson yesterday closed the establishment of the Newberry Furniture Company at Nos. 284 and 286 Wabash avenue to satisfy two confessions of judgment entered in the Superior Court against the concern aggregating $4,200. The judgments were in favor of the Commercial National Bank for $2,200, and Charles C. Tweed for $2,000. After the establishment had been closed two attachments were entered against the concern, one in favor of Robert Shimmin for $450, and the other in favor of the Broadway & Treyser Bill-Posting Company for $250. The company's stock is worth about $6,000, and its outstanding accounts about $1,500, while the liabilities will amount to about $10,000 or $12,000. The company is an incorporated concern and has been in existence about three years. All kinds of furniture and housekeeping articles were dealt in. The company made a special feature of furnishing houses on time payments, and for a long time the business was successful. Monday a sudden demand was made upon the company for $1,200, and when it could not be met rumors got afloat that the concern was on its last legs, and other creditors began to push their claims. The heaviest creditors are the first two named above. The company is thought to have been made up of the three officers in it—W. A. Caswell, President; Fred M. Newberry, Manager; and Frank Moore, Secretary.

LOW WATER.

IF THE MISSISSIPPI WAS HIGHER MORE WORK COULD BE DONE BY THE MINNESOTA MILL MEN.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The low stage of water in the Mississippi continues. The mark was above six feet at daylight, but it fell off a few inches in consequence of the draught occasioned by the operation of the woolen mill and by two or three of the flour-mills which are elevating wheat. The situation at the pump-house is unchanged, and it will continue as at present until the water begins to come in from the upper stream again. Thus disabled, it is impossible to get up fire pressure, and anything like a large fire at this time would almost inevitably entail serious results. The lack of pressure is felt, particularly on the East Side.

SOMEWHAT ANNOYING.

I maintain that there ought to be a reform in the length of tongues and shafts to vehicles. Perhaps I am prejudiced in this matter, but I am honest. I was walking along Nicollet avenue yesterday afternoon, when I had occasion to cross the street. Naturally observant, it was not strange that I noticed several teams coming down the avenue at a spanking gait. But I didn't mind them, because I knew there was an ordinance requiring them to slack up at the crossing, and another requiring them to give pedestrians the right of way. Knowing this I leisurely kept on my way, knowing full well that under the wise provisions of the ordinance I was amply protected from all harm from fast driving. But I never thought of those infernal shafts. Just as I reached the corner of the street the tongue of a double buggy struck me in the left side, about four inches below the heart, and, passing entirely through my quivering vitals, came out through my back in a most disagreeable way. I was very much surprised, and had scarcely removed the piece that broke off in the wound before the shaft in a passing buggy pierced the right side of my abdomen and glided around on the inside until a temporary opening was found between two ribs. This was positively annoying, and I fear I lost my temper and was real cross to the drivers, who, of course, were not to blame. It was the long shafts and tongues on the vehicles, sticking out a yard to the front of the horses. I don't complain now, but you must admit that it was calculated to annoy a sensitive person.—*Truthful James in Minneapolis Tribune.*

Is It Really Consumption?

Many a case supposed to be radical lung disease is really one of liver complaint and indigestion, but, unless that diseased liver can be restored to healthy action, it will so clog the lungs with corrupting matter as to bring on their speedy decay, and then indeed we have consumption, which is scrofula of the lungs in its worst form. Nothing can be more happily calculated to nip this danger in the bud than is Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." By druggists.

THE MAYORALTY RECOUNT.

YESTERDAY'S WORK INCREASES JUDGE SMITH'S NET GAIN TO FORTY-EIGHT VOTES.

The recount of the ballots of the Tenth and Eleventh Wards in the Mayoralty contest yesterday increased Judge Smith's gain to forty-eight votes. It was the dullest day since the count began, and produced but few noteworthy incidents. The variations from the official count were few and unimportant. Smith's gain when it was highest amounted to four votes and slowly dropped toward the end of the count. Then came a few precincts where the figures tallied with those canvassed, until in the last precinct of the Eleventh Ward and the last one counted before adjournment he took a leap forward and raised his gain to five. He stood at forty-three when the count began in the morning, so this gain placed him forty-eight votes ahead of Harrison. The defense expect great revelations in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Wards. There are heavy Republican majorities in these wards, and the rule has been during the recount that the one who had a majority on the official count lost on the recount. The judges of election in those wards are generally considered more reliable than in other wards, and the contestants' counsel therefore look for but few and slight changes. Mr. Story also promises important changes in the Fifteenth Ward. He says there will be a difference of 125 votes in that ward alone. The general opinion is, however, that, with a gain of forty-eight votes in the 106 precincts counted up to last night, Smith may be placed about seventy-five votes ahead by the recount of the remaining wards. The judges of election in general do not seem to have treated the Prohibition candidates with much consideration. There was a discrepancy of eight votes in the figures for Bush as canvassed by the Council and as established by the recount. In the Fourth Precinct of the Tenth Ward the total number of votes was found to be nine more than the official count gave it, six of which were for Bush and three for Smith. Smaller discrepancies between the totals on the official count and the recount are frequent. The first eleven wards have 116 precincts, of which ten have been passed, making 106 counted up to date. This leaves seventy-eight yet to be counted—or in the neighborhood of 35,000 votes. With the proficiency acquired by nearly two weeks' practice the tellers may be able to get through with the recount Monday or Tuesday next.

The envelope of the Second Precinct of the Eleventh Ward was passed, as it was found open and all the seals broken. In the envelope from the Third Precinct of the Tenth, the notorious Bethel Home precinct, a package of town tickets was found. They were returned to the envelope. Fears were expressed that it might not be possible to procure the city tickets, as the West Town Clerk had probably destroyed the tickets in his custody by this time, and it must be presumed that the city tickets were returned to the Town Clerk. But Mr. Plautz said the Town Clerk had told him only a few days ago that he had not destroyed the tickets.

"But we are going to have some testimony as to the identity of these ballots first, I hope," said Mr. Story. "You ain't going to pick up a precinct outside by a pitchfork and throw it in here."

"We are going to count it, anyway, Story," replied Mr. Green. "If you insist on causing your client unnecessary expense instead of hurrying the proceedings it is your responsibility. But we are going to count all the ballots. You said at first we were not going to count any, but we are counting them now, and we shall count them all before we get through."

The Eleventh Precinct was passed because it had been found open and sealed by J. G. Neumeister, and was marked to that effect. A Republican ballot in the Sixth of the Eleventh, on which Smith's name was scratched and that of "Carter" written, was called blank.

The following table shows yesterday's work in detail:

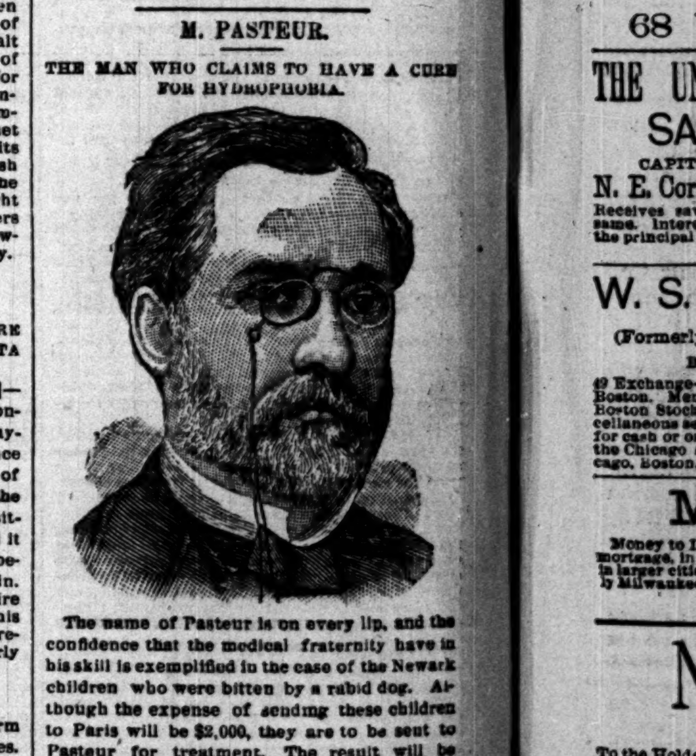
Ward.	Precinct.	As Canvass'd: Smith.	As Canvass'd: Harrison.	As Canvass'd: Bush.	As Counted: Smith.	As Counted: Harrison.	As Counted: Bush.	Smith: Gain.	Smith: Loss.	Harrison: Gain.	Harrison: Loss.
X.	1	352	310	1	352	310	1	....	....	....	..
	2	187	348	..	186	346	..	....	1	...	2
	3	175	332	1	....	....	..	....	....	...	..
	4	340	345	..	343	345	6	3	....	...	..
XI.	1	244	147	1	243	148	1	....	1	1	..
	2	129	135	1	....	....	..	....	....	...	..
	3	122	179	..	122	179	..	....	....	...	..
	4	269	106	..	269	106	1	....	....	...	..
	5	235	90	1	235	90	1	....	....	...	..
	6	195	67	1	194	66	1	....	1	...	1
	7	235	90	1	234	91	1	....	1	1	..
	8	307	115	3	307	115	3	....	....	...	..
	9	315	93	1	316	99	1	1	....	...	..
	10	335	91	7	335	91	7	....	....	...	..
	11	325	107	3	....	....	..	....	....	...	..
	12	176	85	..	176	85	..	....	....	...	..
	13	105	199	..	107	197	..	2	....	...	2
Total								6	4	2	5

SIXTH WARD CONTEST.

At noon today the testimony in the Moncar-Doerner contest for the Sixth Ward Aldermanship will be resumed. William Lorimer was the only witness questioned yesterday, and his testimony went to show that fourteen houses in the ward are not situated in the particular precincts from which votes were recorded. This is the case with Nos. 549, 552, 557, 559, 567, 591, and 657 Nineteenth street, and with 681 and 874 Twentieth street, 831 Twenty-first street, 652 and 1086 Hinman street, and 903 and 943 Blue Island avenue.

M. PASTEUR.

THE MAN WHO CLAIMS TO HAVE A CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.



The name of Pasteur is on every lip, and the confidence that the medical fraternity have in his skill is exemplified in the case of the Newark children who were bitten by a rabid dog. Although the expense of sending these children to Paris will be $2,000, they are to be sent to Pasteur for treatment. The result will be watched with unusual interest by our countrymen. "Pasteur is never mistaken." Such is the tribute paid by French scientists to their eminent brother whose researches with the microscope have brought him so prominently before the world. M. Pasteur is entirely devoted to his experiments in relation to hydrophobia. He is a native of Dôle" in the Jura District, France, and is 60 years of age. He is Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of London and is personally well known to English men of science. The French Ministry of Public Instruction has appointed a Commission of Inquiry, acting jointly with the Academy of Science, to report upon the value of M. Pasteur's recent experiments. Day and night he (M. Pasteur) is at his laboratory in the Rue Ulm, or in an isolated building which the Government has placed at his disposal, in the Rue Vanqueling. There he bends over the curiously-constructed cages in which dogs and monkeys in the various stages of "rage" await his investigations. The cages are all made very strong, with double doors and openings at the top, through which the animals may be taken out. In a great red book the illustrious seeker after truth keeps what he calls the "register of witnesses." Each animal is to him a witness and the biography of each one experimented on is written down. Pasteur has a rival in Koch, the eminent German physician. These two men, springing from nations which have been the bitterest enemies, now stand preëminent among their fellows. Koch has the advantage of being the youngest. His researches in consumption lead to the hope that the ravages of that fearful malady will soon be halted.

A. W. Tompkins, M. D., 177 Clinton Place, New York, writes, June 2, 1883: "In many of those insidious Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord, where local stimulation must be obtained, and where liniments, blisters, and various applications fail, marked relief from pain can be obtained, and the patient greatly benefited by placing strips of Allcock's Porous Plaster over the spinal cord, from base of brain to end of spine. In all cases of Spinal Irritation, Weakness, or Nervous Prostration, I recommend Allcock's Porous Plasters."

H. B. HOLL
Bankers an
Members New York
246 Cl
(Grand Pac
Buy and Sell strictly on
of Stocks and Bonds on
and Philadelphia STOCK
or on appropriate marg
We give out most car
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Private Wires
I. H. WAGGONER, Re
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We offer for sale a
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J. T. LEST
Grand Pacific
BROK
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Grain an
Two Private W
Also Private Wire Co
Philadelphia, a
*** Branch Office,
Opera-House B
Bank of British
Establis
Paid Up Capital.
Surplus
HEAD OFFICE: L
Agency in Chicago: Royal
H. M. BREE
J. J. MORRI
A GENERAL BANKING
Call and Time Loans
The Bank buys and sells
exchanges, also drafts on
towns in Canada, and
available in Europe, Chin
Indies, the Brazils, River
Francis B. P
Mort
Building
Invest
68 Wash
THE UNION T
SAVING
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Receives savings depos
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W. S. LAW
(Formerly LAWSO
BANKERS A
49 Exchange-place, New
Boston. Members of N
Boston Stock Exchange
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for cash or on margin.
the Chicago Board of Tr
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Mort
Money to Loan at lowe
mortgage, in sums of $5,
in larger cities and town
ly Milwaukee. St. Paul.
WM. V.
NOT
To the Holders of the F
Consumers' Gas, Fuel
cago, Ill.:
You are hereby notifi
ers of first-mortgage bo
Fuel & Light Company o
and secured by the deed
company under date of
corded Dec. 11, A. D. 188
of Deeds of Cook Count
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by said deed of trust to
bonds thereby secured
of said bondholders, to
day of December, 1885,
said day, at the offic
Fuel & Light Company,
City of Chicago, Cook
submitting to the bo
bonds at such meeting
said Dumont Clarke as
matters as may be pro
act upon.
At which meeting the
gage bonds are desired
and every one attendi
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evidence of their hol
Nov. 16, 1885.
AN EST
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In this city, protected
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It is proposed to organi
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guarantees.
Principals looking fo
less than 10,000 will be
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BANKERS,
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WM. HAYDE

...K RECOUNT.

...NCREASES JUDGE ...TO FORTY-EIGHT

...ts of the Tenth and ...yoralty contest yes- ...ith's gain to forty- ...ullest day since the ...but few noteworthy ... from the official ...mportant. Smith's ...amounted to four ...toward the end of ...few precincts where ...ose canvassed, until ...Eleventh Ward and ...re adjournment be ...raised his gain to ...ree when the count ...this gain placed him ...Harrison. The de- ...tions in the Twelfth ...here are heavy Re- ...se wards, and the ...ount that the one ...official count lost on ...of election in those ...dered more reliable ...e contestants' coun- ...ut few and slight ...promises important ...ard. He says there ...votes in that ward ...n is, however, that, ...ight votes in the ...d up to last ...be placed about ...y the recount of the ...ges of election in ...e treated the Prohibi- ...uen consideration. ...eight votes in the ...ed by the Council ... recount. In the ...th Ward the total ...to be nine more ...e it, six of which ...r Smith. Smaller ...totals on the official ...frequent. The first ...incts, of which ten ...106 counted up to ...ty-eight yet to be ...borhood of 35,000 ...ey acquired by near- ...tellers may be able ...ecount Monday or

...ond Precinct of the ...ed, as it was found ...en. In the envelope ...the Tenth, the no- ...nct, a package of ...They were returned ...re expressed that it ...procure the city ...Clerk had probably ...is custody by this ...sumed that the city ...he Town Clerk. But ...Clerk had told him ...had not destroyed

...ave some testimony ...ballots first, I hope," ...'t going to pick up a ...fork and throw it in

...it, anyway, Story," ...ou insist on causing ...expense instead of ...it is your responsi- ...to count all the bal- ...e were not going to ...nting them now, and ...ore we get through." ...as passed because it ...nd sealed by J. G. ...ed to that effect. A ...ixth of the Eleventh, ...s scratched and that ...called blank. ...ws yesterday's work

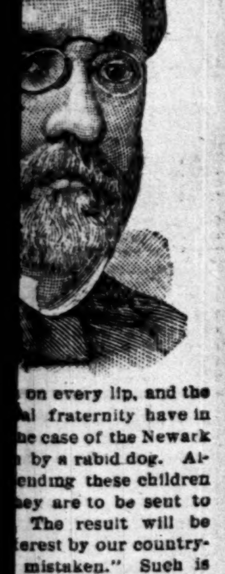
...TED.		SMITH.		HAR-RISON.	
Harrison.	Smith.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.
310	1	....	....	....	....
346	....	....	1	....	2
345	6	3	....	....	....
148	1	....	1	1	....
179	....	....	....	....	....
106	1	....	....	....	....
90	1	....	....	....	....
66	1	....	1	....	1
91	1	....	1	1	....
115	3	....	....	....	....
99	1	1	....	....	....
91	7	....	....	....	....
85	....	....	....	....	....
197	....	2	....	....	2
		6	4	2	5

...CONTEST.

...mony in the Monear- ...ixth Ward Alderman- ...William Lorimer was ...ed yesterday, and his ...hat fourteen houses ...ed in the particular ...otes were recorded. ...549, 552, 557, 559, 567, ...street, and with 681 ...et, 831 Twenty-first ...n street, and 903 and

...TEUR.

...S TO HAVE A CURE ...PHOBIA.



...on every lip, and the ...al fraternity have in ...he case of the Newark ... by a rabid dog. Al- ...ending these children ...ey are to be sent to ... The result will be ...erest by our country- ... mistaken." Such is ...ch scientists to their ... researches with the ... him so prominently ...asteur is entirely de- ...s in relation to hydro- ...of Dôle" in the Jura ...60 years of age. He ...e Royal Society of ...ly well known to En- ...e French Ministry of ...pointed a Commission ...ly with the Academy ...pon the value of M. ...ents. Day and night ...laboratory in the Rue ...ilding which the Gov- ...s disposal, in the Rue ...ends over the curious- ...which dogs and mon- ...s of "rage" await his ...s are all made very ...s and openings at the ...animals may be taken ...the illustrious seeker ...he calls the "register ...al is to him a witness ...ch one experimented ...asteur has a rival in ...an physician. These ...m nations which have ...mies, now stand pre- ...ellows. Koch has the ... youngest. His re- ...than lead to the hope ...t fearful malady will

...77 Clinton Place, New ..."In many of those in- ...Brain and Spinal Cord, ...must be obtained, and ...nd various applications ...in can be obtained, and ...ted by placing strips of ...er the spinal cord, from ...spine. In all cases of ...s, or Nervous Prostra- ...'s Porous Plasters."

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

Members New York Stock Exchange,

246 Clark-st.

(Grand Pacific Hotel),

Buy and Sell strictly on commission all classes of Stocks and Bonds on the New York, Boston, and Philadelphia STOCK EXCHANGES, for cash or on appropriate margains.

We give out most careful attention to the execution of all business intrusted to us.

Private Wires to New York.

I. H. WAGGONER, Resident Partner.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co. Cons. 2d General Mortgage 7 Per Cent Coupon Bonds, due 1903, interest payable June and December. These bonds net nearly 5¼ per cent to maturity.

Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage 6 Per Cent Gold Bonds, due 1924, interest payable May and November.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above securities, and consider them perfectly safe and desirable for investors.

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Members New York Stock Exchange,

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81 and 83 Washington-st.

Branch Office, - 4 Board of Trade.

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Quickest and Best Service.

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Stocks and Bonds, Grain and Provisions.

Two Private Wires to Wall-st.

Also Private Wire Connection with Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington.

*** Branch Office, 120 Washington-st., Opera-House Building, Chicago.

Bank of British North America.

Established, 1836.

Paid Up Capital....£1,000,000 Stg.

Surplus..............£ 217,000 Stg.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON, ENGLAND.

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49 Exchange-place, New York. 14 Exchange-place, Boston. Members of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston Stock Exchanges. Stocks, bonds, and miscellaneous securities bought and sold on commission for cash or on margin. Also grain and provisions at the Chicago Board of Trade. Private wires to Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia.

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Money to Loan at lowest rates for term of years on mortgage, in sums of $5,000 and upwards, on property in larger cities and towns of the Northwest, especially Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Minneapolis.

WM. V. JACOBS, 118 Dearborn-st., Hansen Building, Chicago.

NOTICE.

To the Holders of the First-Mortgage Bonds of the Consumers' Gas, Fuel & Light Company of Chicago, Ill.:

You are hereby notified that the undersigned holders of first-mortgage bonds of the Consumers' Gas, Fuel & Light Company of Chicago, Ill., issued under and secured by the deed of trust executed by that company under date of Oct. 2, A. D. 1882, and recorded Dec. 11, A. D. 1882, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Cook County, at 12 o'clock m., in Book 1,306 of records, on Page 57, to Dumont Clarke as trustee, in pursuance of the power of removal given by said deed of trust to the holders of the mortgage bonds thereby secured, hereby call a meeting of all of said bondholders, to be held on Saturday, the 19th day of December, 1885, at the hour of 12 o'clock M. of said day, at the office of the said Consumers' Gas, Fuel & Light Company, at No. 94 Dearborn-st., in the City of Chicago, Cook County, Ill., for the purpose of submitting to the holders of said first-mortgage bonds at such meeting the question of the removal of said Dumont Clarke as such trustee, and such other matters as may be proper for such bondholders to act upon.

At which meeting the holders of all of such mortgage bonds are desired and requested to be present, and every one attending such meeting will please prepare themselves to exhibit at such meeting the evidence of their holdings.

C. R. CUMMINGS,
S. A. KENT,
W. S. REYBURN.

Nov. 16, 1885.

AN ESTABLISHED Manufacturing Business

In this city, protected by patents, and well established in this country and abroad, requires larger capital in order to handle its rapidly increasing business. It is proposed to organize a company with preferred stock equal to the amount of capital required with guarantees.

Principals looking for investment for sums of not less than 10,000 will be afforded an opportunity to investigate by addressing B 8, Tribune office.

BANKERS, BUSINESS MEN,

BUY YOUR

Desks and Office Fittings

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WM. HAYDEN, 193 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Dec. 8.	Nov. 30.
New York	$120,905,920	$144,923,963
Boston	13,407,324	14,641,125
Chicago	8,750,000	10,779,000
Philadelphia	8,938,259	9,063,808
St. Louis	2,729,506	2,258,783
Baltimore	2,049,445	2,082,880
San Francisco	1,988,475	2,062,880
New Orleans	2,573,572	2,407,771

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, par.
Boston, 12½@15c premium.
St. Louis, 50@75c discount.
San Francisco, unchanged.
New Orleans, unchanged.

The bank clearings in this city yesterday showed a considerable falling off from the totals of previous days of the month, but still were of good bulk. It is believed that the clearings for some days previous to yesterday, which were noticeably large, were to a considerable extent the result of the changing about of loans, and that they do not therefore represent much of an increase in business transactions. They were larger than was to be expected at such a time. Reports from leading houses indicate, however, that there is a fair volume of transactions. Traffic naturally quiets down toward the close of the year. The currency movement is small. Some of the banks report that they are receiving about as much as they send out. Eastern bills sold at par most of the day, though there were some small trades at 25c discount. Sterling exchange was advanced a little, particularly cash bills. The following were the quotations of foreign bills in this city:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Bankers' sterling, posted rates	484½	487
Bankers' actual	483½	485¾
Commercial sterling	482½	484¾
Bankers' francs	520	516¼
Commercial francs	523¾	521¼
Bankers' marks	95¼	95¾
Commercial marks	94¾	95

The business in securities was moderate. The sales over the counter included $1,000 City 7s of 1893 at 117¾, $4,000 City 7s of 1895 at 121¾, $1,000 North Chicago Railway 6s at 114½, $6,000 Denver Division 4s (large) at 95½, $4,000 (small) at 94½, $2,000 (large) at 95½, $5,000 Chicago & Western Indiana 6s at 107, and $1,000 Dubuque Division 6s at 112½.

The following were the bidding prices at the Stock Exchange except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price was asked without a bid:

Chic. T. & S. Bank	140	Chicago City 4s, 1901	103
Con. Nat. Bank	123	Chicago City 4s, 1904	103½
First National Bank	214½	Chicago City 3.65s, 1902	99½
Illinois T. & S. Bank	245	Chi. City Ry. 5-20 4½s	99½
Mer. L. & Trust Co	206	Cook County 5s, 1899	107½
†Nat. Bk. of America	148	Cook County 4½s, 1900	103¼
Nat. Bank of Illinois	142	Cook County 4s, 1905	103¼
Union Trust Co	350	N. C. C. R. 1stm. 6s, 1900	113½
†U. Stock-Y. Nat. Bk.	250	W. D. Ry. coup. 5-20 6s	108¾
Chicago City 7s, 1886	100¼	West Park 7s, 1890	100
Chicago City 7s, 1888	105¼	West Town 5s, 1899	102½
Chicago City 7s, 1889	109	M. U. Tel. Co. 6s, 1912	79
Chicago City 7s, 1892	116	Chi. Gas L. & C. Co	134
Chicago City 7s, 1893	117¾	†North Chi. City Ry	675
Chicago City 7s, 1895	121¼	N. Chi. Rolling-M. Co	98
Chicago City 7s, 1896	122¼	Cal. Op.-House Co	110
Chicago City 7s, 1898	125	Am. Panorama Co	50
Chicago City 7s, 1899	104½	Shiloh Panorama Co	20
Chicago City 4½s, 1900	106		

Chicago speculators showed very little interest in the New York stock market, and such brokers as got commissions enough to pay office expenses may consider themselves lucky. If there was anything about the market that surprised the crowd it was its strength. The announcement that Vanderbilt was dead was not made till after the close of business, but when it came it was of course the chief subject of conversation. It is not usual for the market to break badly the day after such an adverse event. On the contrary, it often advances on account of the support given it by the cliques. The report that the dividend on Western Union had been reduced to 1¼ per cent quarterly did not lead to any selling movement here. There were, indeed, a number of buying orders. It is a characteristic of the present market that reductions of dividends are regarded as evidences of a disposition among the managers of corporate properties to take a conservative course. The President's message was interpreted as in favor of a bull market. There was some buying of West Shore bonds on the belief that they would prove good investments. It was stated from New York that certain strong institutions had bought them recently. Much interest has been felt in Wisconsin Central stock, and a good many purchases have been made, but the poor broker does not see great inducements to encourage trade in that security. Chicago brokers are not members of the Boston Stock Exchange, and the stock is not listed on the New York Exchange. Members of the Boston Exchange are not allowed to divide commissions with outsiders, and so the Chicago broker cannot get anything out of the transactions in Wisconsin Central unless the rule is somehow evaded.

The Lowell Manufacturing Company, which paid a dividend of $10 a share in June, has declared $20 for December. As a general rule the manufacturing concerns of New England which reduced their dividends during the dull times will not immediately resume the old rate.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Money dull and easy at 2@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5. Foreign exchange quiet, but firm at 483¾ for sixty days and 485¾ for demand. Government bonds active and strong. State bonds dull, steady, and strong. Well-distributed business for railway bonds. Sales $3,814,000, of which West Shore trust receipts contributed $1,817,000 at an advance of 1¾; the Nickel-Plate firsts rose 3 and seconds 5. Course stocks unusually irregular, and in early dealings feverish; first prices generally ⅛@¾ lower in first half hour. There was a decided decline in Vanderbilts, Western Union, Louisville & Nashville, and Union Pacific, but losses generally recovered before 11. Later dealings accompanied by more steady tone, and moderate advance, only slight reactions, closing strong within a small fraction of the best figures of the day. Sales, 371,466. Features of the day are a check upon the decline started yesterday, in the strength of Lackawanna and weakness of Western Union. The decline later was due to the circulation of reports that there would be a reduction in the quarterly dividend to be declared tomorrow. After various fluctuations this stock closed with a loss of only ¾. Texas Pacific was also weak and lost ⅞; Northwestern heavy late in the day, yielding to 109⅛, but closed at 110⅜. Lake Shore sold to 88¾, but closed ¼ lower, with a gain of ⅜. The rest of the market was comparatively quiet. The death of Vanderbilt was not known in Wall street until an hour after the close of the exchange. It was not known that he was not in his usual health. Most of the leading brokers left the street before there was even a rumor in regard to the matter, and the effect upon tomorrow's stocks is only a matter of conjecture among belated brokers and office clerks.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High	Low.	Last Dec. 8.	Last Dec. 7.
Can. Pacific	355	56¾	56¾	56¾	57
Canada Southern	1,840	43¾	42¾	42¾	43¾
Central Pacific	580	43½	42¾	43¼	43¾
Ches. & Ohio	670	12¾	12	12½	12
Do 1st pfd	111	20¾	20	20¼	20
Do 2d pfd	225	14¾	14¾	14¾	14
Chicago & Alton	15	138	138	138	
C., B. & Q	310	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾
C., C., C. & I	400	61	60½	61	
Den. & Rio G	1,300	20¾	20	20¾	21¼
Del. & Hudson	225	98¾	97¾	98¾	98
D., L. & W	40,386	124¾	122¾	124¾	122¾
Erie	2,492	26	25¾	25¾	25¾
Do pfd	1,600	53	51¾	53	52¾
Erie seconds	....	89¾	89	89¾	88¾
E. Tenn & Ga	2,600	7	6¾	6¾	7
Do pfd	1,825	11	10¾	10¾	11¼
L. B & W	1,075	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Illinois Central	108	137	137	137	138
Jersey Central	1,385	45¾	45¼	45¾	45¼
K. & Texas	1,240	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
L. E. & West	1,300	18¾	17¾	18	18¾
Lake Shore	31,375	88¾	87	88	87¾
Louis. & Nash	9,975	46¾	45¾	45¾	46¾
Minn. & St. L	400	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Do pfd	1,000	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
Mo. Pacific	700	105¾	105¼	105¾	105¾
Mob. & Ohio	200	16	16	16	
Central Iowa	90	23¾	23¾	23¾	
N. Y., C. & St. L	2,73[illegible]	10¾	9¾	10¾	9¾
Do pfd	463	23¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Nash. & C	100	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
N. Y. Central	10,630	105¾	104¾	105	104¾
Nor. & W. pfd	2,500	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Northern Pacific	2,135	30¾	29¾	30¾	30¾
Do pfd	14,365	64¾	63¾	64¾	63¾
Northwestern	8,215	110¾	109¾	110¾	110
Ohio Central	1,363	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
Ohio & Miss	1,120	24¾	24¼	24¾	25¼
Ont. & West	1,000	18¾	17¾	17¾	18¾
O. Ry. & N. Co	813	109¾	108¾	109¾	108¾
O. Trans-Con	....	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Pacific Mail	3,565	67¾	67¼	67¾	67¾
Peoria, D. & E	250	20¾	20¾	20¾	21¼
Reading	800	23	23	23	23
Rich & Dan. term	300	41¼	41	41¼	
Rock Island	1,031	129¾	128¾	129¾	129
St. L. & San F	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
St. Paul	32,150	95¾	94¾	95¾	94¾
St. Paul & O	2,120	40¾	39¾	40¾	40¾
St. P. M. & M	1,000	109	108¾	109	109¾
Texas Pacific	19,360	21¾	20¾	21	21¾
Union Pacific	30,250	55¾	54¾	55¾	55¾
Wabash	440	11¾	11¼	11¾	12¾
Do pfd	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	21¾
West. Union	44,585	75¾	73¾	74¾	75¾
West Shore ctfs	....	49¾	47¾	48¾	47¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	140	Fargo	117
American	103½	United States	60

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cent bonds	103¾	St. P., & S. C. firsts	123
United States 4½s	112¾	Tex. Pac. land grants	43¾
United States new 4s	123¾	Do Rio Grande	64
Pacific 6s of 1895	125¾	Union Pacific firsts	116¾
Central Pacific firsts	114¼	Do land grants	104
Erie seconds	89¾	Do sinking fund	121
Lehigh & W. (offered)	105		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	87	Tennessee 6s, new	52¾
Missouri 6s	103	Virginia 6s	43
St. Joe	118	Va. con. ex mat. coup	50
Tennessee 6s, old	52¾	Do deferred	11¾

Bond transactions today:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000 U S 4s coup 123¾	10000 L&N—NO&Mb2d 87¾
1000 Virginia 6s defd 11¾	31000 L&Ntr bd 6s 95@95¾
4000 A & P inc cash 23¾	3000 L N A & C 1st 109¾
16000 do 23¾	10000 M&SP1st—C&PW 108¾
4000 A & P inc cash 23¾	30000 M K T gen 5s 77
16000 do 23¾	30000 M K&T g 6s 90¾@90¾
2000 A&P—W D 1st 83¾	2000 M K&T cn 7s 114¾
4000 A & S cn 6s 116¾	2000 M L S & W 1st 111
10000 B N Y & P 1st 45@45¾	10000 Met El 1st 116¾
3000 B & O 5s 107¾	1341000 N Y W S & B 1st tr rcts 47¾@49¾
5000 Col H V & T 1st 82	2000 do (s20) 49¾
1000 C & O cur 35¾@36	30000 N Y L E & Wn2d cn 89¾@89¾
13000 C & O 1st series A 104	
5000 C&O 1st s B cp off 78¾@79¾	60000 N Y C&St.L 1st 93¾@93¾
10000 C O & S W mtg 85¾	11000 N Y S&W 1st ex cp 80@80¾
2000 C & Alton s f 121¾	
13000 C C C & I g m 103	3000 N Y S&W—Db ex cp 58¾
1000 Can So 1st gtd 104¾	5000 N Y L & W 1st 127
20000 Can So 2d 87¾@85	10000 N W cn cp g bds 129
50000 D&RG W 1st 74¾@75	10000 N Y C deb 5s 107
10000 D & R G 1st con Tr Co ctfs 88	10000 N P 2d cp 92
5000 E Tenn 5s 66	10000 N Mo 1st 110¾
100000 E T 5s ex coup 58¾	60000 O & T 1st 93¾@93¾
19000 E Tenn inc 21¾@22	6000 Or R N 1st 111
15000 E L & B S 6s 100	3000 O So inc 40¾@41
51000 G C & S F 6s 85¾@85¾	12000 O & M gen 5s 79¾
1000 H & S Jo 6s con 118	3000 P D & Els—ED 100
1000 I B & W 1st—ED 6s 91¾	7000 St L & I M 5s 84¾
9000 I B & W cn inc 36	5000 St Jo & G I 2d inc 57
2000 Intl coup 6s 84	6000 Tol & O C 1st 89¾
1000 K P 1st coup 100	13000 T Pac inc l g 43¾@44¾
10000 K P 6s—D Dast 111¾	25000 T & P—R G D cp off 57@57¾
1000 L&WB con assd 104	5000 U Pac 1st 116¾

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 U S 3s reg 103¾	298000 N Y W S & B 1st tr rcts 49@49¾
1000 Mo 6s 1886 103	10000 N Y C & St L 1st 92¾
2000 Mo 6s 1887 106	5000 N Y C Ex 5s 105¾
1000 Mo 6s 1888 107¾	2000 N Y C deb 5s 105¾@105¾
10000 A & P inc 23¾	2000 N Y El 1st 125¾
1000 A & T H inc 104	1000 N O P 1st e cp 80¾
5000 Can So 1st gtd 104¾	1000 N Pac 1st cp 111¾
3000 C&NW 25 yr db 5s 103	2000 N P 2d cp 91¾
12000 C & O 1st ser A 104	1000 O So inc 40
7000 C&O 1st SrB ex cp 78¾@79	4000 Ogn S L 6s 99
10000 C & O cur 36¾	3000 P D & E 1st 107
5000 C Ia1st—ED 6s 79	5000 P D&EI—E D 100
20000 D & R G W 1st 74¾@75	2000 R & Dist 113
2000 Erie 2d mtg 112	2000 R & P 1st con 104
11000 E T 5s 66@66¾	10000 St L&IM—(& F1st) 110¾
2000 G C & S F g 6s 85¾	4000 St L&IM—Ark B 1 111¾
6000 G W 1st 1888 109¾	10000 St L & I M 5s 85
1000 H&TC2d—M L 83	10000 St L & I M 2d 111
1000 K P 1st con 100¾	1000 So Car 1st 109
1000 L S 2d con rg 127¾	3000 SLKC&N—ClarB 61
15000 L&N—NO&M s20 103¾	1000 do O D 1st 90
4000 M&SP1st—LaCD 120	5000 Shendo'h Val 1st 70¾
4000 M&SP1st—SWDes 117@117¾	15000 T & O C 1st 89¾
	2000 T & W 2d 99¾
7000 M&SP—Tm 5s 102¾	131000 T P R ex cp 56¾@57¾
10000 Mx Cen 1st ex cp 58	20000 do (s60) 56¾
1000 M K&T gen 5s 77¾	10000 do (s60) 56
2000 do (s20) 77	4000 W Pac bds 111¾
5000 M K & T gen 6s 90¾	10 Manhattan Bank 151
1000 M L S&W 1st 111¾	105 Am Ex 103¾@104

2 TO 3 P. M.

2000 La cons stp 4s 75¾	2000 M & Essex 1st cn 129¾
1000 Mo 6s 1888 108¾	26000 M & Esx 2d 114@114¾
15000 N Car 6s spl tax 6¾	5000 M L S & W 1st 111¾
1000 A & P—W D 1st 83¾	5000 Mil & St P 1 cons 131
10000 C Pac g bd 114¾	8000 M&SP1s—C&PW 103¾
3000 Can So 1st gtd 104¾	2000 M St P 8s 1s 134¾@135
4000 Can So 2d 84¾	168.00 N Y W S & B 1st trust rcts 49¾@49¾
10000 C & O cur 35¾@36	
5000 C & E Ill 1st 115	101000 N Y L E & W n 2con 89@89¾
28000 C C C & I g m 103¾	
14000 C Ia 1st coup 108¾	60000 N Y C&St.L 1st 93¾@93¾
2000 D L&W 7s 1907 137	10000 do (b3) 94
14000 D&RGW 1st 74¾@74¾	70000 N Y C&St L 2d 67@70
15000 E T 5s ex cp 58¾@58¾	15000 N W cn rg g bds 129¾
10000 E Tenn inc 22	14000 N W s f db 5s 102¾@103
7000 E L & B S 6s 100	5000 O S L 6s 98¾
3000 Erie 3d mtg 107	6000 Pa Mo 1st 106
5000 E & T H 113¾	6000 P D & E 1st—ED 100
5000 G C & S F g 6s 85¾	8000 So Pac of Cal 1st 104
10000 I D & S 1st e fd cp 96@97	15000 St L & S F g m 96¾
	3000 St P M & M 1 con 6s 115
3000 Intl & Gt N 1st 114	2000 St L & I M 2d 111
6000 L S cp 2d 118¾	2000 St L & I M 5s 85
1000 L&N—NO&M 2d 87¾	1000 St L K C&N stm 1s 94¾
1000 L & W B cn astd 105	1000 T&W 1st—St L D 104¾
8000 M K&T gen 6s 90¾@90¾	20000 T P inc l g 43¾@44
8000 M K & T con 7s 114¾	63000 Tx Pac 1st Rg Dv cp off 56¾@56¾
30000 Mid N J 1st 100¾@100¾	
1.00 M U 6s 81	1000 Wab g m 6s TCo cr 50

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The following were the quotations on the Stock Exchange:

STOCK SALES AND QUOTATIONS.

	Sales	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	1,500	86	86¾	86	86¾
Bell Telephone	100	172	175	172	175
Eastern	500	67	67	64¾	64¾
Mexican Central	1,500	12¾	13¾	12¾	13¾
N. Y. & N. E	1,500	38¾	38¾	36¾	36¾
Union Pacific	500	55¾	55¾	55	55
Wisconsin Central	1,000	22¾	23¾	22¼	22¼
Do preferred	300	35	35	35	35
A. & R. R. R	500	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Cin., San & Cleve	500	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
L. R. & Ft. S	500	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
M., H. & O	500	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Franklin Mining	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
O. S. L	100	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾

BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS.

20000 A & P 6s inc 23	50000 Mexican 7s 53
25000 Mexican 7s 52¾	5000 do 53¾
15000 do 52¾	25000 do 52
10000 do 52¾	10000 do 52¾
5000 do 53	15000 Mexican inc 14¾
5000 do 52¾	5000 Mexican scrip 96
10000 do 52¾	18000 Sonora 7s 101
5000 do 52	70.0 M & St P 6s D. Dv. 113
20000 do 52¾	5000 Rutland 5s 82

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 8.—The market closed steady:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	54	54¼
Reading	11 5-16	11¾
Lehigh Valley	57¾	57¾
North Pacific	30¾	30¾
North Pacific preferred	64	64¾
Lehigh Navigation	47¾	47¾
Buffalo, New York & P	5¼	5¼
Jersey Central	45¾	45¾
Oregon transcontinental	34¾	34¾
Reading gen. mortgage 6s	93¾	93¾
St. Paul	94¾	94¾
Hestonville	29	30
People's	28¾	

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Eastern exchange was easy and quiet, with sales between banks at 25c per $1,000 discount bid and par asked, and sales at both rates. Counter rates were: New York exchange—Buying, par; selling, 120.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 8—5 p. m.—United States bonds, 4s, 127⅛; do 4½c, 115⅛; Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 37⅜; do seconds, 12⅜; Canadian Pacific, 58⅜; Erie, 26⅛; do seconds, 90⅜; Illinois Central, 141⅛; Mexican ordinary, 24⅜; St. Paul common, 97¾; New York Central, 107⅜; Pennsylvania, 55⅜; Reading, 11⅜. Bar silver, 47 7-16d per oz.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £150,000.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Three per cent rentes, 80f 75c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Mining shares sales: Father De Smet, $4.70; Moulton, $1.25; Navajo, 70c. Closing prices were:

Homestake	23	Quicksilver	7¾
Iron Silver	150	Quicksilver, pref	24
Ontario	32	Sutro	24

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 8.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez M. Co. (new)	87⅝	Osceola	14¾
Calumet & Hecla	212	Pewabic (new)	3¾
Franklin	13	Quincy	54
Huron	2¾		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 8.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	$.25	Mexican	$.65
Best & Belcher	1.25	Mono	3.75
Bodie Consolidated	1.62½	Navajo	.65
Chollar	1.00	Ophir	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va	1.25	Potosi	.25
Consolidated Pac	.70	Savage	1.75
Eureka con	2.25	Sierra Nevada	.70
Gould & Curry	.75	Union Consolidated	.45
Hale & Norcross	3.87½	Yellow Jacket	1.25

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets averaged slow yesterday, with a stronger tone in grain and not much change in provisions. The weather was milder, and the snow of the morning turned to cold rain towards noon, the occurrence of which in the country would go far towards locking up the fields and roads. There was not much change in the tone of the advices from Europe, except on corn, and the trading was mostly done by "home talent."

Provisions were dull and steady. Hogs were quoted easier, but the receipts were no larger than those of the previous day, and the strength in corn helped to prevent weakness in product. But there was very little speculative demand, and not much for cash stuff except green hams. Even there the lighter weights were mostly those wanted, while the offerings were chiefly of about 20-lb averages, the present run of hogs being decidedly on heavy weights. The reported shipments of meats the previous day were large enough to suggest a much better demand for cash stuff than appears on the market. The packing company sold lard early for January. Pork sold 5c higher to $10.10 for February, receded to $10.05, and closed at $10.07½ bid, with May at 37½c premium, new pork at 15c discount, and old at $1.05 discount. Lard closed unchanged at $6.20 bid for February, after having sold 2½c less. Ribs sold 5c higher, to $5.00 for February, but closed easier. Cash sales were reported of 1,750 tcs lard at $6.05, 75,000 lbs green shoulders at $3.55, 560,000 lbs green hams at 8c for 12-lb averages, 7¼c for 15-lb do, 7c for 16-lb do, and 6¾@6¼c for 20-lb do.

Flour was quiet and unchanged. Sales were reported of 925 brls and 400 sacks, equal to a total of 1,200 brls, at $4.70 for winters, $4.40 for Colorados, and $3.50 for rye flour.

Wheat was moderately active and firmer. The British markets were only quoted steady, and our receipts were fair in volume, but those of today were estimated to be less than 90 cars, and those at the primary points aggregated 341,000 bu less than for the corresponding day of last week. On this the local crowd bought in a good deal of wheat they had sold the previous day, while the offerings were understood to be chiefly for Minneapolis. Towards 1 o'clock the market weakened on the report that a lot of wheat was going to be delivered out in the afternoon, and the early buyers found few who wanted the wheat when they became sellers. In the afternoon there was a better local demand, with some outside orders to buy on the news that the storm of sleet extended over a large part of the winter-wheat belt. Duluth was buying. May sold ¾c lower, at 94c, improved to 95c, fell off to 94c bid, and improved again to 95c, receded to 94¾c, and closed at 94¾c, with January at ¾c discount. Cash lots of spring, in store, sold at 83@83½c for No. 2 and at 73½c for No. 3 in preferred houses. Free on board lots sold at 92c for No. 2 board, 74@81c for No. 3, and 65@68c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 54,000 bu.

Red winter wheat in store was entirely nominal. Two cars No. 3 sold at 83@85c, free on board cars.

On the curb in the afternoon the report of the death of Vanderbilt caused great excitement and a weakening in wheat to 93¾c for May.

Corn was irregularly higher, with considerable excitement, but not a large volume of trading. Liverpool was again reported 1d per cental higher, and the change in the weather here lessened the hope of the shorts in year corn that they would be able to fill with deliveries of new. The year was early bid up 1¾c by a man who apparently did not want any, to 43¾c, upon which Schwartz-Dupee sold about 100,000 bu, and then the market fell back to 42¾c, reacted to 42½c, and receded ½c, but sold up to 43c again in the afternoon, at which point there was plenty of corn on sale. Other deliveries sold up ⅜c, with a fair demand, and closed firm. Cash lots in store sold at 42¼@42½c for No. 2 and No. 2 yellow, with 34¼c for No. 3 yellow, and 34c for No. 3. Free on board lots sold at 43@43¼c for No. 2, with 40@42c for old No. 3 yellow, 35@36c for new do, 34@35½c for new No. 3, also at 33@34¼c for No. 4, and 32½c for no grade. Ears free on board sold at 34½c. Total cash sales about 130,000 bu.

Oats were firm in sympathy with corn, closing ¼c higher all round. The trading was light and mostly in May, which sold at 31⅛@31¼c, closing 31¼c, with December 3c discount and January 3¼c. No. 2 in store sold at 29c, or ¼c higher. The sample market was ¼@¼c higher under a good demand. The offerings were liberal, and nearly all were taken to fill orders from Eastern points. No. 2 sold to go to store at 28¾@29c. The sales were at 26@31c for No. 3, 29¼@32c for No. 3 white, 29@30c for No. 2, 32@33¼c for No. 2 white, and 32½c for No. 3 white, and 34c for No. 2 white barley oats. Total equal to about 140,000 bu.

Rye was steady, but trading was slack on general principles. Futures were inactive but for a sale for January at 61½c, closing at 61½c bid. December was salable at 61c and May was nominally 68c. No. 2 in store sold at 61c and No. 3 was quotably 52@54c, according to location. The offerings by sample were a little more liberal and the demand was sufficient to take them all. No. 3 sold at 56@58c, according to quality, and No. 2 at 62@63¼c, free on board. The total sales aggregated about 6,000 bu.

Barley was weak and futures lifeless. The in-store market was neglected. No. 2 was quotably 65c, No. 3 42c, and No. 4 35@36c. The sample market was slow and prices were about 2c lower, especially for medium grades. It was very difficult to effect sales, as very few leading buyers were present, and orders for shipment were light. The offerings were quite liberal, and more lots had to be carried over than the previous day. The sales were at 39@45c for No. 4 and 46@65c for No. 3. Total equal to about 40,000 bu.

Millstuffs were steady but dull, with fair offerings. We quote: Winter-wheat bran, $10.75@11.00; choice spring-wheat bran, $10.50@11.00; medium and fine, $10.00@10.25; coarse middlings, $10.75@11.50, and fine, $13.50@15.00. The sales were 5 cars bran at $10.75@11.00; 6 cars middlings at $10.75@13.75; 2 cars shorts at $10.50@10.75.

The seed market was easy and comparatively quiet. Timothy seed about 1¼c lower, with prime seed at $1.67. The offerings were light, but there was scarcely any demand. The sales were at $1.50@1.68 for poor to a grade above prime. February delivery sold at $1.75. The offerings of clover were more liberal, and an easier feeling prevailed. A car-load of prime seed sold at $5.57½, but $5.55 was about the market for that grade. Some small lots sold at $5.45@5.53 for rather common to prime. Futures were not mentioned. Flax was steady early, but ¼c lower later. No. 1 cash sold at $1.13¼@1.13¾, mostly at the inside. A car of regular sold at $1.13. Offerings and demand were moderate, with 73 cars coming in. Rejected sold at $1.10@1.10½. Futures were firm and quiet. February sold at $1.15¾ and March at $1.16¼. December was salable at $1.13¾ and January quotably $1.14¼. Changes were made from December to March at 2¾c for the latter.

Cooperage was in good request and easier. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.07½@1.10; lard tierces, $1.27½@1.30. The following sales was reported: 500 pork barrels at $1.10.

The street markets were a little more active, especially in filling shipping orders for green fruits and vegetables that had been held over for two or three days. The weather having moderated the movement became quite general, oranges and lemons being sent out in large quantities, but several car-loads of apples were held for warmer weather. Prices were firm on almost everything. There was, however, no improvement in poultry. The butter market was about 2@3c higher for choice to fancy creamery. Cheese and groceries were unchanged. Hay was steady and in moderate request. Potatoes were still firmly held at 60c for choice varieties in car-lots.

The situation in the dry-goods market was unchanged, only a quiet volume of business being done, and mostly in seasonable goods and holiday specialties. The orders were small and of a hand-to-mouth character. Buyers are still conservative in their views, taking no more than they think is warranted by the demand, as profits are considered too small to warrant transactions of a speculative character. It is thought that the moderating weather will check the request for heavy clothing that had begun to set in, especially as the opinion is quite general that we are to have an open winter.

Milwaukee was about ⅜c below us yesterday on wheat for January. The difference in winter is generally in the neighborhood of ⅛c.

News was received here yesterday of corn selling at a point on the Rock Island Railroad, in Iowa, for direct shipment to Baltimore, at 4½c per bu above the price at which it could be bought to ship to Chicago without loss. The purchase could not be made as indicated without a cut from the discriminative rates which nominally govern and are claimed to be lived up to rigorously. If the roads are beginning the cotillion thus early in the season what may we expect before winter is over?

The failure of wheat from Minnesota to pass grade here, as reported yesterday, is the subject of much discussion in commercial circles. On the one hand it is considered that the wheat in question is decidedly off grade, as all the really good wheat is wanted in Minneapolis, and only the poorer sorts are sent here. On the other hand it is claimed that the wheat in question is fully up to the average standard for No. 2 spring in this market, and that the discrimination is unjust.

A good deal of talk was indulged in yesterday over the report that some wheat had been delivered out on contracts because it could not be insured in the elevator. It seems that the house in question, with its annex, is already insured by the companies to the full extent of their limits, and the small quantity over has to seek insurance outside of the list of companies that have taken risks on the rest of the grain. There is nothing the matter with the wheat, except that the house is full.

Word was sent here yesterday from New York that exporters have sold wheat there short for every month from now to June.

It is said that Minneapolis parties were large buyers of wheat yesterday in Duluth, while they or others sold here.

The estimate by Dornbusch that the yield of wheat in Australia will be only about 5 bu to the acre did not seem to attract much attention in commercial circles here yesterday. Still this fact, if true, will reduce the available surplus some 5,000,000 bu from previous estimates.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicate that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK.

	Closed Monday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
December	$ 8.95	$ 8.92½@ 8.97½	$ 8.95
January	9.92½	9.92½@ 9.97½	9.95
February	10.02½	10.02½@10 10	10.07½
May	10.42½	10.42½@10.47½	10.45
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Cash	$ 6.00	$ 6.02½@ 6.05	$ 6.02½
January	6.10	6.10 @ 6.12½	6.10
February	6.17½	6.17½@ 6.20	6.20
March	6.25	6.27½@ 6.30	6.27½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
January	$ 4.85	$ 4.87½@ 4.90	$ 4.90
February	4.95	4.97½@ 5.00	4.97½
March	5.02½	5.05 @ 5.07½	5.05
WHEAT.			
December	87⅝	87¼@ 88⅛	88
January	88	87¼@ 88¼	88⅜
February	88⅝	88⅝@ 89¾	88⅝
May	94½	94 @ 95	94⅝
CORN.			
Year	41¾	41⅝@ 43¼	42⅝
January	38½	38⅝@ 39¼	39
February	37¾	38 @ 38⅝	38¼
May	40⅝	40¼@ 40⅞	40⅞
OATS.			
No. 2	28¾	28¼@ 29	28⅞
January	28⅜	28⅜@ 28¼	28⅜
May	31⅛	31⅛@ 31¼	31¼

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	December.	January.	February.
No. 2 spring	$ 71¾	71¾	$....
No. 2 corn	37¾	34¾	....
No. 2 oats	23¾	23¾	....
Pork	....	11.17½	11.27½
Lard	....	6.72½	6.80
Short ribs	5.62½	5.62½	5.76

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 8 o'clock Monday evening, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1885.	RECEIPTS. 1884.	SHIPMENTS. 1885.	SHIPMENTS. 1884.
Flour, brls	10,725	33,648	12,789	26,297
Wheat, bu	162,857	357,233	18,798	24,840
Corn, bu	196,122	152,858	118,222	236,892
Oats, bu	134,092	79,444	35,664	38,747
Rye, bu	10,780	6,550	6,916	2,103
Barley, bu	79,672	72,290	41,654	31,221
Grass seed, lbs	178,430	316,501	60,848	131,606
Flaxseed, bu	20,000	22,325	17,413	7,480
Broom-corn, lbs	15,000	312,800	142,841	31,520
Cured meats, lbs	784,500	1,054,150	5,753,222	3,669,000
Canned meats, cases	....	....	[illegible]	3,549
Dressed beef, lbs	2,300	33,300	2,316,568	494,827
Beef, tcs	....	....	....	83
Beef, brls	....	....	302	482
Pork, brls	....	1,151	1,605	2,497
Lard, lbs	451,690	493,520	1,235,660	1,734,505
Cheese, lbs	38,718	141,910	192,500	250,840
Butter, lbs	223,502	202,295	383,518	880,983
Dressed hogs, No	120	30	26	255
Live hogs, No	40,180	38,131	5,168	2,890
Cattle, No	7,332	6,561	1,755	1,388
Sheep, No	5,199	3,467	875	....
Hides, lbs	301,285	340,075	624,040	394,050
Wool, lbs	119,850	34,469	94,200	61,703
Coal, tons	11,590	13,840	7,997	11,501
Lumber, M feet	2,339	509	2,417	2,824
Shingles, M No	240	222	....	99
Salt, brls	6,823	4,776	3,024	3,607

The following grain was inspected as received in this city during Monday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	....	4	3	7
Spring wheat	97	122	13	232
Corn	60	249	40	349
Oats	54	135	....	189
Rye	19	7	....	26
Barley	2	103	33	138
Total	232	620	109	961

Total about 600,000 bu. Inspected out: 12,145 bu wheat, 967 corn, and 534 bu barley. The estimated receipts to be reported today include 85 cars wheat, 160 cars corn, and 75 cars oats.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Dec. 8.	Dec. 7.	Dec. 5.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Dec. 8.	Dec. 7.	Dec. 5.
Chicago	103,000	74,000	67,000	17,000	9,000	23,500
Milwaukee	75,500	42,000	58,500	....	....	....
St. Louis	13,000	19,000	16,000	....	4,000	1,500
Toledo	8,500	3,500	12,500	9,000	5,500	16,500
Detroit	14,000	16,500	16,000	....	3,000	1,500
Kansas City	25,000	7,500	11,600	28,000	2,000	24,500
Minneapolis	63,500	47,500	43,500	14,500	14,000	18,500
Duluth	193,000	67,000	115,000	....	....	....
New York	54,500	30,000	14,500	....	63,500	37,000
Philadelphia	12,500	....	8,500	26,500	....	....
Baltimore	11,500	9,000	10,500	....	....	7,500
Total	574,000	316,000	373,500	94,500	101,000	130,500

The following were the stocks of the speculative grades of grain in this city at the close of three weeks past:

	Dec. 5. 1885.	Nov. 28. 1885.	Nov. 21. 1885.
Wheat, bu	12,890,776	12,717,948	12,497,542
Corn, bu	409,451	273,027	200,152
Oats, bu	99,530	88,769	82,473
Rye, bu	222,895	214,024	207,598
Barley, bu	94,430	92,130	54,344

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—Steady and quiet, the demand being light. Choice hand-picked mediums were quotably $1.50@1.60 per bu and navies at $1.55@1.65. Fair stocks were offered at about $1.40, and common dirty beans were dull at $1.00@1.25, according to condition.

BROOM-CORN—Very firm, owing to good demand. The stock of corn is about all in and is held mostly by Chicago dealers, so that they virtually control the market. A further advance is looked for in the near future. The receipts last week were 438,188 lbs; shipments, 517,872 lbs. We quote:

Self-working, green, as to growth	7¼@8¼
Self-working, slightly tipped	7 @7¾
Self-working, common	6 @6¾
Hurl, green	7¼@8¼
Hurl, slightly tipped	7 @7¾
Hurl, common	6 @6¾
Inside and covers, green	7 @8¼
Inside and covers, slightly tipped	6¾@7¼
Inside and covers, common	6 @7
Crooked, as to length and color	3½@5¼
Common heated, and damaged	4½@7

BUTTER—The firmness noted at the close of last week continued. The supply of choice to fancy creamery was very light and in good demand from the butterine men. Fine makes were offered at 24@25c, while extra fancy brought 26@27c. These prices were too high for shippers. Choice and fancy dairies were scarce and extra fine was quoted at 22@23c. Everything else was dull and weak. The receipts last week were 1,295,639 lbs; shipments, 1,707,552 lbs. We quote: Creamery, choice to fancy, 24@25c; do, extra fine, 26@27c; do, fair to good, 15@18c; ordinary, 12@15c; dairy, fancy, 18@20c; do, choice, 13@14c; do, fair to good, 8@10c; common grades, 6@7c; inferior, 3¼@4c.

CHEESE—Steady and quiet. Very little shipping was done, although some small orders came in from the South and Southwest. The sales on local account were very light. There was no movement in anything but fine grades. Arrivals are small and stocks about fair. The receipts last week were 793,902 lbs; shipments, 595,761 lbs. We quote: Young Americas, full cream, 10¼@10½c; full cream cheddar, 9¾@10c; flats, two in a box, 10@10¼c; skimmed, choice, 6¾@8c; skimmed, common to good, 3¼@4¼c; inferior, 1@3c.

CRANBERRIES—The inquiry was very limited. Stocks are plentiful, consisting mainly of poor fruit, and it is not wanted at scarcely any price. We quote: Common, $2.50@4.00 per brl; bell and cherry, $5.00@5.50; bell and bugle, $6.00; fancy Cape Cod, $6.50@6.50; boxes of 12 quarts, 50@60c; and bu boxes, $1.25@1.75.

EGGS—Steady and in quiet local request. Guaranteed new-laid eggs brought 22@23c readily. Pickled lots were very dull. We quote: Strictly fresh-laid, 20@21c; ice-house, 18@20c; and choice pickled, 14@16c, according to quality.

GAME—Steady, with a good demand for fresh receipts. The supply was fair. We quote: Partridges, $2.50@2.75; quail, $1.75@2.00; grouse, $3.75@4.00; mallard ducks, $2.50@2.75; red-heads, $2.50@2.75; butter-balls, $1.75; and teal, $1.75@2.00; canvas-backs, $8.00@9.00; jack-snipe, $1.00@1.25; plover, 75c@$1.25; woodcock, $3.50@4.50, accord to quality; reed-birds, 60c; pigeons, $1.00; choice venison saddles, 9@11c per lb; bear saddles, 9@12c per lb; rabbits, $1.00 per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Quiet for local consumption, but shipping was heavy owing to an accumulation of orders, especially of oranges and lemons. Orders for apples were held for warmer weather. Bananas were quiet. Frosted bunches were offered at 25c@$1.00. Prices ruled steady. We quote: Messina lemons, $4.50; Florida lemons, $3.50@4.00; Florida oranges, $3.00@3.25 per case; New Orleans brights, $4.00@4.25 per brl; russets, $3.00, and Jamaicas, $6.50@7.00; mandarins, $3.50; fancy Aspinwall bananas, $2.25@2.50; apples, 75c@$2.00 per brl; pears, 25@40c per basket; Catawba grapes, 60@65c per basket of 10 lbs and 40@45c per basket of 5 lbs; Malaga grapes, 40 lbs net, $7.50; 55 lbs net, $9.00.

GROCERIES—Coffees were more active and firmer, sugars scarce and steady, and rice in good demand for choice grades, which were in light supply. We quote: Coffee—Java, 18½@24½c; Maracaibo, 13¾@15¾c; Mexican, fair to good, 11¼@12¾c; Rio, choice to fancy, 10@12¼c; fair, 9¾c; good, 8@8¾c; common, 7¾c. Sugar—Patent cut loaf, 7¼@7¾c; powdered, 7¼@7¾c; standard granulated, 6¾c; standard A, 6½c; extra C, 5¾@6¼c; yellow, 5¼@5¾c. Rice—Carolina, 6@6¾c; Louisiana, 5¼@5¾c.

HAY—Steady and in fair demand, which was mostly for Iowa prairie. The bulk of the sales were at $9.00. Some fancy lots sold at $9.50. There is enough hay on hand to last two weeks. We quote: No. 1 timothy, $11.00@11.50 on track, $12.00 f. o. b.; No. 2 timothy, $10.00@10.50; mixed, $8.50@9.50; Iowa upland prairie, $9.00@9.50; No. 1 Illinois prairie, $7.00@8.00; No. 2 prairie, $6.00@7.00. Receipts, 674 tons; shipments, 44 tons.

HIDES—The inquiry was fairly active and prices firm. The receipts last week were 1,452,447 lbs; shipments, 2,736,440 lbs. We quote: Light green salted, 9¼@9½c; heavy cows, 8¾@9c; No. 1 calf, 8@12 lbs, 12½c; 12@15 lbs, 10c; No. 2 do, 9¾c; deacons, 50@60c; bulls, 6¾@6¾c; dry salted, 11@12c; No. 2 green salted, 7¾c; No. 1 dry flint, 13@14c; No. 2 dry flint, 12c. Branded and horn-hooked 10 per cent off. Long-haired and thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—Carbon oils continued steady and firm, with a good demand. All other grades were quiet and linseed easy. We quote: Carbon, 115° test, snow white and water white, 10c; prime white, 9¾c; 175° test headlight, 13c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 9¾c; Wisconsin test, water white, 11c; Michigan test, prime white, 11c; Michigan test, water white, 13c; lard, extra, 50c; lard, No. 1, 42c; lard, No. 2, 38c; linseed, raw, 42c; linseed, boiled, 45c; white winter, 72c; sperm, $1.20; miners', 45@50c; neatsfoot, 50@70c; turpentine, 40c; naphtha, 63°, 8½c; gasoline, 74°, 10¼c; do, 87°, 17c; do, 88°, 17c; do, 90°, 20c.

POTATOES—Were very firm at the quotations, with choice Burbanks held at 65c. A sale of 6 car-loads from the East was made at 60c. Receipts were light. Ordinary and common stocks were dull. We quote: Choice Burbanks in car-lots, 58@60c; Beauty of Hebron, 52@54c; red rose, 40@43c; and white rose, 50@54c. Stocks from store, 55@70c.

POULTRY—In heavy supply, but the demand was light, and as a consequence there was no improvement in prices. We quote: Hens and chickens, 6@7c per lb; turkeys, 7@9c; ducks, 8@9c; geese, 7@9c.

TALLOW—Very quiet and weak. Grease was neglected. We quote: City, 4¾@5c; No. 1 country, 4¼@4¾c; No. 2 do, 3¾@4c; "A" white grease, 4¼c; "B" do, 4c; yellow, 3½@3¾c; brown, 3¼c.

VEGETABLES—The local trade was quiet, but a heavy accumulation of shipping orders was filled, the weather having moderated. Prices were firm at the following quotations: Beets, $1.00@1.25 per brl; carrots, $1.00@1.25 per brl; parsnips, $1.25@1.50 per brl; onions, $2.00@2.25 per brl; turnips, $1.00@1.25 per brl; cabbage, $4.00@5.00 per 100; squash, 75c per doz; Illinois sweet potatoes, $1.00@1.50 per brl; New Jerseys, $3.00@3.50 per brl; celery, 30@35c and mammoth 50c per doz; spinach, 50@75c per box; cauliflowers, $1.50@2.00 per doz; red cabbage, $4.00@6.00 per 100.

WHISKY—Steady. Distillers' finished goods were quotably $1.15.

WOOL—Steady. The demand was fair for medium grades, but fine wools ruled quiet. The receipts last week were 613,974 lbs; shipments, 1,054,077 lbs. We quote:

Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and East'n Iowa

Coarse, tub	22@24	Burry, unwashed	14@16
Medium, tub	27@30	Fine, washed	28@32
Fine, unwashed	17@22	Medium, washed	30@33
Medium, unwashed	23@25	Coarse, washed	27@28
Coarse, unwashed	18@22		

Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, and West'n Iowa.

Fine, unwashed	16@21	Coarse, unwashed	18@20
Medium, unwashed	18@21		

PRODUCE CALL—The following prices were bid on the exchange list yesterday:

BUTTER—Extra creamery, 26c; extra firsts, 22c; extra dairy, 20c; extra firsts, 17c; roll butter, 12½c; packing stock, 7½c.

CHEESE—Full cream, cheddars, 9c; full cream, flats, 10c; Young Americas, 10c; part skim, flats, 5c.

EGGS—Fresh, cash, 22c; December, 23c; buyer, 25c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the period indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 7	7,382	67	40,180	5,199
Tuesday, Dec. 8	9,000	100	40,000	6,000
Total	16,382	167	80,180	11,199
Same time l't week	16,515	339	85,177	14,509
Shipments—				
Monday, Dec. 7	1,755	....	5,168	875
Tuesday, Dec. 8	2,100	....	4,500	500
Total	3,875	....	9,668	875
Same time l't week	4,049	5	8,576	7,159

Tuesday's general live-stock business was rather dull and values had a downward tendency. Cattle sold 10c lower for ordinary shipping grades, while inferior qualities sold fully 15c lower than Monday. Hogs closed very weak, with 20,000 unsold, and common grades of sheep declined 10@15c.

CATTLE—Early estimates placed today's cattle receipts at 6,500, but before noon nearer 10,000 was figured upon, with the probable number about 9,000. The weather was wet and disagreeable, and trains on the principal roads arrived considerably behind time. The general cattle market opened firm, but soon afterward weakened, and where one sale was made early at steady prices twenty transactions made later showed 10@15c decline for all common to good beef grades suitable for shippers, exporters, and dressed-beef operators. The few premium steers offered sold readily at best quotations, bringing as high as $5.90, with very good 1,830-lb beeves as high as $5.65. The bulk of desirable steers sold below $5.10, with a large number at $4.50@4.90 down to $3.85 for medium killing steers. The general market closed weak, with late arrivals unsold. Canning cattle and butchers' stock sold with moderate freedom, and old cows sold about 10c lower. There was a fair demand from distillery feeders for bulls at $2.25@2.50. Very fine 1,800 to 1,900-lb bulls sold for export at $2.75@3.50. Stockers and feeders met with a moderate demand at unchanged prices. We note the following sales:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
58	1,777	$5.90	13 cows	874	$2.20
34	1,690	5.75	22 cows	841	2.25
15	1,330	5.50	13 cows	964	2.40
14	1,531	5.10	19 cows	900	2.50
18	1,463	5.10	14 cows	946	2.50
34	1,439	5.10	25 cows	933	2.55
58	1,830	5.00	45 cows	982	2.55
18	1,385	5.00	31 cows	932	2.60
25	1,479	5.00	19 cows	1,019	2.60
17	1,058	3.85	23 heifers	738	2.62½
24	900	3.90	22 cows	906	2.65
27	1,109	4.10	23 cows	1,025	2.65
39	1,215	4.15	14 cows	988	2.75
44	1,078	4.15	15 cows	1,018	2.85
12	1,160	4.20	42 cows	1,029	2.85
20	1,104	4.25	20 cows	968	3.00
40	1,193	4.25	21 cows	1,175	3.00
21	1,130	4.35	21 cows	1,065	3.10
20	1,161	4.40	25 Tex. cows	772	2.75
42	1,280	4.50	14 calves	437	3.25
20	1,159	4.50	18 bulls	1,310	2.50
100	1,215	4.60	21 bulls	1,384	2.25
41	1,320	4.60	68 cows	952	2.12½
29	1,289	4.60	19 cows	954	3.25
22	1,281	4.65	18 cows	1,149	3.20
38	1,347	4.65	60 cows	1,036	3.35
25	1,350	4.65	15 cows	1,173	3.30
18	1,247	4.65	60 Arkansas	812	3.70
38	1,289	4.65	19 yearlings	541	2.50
64	1,378	4.65	27 feeders	973	3.87½
26	1,162	4.65	18 feeders	854	3.45
15	1,288	4.70	16 feeders	1,043	3.80
18	1,256	4.75	30 yearlings	450	3.25
38	1,230	4.75	12 yearlings	715	3.00
68	1,396	4.80	29 stockers	804	2.87½
16	1,254	4.80	30 stockers	623	2.85
16	1,356	4.85	28 stockers	629	2.70
50	1,329	4.85	22 stockers	661	2.50
20	1,290	4.90	12 stockers	624	2.40

HOGS—Fresh arrivals were estimated at 40,000, making 80,00 for Monday and Tuesday, against over 84,000 the same period of last week. The market opened unsettled, and buyers and sellers were apart in their views, with the latter asking 5@10c advance, which buyers were slow to grant. In many cases, however, salesmen gained the advance noted, but before 10 o'clock general weakness prevailed, and transactions made after this hour averaged a shade lower than Monday's latest figures. Speculators were among the first buyers, and in numerous instances paid as high as $3.95, which figure was paid by a leading packing establishment and one or two Eastern buyers. After 10 o'clock $3.85 was outside, and the bulk of good to choice packers went at $3.70@3.80, with medium grades about $3.65 and inferior and tail-end sorts down to $3.55. Inferior to fancy light bacon grades sold at $3.40@3.90, with the bulk of the transactions below $3.80, and good selections largely at $3.65@3.75. There was a brisk packing demand from Chicago packers engaged in the Irish meat trade, which required some very fine pigs. These sorts sold at $3.60@3.65, averaging less than 120 lbs. Skips met with a good demand, and sales were made at $2.75@3.50 for inferior to good offerings. We note the following sales:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
42	360	$3.87½	124	275	$3.75	122	115	$3.65
95	301	3.87½	146	267	3.75	108	117	3.60
46	346	3.95	22	298	3.75	95	178	3.85
72	263	3.95	118	306	3.75	62	181	3.82½
73	325	3.90	67	238	3.72½	65	175	3.80
104	283	3.90	46	261	3.70	96	173	3.75
118	281	3.85	95	225	3.70	82	190	3.75
217	310	3.85	47	268	3.70	62	176	3.70
105	312	3.85	49	281	3.67½	148	168	3.60
56	297	3.82½	35	278	3.65	87	161	3.55
82	245	3.80	53	261	3.60	81	149	3.50
65	272	3.80	24	218	3.55	45	158	3.50
91	329	3.80	98	181	3.90	68	157	3.40
61	269	3.77½	67	161	3.87½	51	109	3.32½

SHEEP—Common to medium grades declined 10@15c, and good to fancy sheep commanded previous quotations. Choice qualities were in light supply, and mean and half-fat offerings plentiful. Sales ranged at $1.75@3.85 for inferior to fancy sheep, and $4.00@4.75 for lambs. Some common sheep remained unsold. We note the following sales:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
135	62	$1.75	109	80	$2.60	82	89	$3.10
24	74	1.90	107	88	2.62½	118	103	3.10
29	68	2.00	57	87	2.65	179	99	3.25
56	65	2.00	118	78	2.70	43	99	3.25
12	89	2.00	109	82	2.70	100	105	3.40
44	78	2.00	76	78	2.75	55	136	3.40
100	67	2.15	210	73	2.75	75 mx.	97	3.65
89	74	2.40	187	90	2.87½	32	103	3.85
116	75	2.40	92	92	2.90	2	130	4.25
111	88	2.50	70	104	3.00	38 lms	56	4.00
112	86	2.50	68	95	3.00	26 lms	74	4.50
51	81	2.50	101	92	3.00	31 lms	74	4.62½
100	85	2.50	55	111	3.10	34 lms	90	4.75
90	84	2.50						

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—BEEVES—Receipts, 144 head, mainly for slaughterers direct; no trading in beef cattle; dressed beef a shade firmer for good to prime, with a fair demand; extremes, 6¼@8c per lb for poor to good, and 9¼@9½c for prime and extra do; exports today, 100 cattle.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,400 head, and at least 4,000 were in the pens beside that could not be sold yesterday; extremely dull market at low prices; not one-half of the offerings changed hands; common to good sheep sold at 2¾@4¼c per lb, and common lambs at 4¼@5½c.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,300 head; none offered alive; nominally firm for live hogs at $4.00@4.25 per 100 lbs.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,417 head; shipments, 656 head; slow, weak, and a shade lower; exporters, $5.00@5.20; good to choice shipping, $4.40@4.90; common to medium, $4.20@4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.80@3.75; cows, $2.00@3.25; grass range steers, $2.90@3.45.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,743 head; shipments, 5,304 head; steady; good to choice, $3.55@3.75; light mixed, $3.35@3.50; common, $3.10@3.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 301 head; shipments, none; quiet; fair to good, $2.50@3.00; common to medium, $1.50@2.05; scalawags, 50@55c each.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 900 head; shipments, 400; steady and all desirable grades firm; native shipping steers, $3.75@5.25; native butchers' steers, $3.00@4.25; cows and heifers, $2.25@3.25; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.75; rangers, $2.40@3.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,800 head; shipments, 1,200; higher; Yorkers, $3.70@3.75; packing, $3.70@3.85; butchers', $3.80@4.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 500 head; shipments, 200; quiet, but good muttons wanted; common to medium, $2.00@2.50; good to choice, $2.60@3.25; lambs, $2.25@3.50.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Dec. 8.—CATTLE—Fairly active, firm, and unchanged; receipts, 912 head; shipments, 2,294.

HOGS—Active and firm; receipts, 8,000 head; shipments, 9,200.

SHEEP—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 3,500 head; shipments, 3,600.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 8.—CATTLE—Steady; common to best grades, $3.25@5.50.

HOGS—Higher; common to best, $3.20@3.95.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Common to best, $3.00@3.40; lambs, common to best, $3.00@3.85.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8—11:30 a. m.—Weather frosty.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; fair demand; offerings moderate; winter, 7s 2d@7s 4d; spring, 7s 2d@7s 4d; California, 6s 11d@7s 1d; club, 7s 2d@7s 4d. Corn strong and in fair demand at 4s 10¼d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 50s. Lard, 32s. Long clear, 30s; short clear, 30s. Beef, 83s.

TALLOW—26s 6d.

CHEESE—45s; dull.

Receipts of wheat the last three days, 166,000 centals, 6,000 being American; corn, 38,200 centals.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8—3:30 p. m.—Close—PROVISIONS—Pork is in poor demand; prime mess, Eastern, 50s; do Western, 40s. Lard is in poor demand; spot, December, January, and February, 32s.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is in fair demand; new No. 2 winter and spring, 7s 3d. Flour is in poor demand at 8s 4d. Corn spot is in fair demand and futures in fair demand; spot, 4s 10d; December, 4s 9d; January, 4s 5¼d; February, 4s 5d.

ANTWERP, Dec. 8.—PETROLEUM—19¾f paid, 19¾f sellers, for fine pale American.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged; sales, 7,000 bales, including 500 for speculation and export and 6,100 American.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady with a fair demand; holders offer moderately; California No. 1, 7s 2d@7s 4d; do No. 2, 6s 11d@7s 1d. The receipts for last three days were 166,000 centals, including 6,000 American. Corn strong and in good demand; new mixed Western, 4s 10½d per cental. The receipts of American corn for last three days were 38,200 centals.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 27s 6d per cwt.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 6¾d per gallon.

LONDON, Dec. 8—5 p. m.—TURPENTINE—Spirits quiet; January to April, 27s 9d per cwt.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 7¼@7¾d per gallon.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8.—Wheat steady; California club, 7s@7s 3d; white Michigan, 7s 3d; red winter, 7s 1d; spring, 7s 1d. Corn strong, 4s 10d. Pork, 50s. Lard, 32s. Long clear sides, 30s. Short clear sides 30s. Beef—Extra India mess, 83s. Tallow, 26s 6d. Cheese, 45s. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn unchanged. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat firmly held. Corn quiet. Country markets—English quiet. French steady. Fair average quality American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 22s. Fair average quality spring wheat for prompt shipment by sail, 32s. Fair average quality red winter wheat for prompt shipment by sail, 33s 6d. Fair average wheat off coast—Red winter, 33s 6d; spring, 32s; California, 35s 6d. Fair average American mixed corn off coast, 22s. Good shipping California wheat just shipped, 36s; nearly due, 35s 6d. PARIS—Flour and wheat steady.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—[Special.]—WHEAT—On a somewhat livelier speculation winter fluctuated rather widely, but again wound up firmly on an actual improvement for the day of ¼@¾c a bu. On the contrary, early deliveries, though quoted stronger, were extremely dull, shippers being wholly out of the market. Sales: No. 2 red, delivered, afloat, from store to local millers at equal to about 97c; No. 2 red, in elevator, quoted at 95¼c. Spring wheat lifeless and unsettled. No. 2 red, futures: December 95@95¼c, closing at 95¼c; January 95¾@97¼c, closing at 96⅞c; February 97¾@99c, closing at 98¾c; March, closing at $1.00; April $1.01@1.01⅜, closing at $1.01⅜; May $1.02@1.03⅜, closing at $1.03⅜; June $1.03⅝@1.04⅜, closing at $1.04⅜.

CORN—Under freer offerings for early delivery declined for the day about ¼@1c a bu; on a less active movement export call moderate; old crop No. 2 in less favor and heavy, and in the futures line No. 2, on a fair speculation, fluctuated slightly, leaving off a trifle stronger than yesterday; steamer mixed, in the futures line, attracted increased attention, mostly for December. Sales No. 2 afloat prompt at 53¼@54¼c, the latter for old crop, and to arrive soon at 53¾c, closing for prompt delivery, afloat at 51¾@53c, old crop at 54¼c, and in elevator at 51¾@52c, closing at 51¾c. No. 2 white, car lots at 54¼c. No. 2 futures: December 51¾@52c, closing at 51¾c; January 50¼@50½c, closing at 50¾c; February 49¾@49¾c, closing at 49¾c; March 49¾c, closing at 49¾c; May 48¾@48¾c, closing at 48¾c.

OATS—Ruled a trifle stronger, though without much animation in any interest. Graded white wanted in trade. Sales: No. 2 white, in elevator, at 38¾@39¼c, closing at 38¾c bid; No. 2, in elevator, 35¾c, closing at 35¾c bid. No. 2 futures: December 35¾@35¾c, closing at 35¾c; January 35¾@35¾c, closing at 35¾c; February closing at 36¾c; May 38c, closing at 38c.

RYE—Weak and in partial neglect.

BARLEY—Steady, on, however, a slack demand; choice ungraded Canada sold at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products less active and somewhat weaker. Pork in less request; mess at $9.75@10.25; family do at $10.75@11.00, and fancy clear at $13.00. Cut meats generally steady on a moderate movement; pickled bellies, medium, sold at 5c. Bacon lifeless and nominal. Western steam lard in rather less request for early delivery, with contract grade at $6.35@6.37½ and choice at $6.40. Futures: December $6.38, closing at $6.38; January $6.43@6.43¼, closing at $6.43; February $6.50@6.51, closing at $6.51; March, $6.59@6.60, closing at $6.59.

BUTTER—Choice to fancy butter continued in favor and ruled stronger, with best creamery up to 30@31c; other kinds quiet at former figures.

CHEESE—In light request, but steady.

SUGARS—Raw strong on a very light business; centrifugal sold at 6¼c; refined advanced 1-16@⅛c and in more request.

FREIGHTS—Business has been to a fair aggregate in the line of berth freights and generally at steady figures: For Liverpool, hence, corn at 3d; cheese, bulk, local, at 30s, provisions, mostly bacon, local and via New York, at 15@25s, chiefly by the fast packets at 25s. Hull, hence, corn at 4d. Havre, do at 7¼c. Antwerp, do on private terms, quoted at 3¼d. Bremen, do at 50 pfennigs.

New York, Dec. 8.—Cotton—Very dull; uplands, 9¼c; Orleans, 9 9-16c; sales, 91 bales. Futures closed weak; December, 9.26c; January, 9.31c; February, 9.42c; March, 9.53c; April, 9.65c; May, 9.75c; June, 9.87c; July, 9.97c; August, 10.05c; September, 9.77c.

FLOUR—Dull; sales, 13,500 bales.

HAY—Firm; fair demand.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot: Fair Rio dull; 8¼c. Options a shade easier and dull; sales, 10,250 bags; December, 6.75c; January, 6.70c; February, 6.75c; March, 6.80c; April, 6.85c; May, 6.90c; June, 7c. Molasses firm. Rice steady.

PETROLEUM—Steady; United closed at 90¾c.

TURPENTINE—Dull; 37¼c.

EGGS—Steady; demand moderate; receipts, 3,111 packages; Western, 25@26c.

WOOL—Steady; demand light; domestic fleece, 27@36c; pulled, 14@33c; Texas, 9@22c.

BUTTER—Quiet and firm; Western, 8@30c; Elgin creamery, 31c.

CHEESE—Steady; better demand; Western flat, 7@9c.

Other articles unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 21,496 brls; wheat, 54,550 bu; corn, 124,672 bu; oats, 23,750 bu; rye, 109 bu; barley, 12,500 bu.

EXPORTS—Flour, 310 brls; wheat, none; corn, none; oats, none.

VISIBLE SUPPLY—According to the reports of the New York Produce Exchange, the visible supply of wheat is 56,995,658 bu, and of corn 5,653,273 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—BUTTER—We quote Northern creamery at 25@27c per lb for choice to extra fall and 17@22c for summer; Western creamery, 22@27c for choice to extra; Northern dairy, 18@24c for choice to extra and 12@16c for fair to good; Western dairy, 17@18c for choice to extra, 10@14c for fair to good; imitation creamery, 16@20c for choice to extra; ladle packed, 15@17c for choice fresh and 9@13c per lb for common to good.

CHEESE—New York extra, 9¼@9¾c per lb; choice, 8¾@9c; and common to good, 5@7c; Vermont, choice to extra at 8¼@9¼c; common, 5@7c; Western, extra, 9@9¼c; choice, 8@8¼c; common to good, 4@8c; Western country, full cream, 9¼@10c; sage, 9@12c.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Not much excitement today in wheat as yesterday, but the market was fairly active; opening at 99¾c May advanced under liberal buying to $1.00, then came down again to 99¼c. Only small transactions in other futures; December sold at 93c and January at 93¾@93¾c. At the noon close the market was steady and values a shade higher; May, 99¾c.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Opened at 99¼c and advanced quickly to 99¾c; closed easier at 99¾c for May and January at 93¾c. After the close outside markets dropped quickly on the report of Vanderbilt's death, and May wheat on curb here sold down to 98¾c. Sales today about 1,800,000 bu; receipts, 193,000 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—GRAIN—No. 1 hard Duluth offered at $1.03 and $1.03¼ bid cash; No. 1 Northern, 99c asked and 98c bid January; $1.01 asked for February; winter wheat quiet at 99c. Corn unsettled; in fair demand at 47¼c cash for old No. 2 mixed elevator; No. 2 on track, 44c.

RECEIPTS—None.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 8. — FLOUR — Steady but slow.

GRAIN—Wheat opened ⅛@¼c lower and weak, but soon recovered and advanced ¾c, later fell off, and finally closed ⅛@¼c above yesterday; No. 2 red, cash, 94¼@95c; December 94¾c; January 95¼@96¾c, closing 96½c; February 98¼@99¾c, closing 98¾c; May $1.04@1.05, closing $1.04¾. Corn ⅛@¾c higher under urgent short demand; No. 2 mixed, cash, 34¾c; irregular; December 34¾@35c, closing 34¾c; January 33¾@33¾c, closing 34¼c; May, 37¼@37¼c. Oats firm and higher; No. 2 mixed cash, 28¼@28¾c; December, 28c bid; May, 31¾@31¼c. Rye dull; 51c. Barley quiet; 50@80c.

LEAD—Scarce and firm; small lots of refined sold at $4.35.

BUTTER AND EGGS—Unchanged.

FLAXSEED—Quiet; $1.08.

HAY AND BRAN—Unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet; $1.65@1.70.

WOOL—Steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet; $1.09.

PROVISIONS—Firm, but very quiet. Pork—$10.00 for new. Lard, $5.90@5.95. Dry-salt meats—Boxed shoulders, $3.62½@3.75; long clear, $4.75@4.90; short rib, $4.95@5.10; short clear, $5.05@5.20. Bacon—Long clear, $5.60; short rib, $5.70; short clear, $5.75@5.90. Hams, $8.50@11.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 80,000 bu; oats, 19,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 24,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, none; corn, 75,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, none.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat firm and May ¼c higher. Corn steady, but dull. Oats nominal.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8.—FLOUR—Quiet, but steady.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red December, 90@90¼c; January, 92¼@92¾c; February, 94¼@94¾c; March, 96¾@96¾c. Corn, spot firmer; new No. 4 mixed, 34@36c; No. 3 mixed, 44¼@44¾c; choice new No. 3 yellow, 44¼c; new No. 2 mixed, 49¼c; futures nominal; No. 2 mixed, December, 49¼@49¾c; January, 47¼@47¾c; February, 46¼@47¼c. Oats—Spot firm, but quiet; No. 3 white, 40c; No. 2 white, 41c; ungraded, 39@41c. Futures firm; No. 2 white December, 38¾@39¼c; January, 39¼@39¾c; February, 39¾@40c; March, 39¾@40c.

BUTTER—Active and firm.

Other articles unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 12,600 bu; corn, 11,400 bu; oats, 8,700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 36,700 bu; corn, 3,500 bu; oats, 7,200 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 8.—FLOUR—Quiet but firm.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; cash, 85¼c; January, 87⅝c; May, 94¾c. Corn steady; No. 2, 42¼c. Oats steady; No. 2, 29c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 61c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 52c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, cash, old, $8.95; new, $9.95. Prime steam lard, cash or December, $6.02; January, $6.12½.

BUTTER—Dull; dairy, 14@18c.

CHEESE—Dull; 7½@8½c.

EGGS—Plenty; 19@20c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,445 brls; wheat, 75,500 bu; barley, 27,580 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 250 brls; wheat, none; barley, 4,760 bu.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 8.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 9¼c.

FLOUR—Dull; family, $4.00@4.20; fancy, $4.50@4.70.

GRAIN—Wheat active and firm; No. 2 red, 95c; receipts, 6,000 bu; shipments, 5,000. Corn easier; No. 3 mixed, 34¼@34¾c. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed, 31c. Rye easier; No. 2, 64¼@65c. Barley in fair demand and steady; extra No. 3 spring, 58c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $10.25. Lard firmer at $6.02½. Bulk meats dull and unchanged. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, $4.25; short ribs, $5.60; short clear, $6.25.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

SUGAR—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Firm; 20c.

CHEESE—Steady and unchanged.

HOGS—Firm; common and light, $3.10@3.80; packing and butchers', $3.55@4.05; receipts, 7,000; shipments, 1,200.

Toledo, O., Dec. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat active; cash, 95@95½c; December, 95¼c; January, 97¼c; February, 98¾c; May, $1.02¾. Corn dull, but firm; cash or December, 40c; January, 38¾c; May, 40½c bid, 41c asked. Oats steady; cash, 31c; May, 34c.

CLOVER-SEED—Steady; cash or December, $5.35; January, $5.60; February, $5.65.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat closed quiet; cash, 95@95¼c; December, 95c bid; January, 96¾c bid; February, 98¼c; May, $1.02@1.02¼. Corn inactive; cash or year, 40c; January, 38¼c, 41c. Oats dull; cash, 31c; May, 34c.

CLOVER SEED—Little doing; cash or December, $5.50; January, $5.55 asked; February, $5.60.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; fairly active on continued light receipts; No. 1 hard, cash, 91c; December, 91¼c; January, 92¼c; February, 93c bid; May, 98¾c. Sales: No. 1 Northern, 85c cash or December; 86¾c January; 87c February; 94c May.

FLOUR—Unchanged; moderate demand; mills mostly shut down. We quote: Patents, $4.75@5.00; bakers', $3.75@4.00 asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 63,280 bu; flour, 125 brls.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 14,000 bu; flour, 1,126 brls.

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 8.—GRAIN—Corn scarce and firm; new high mixed, 34@34½c; No. 2 mixed, 33@34c. Oats active and firm; No. 2 white, 31@33c; No. 2 mixed, 28@29c. Rye scarce; No. 2, 62¼@63¼c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 450 bu; corn, 21,350 bu; oats, 14,225 bu; rye, 500 bu; barley, 1,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 26,550 bu; oats, 37,400 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,350 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 4,147 bu; shipments, 667 bu; in store, 940,998 bu; quiet; No. 2 red, cash, 70c bid, 71c asked; January sales at 73c; February, 75c bid, 75¼c asked; May, 82¼c bid, 83c asked; No. 2 soft, cash, 83¼c bid, 85¼c asked. Corn—Receipts, 16,107 bu; shipments, 17,000 bu; in store, 50,370 bu; stronger; No. 2, cash, sales at 27¾c; January, 27¼c bid, 28¼c asked; February, 28¼c bid, 29¼c asked; May, 31c bid, 31¼c asked; No. 2 white, cash, 27¾c bid, 29¼c asked. Oats—No. 2 cash, 25c bid. Rye—No. 2 cash, 50c bid, 52c asked.

EGGS AND BUTTER—Unchanged.

HAY—Unchanged.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 8.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 9¼c.

GRAIN—In fair demand; wheat, No. 2 long berry, 95c; No. 2 red, 94c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 42c; No. 2 white, 47c. Oats—New No. 2 mixed, 31@32c.

PROVISIONS—Steady at unchanged quotations.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, 91c bid. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed, 34¼c. Oats steady; mixed, 30c bid.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 8.—Cotton—Future deliveries, after having advanced .02@.03c, lost .04@.05c, reacted slightly, and were sold at the third call: January, 9.31c; February, 9.45c; March, 9.57c; April, 9.68c; May, 9.79c; June, 9.90c; July, 10.03c; which sales make prices .01c lower than yesterday at the closing; closed weak at .04@.05c lower than yesterday.

Galveston, Tex., Dec. 8.—Cotton—Dull; net and gross receipts, 5,284 bales; exports to Great Britain, 10,857; coastwise, 1,351; sales, 428; stock, 99,336.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 8.—Cotton—Quiet and easy; net receipts, 22,000 bales; gross, 22,551; exports to Great Britain, 14,953; to France, 7,403; sales, 6,000; stock, 299,879.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 8.—Cotton—Steady; middling, 9¼c; receipts, 4,033 bales; shipments, 5,738; stock, 119,651; sales, 2,800.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 8.—Cotton—Very slow; middling, 8¾c; sales, none; receipts, 5,161 bales; shipments, 4,349; stock, 77,779.

Titusville, Pa., Dec. 8.—Petroleum—Opened at 91c; highest, 91¼c; lowest, 90c; closed at 91¼c.

Bradford, Pa., Dec. 8.—Petroleum—Opened at 91¼c; closed at 90¾c; highest, 91¼c; lowest, 90¾c.

Oil City, Pa., Dec. 8.—Petroleum—Opened at 91c; highest, 91¼c; lowest, 90¾c; closed at 90¾c; sales, 1,630,000 brls; clearances, 3,752,000; Transit shipments, 75,806; charters, 60,992.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 8.—Petroleum—Dull and heavy; National Transit certificates opened at 91¼c; closed at 90c; highest, 91¼c; lowest, 90c.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 7. — Petroleum — Quiet; standard white, 110°, 8¼c.

New York, Dec. 8.—Petroleum—Moderately active and steady, opening at 91¼c, highest, declined to 90¼c, lowest, and closed at 90¾c, with 90¾c bid. Sales, 6,704,000 brls.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8.—Wool—Firm and unchanged; stocks light.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 8.—Wool—Firm and in good demand; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 33@38c; unwashed wools, medium, 24@26c; choice selections, 25@28c; fine, 20@22c; pulled wools, 27@38c for common to choice supers; fancy supers, 40c.

New York, Dec. 8.—Dry Goods—For immediate distribution there is very little doing, but for spring considerable business is in progress; exports of domestic cottons for the week 4,346 pkgs; for the expired portion of the year, 191,119, against 155,419 for the same time last year.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 8.—Whisky—Steady at $1.09. Sales of 1,116 brls finished goods on this basis.

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 8.—Whisky—Basis for finished goods, $1.09.

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 8.—Turpentine—Quiet at 34c.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 8.—Turpentine—Firm at 34c.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 8.—Turpentine—Quiet at 34c.

THE COURTS.

Again the Board of Trade Company—Judge Garnett's First Decision.

A South Water Street Firm's Lease—Sued by a Cripple—E. H. Hanford—Items.

In the case of the Bankers' & Merchants' Telegraph Company against the Chicago Carpet Company, an application was made yesterday to Judge Blodgett by C. W. Brega, A. W. Dimock, and J. M. Ball, three stockholders of the Board of Trade Telegraph Company, to have the assets of the latter company turned over to them or at least to have a receiver specially appointed for the company. The same charges are made that were made in the application to Judge Moran—viz.: That default has been made by the Bankers' & Merchants' Telegraph Company in their lease and in payment of the interest due on the Board of Trade Company bonds, that the receiver of the Bankers' & Merchants', L. D. Parker, is managing the Board of Trade Company in the interest of the United Lines Telegraph Company and E. S. Stokes, and that the company has no legal officers. It is also claimed that the Bankers' & Merchants' owes the Board of Trade Company $6,600 for back rent, which ought to be paid. The application was refused by the Judge in accordance with his decision last Friday after conference with Judge Moran. The question of rent was, however, referred to a master in chancery to report the amount due.

JUDGE GARNETT'S FIRST SUIT.

Judge Garnett's first case yesterday contained a question of some interest. It was the bill of Jenkins vs Wheelock, in which the complainant sought to foreclose a trust-deed for $1,000 on four lots in Hyde Park. After Wheelock bought but before he mortgaged them the Vincennes Road was run through them, 100 feet wide, in a diagonal direction, leaving two shallow triangular pieces of land of little value. Wheelock never was divested of his title in the part which was included in the road, and Jenkins sought to make the trust-deed cover the road by making the Town of Lake a party and getting a decree against it, as the remainder of the lots were not worth the amount of the mortgage. Judge Gartnett, however, held that a court of equity was not the place to try the title to land, the proper place being in an ejectment suit at law. The suit was dismissed, and a decree rendered against Wheelock covering all the interest in the land, and the purchaser on the foreclosure sale will have a right of action against the town to test his title to the part included in the road.

LOST THEIR LEASE.

E. R. Nichols & Co., who do a general wholesale commission business at No. 159 South Water street, filed a bill in the Circuit Court against a sub-tenant of theirs, Thomas Morehouse, who has succeeded in getting for himself a lease of the entire premises. E. R. Nichols & Co. leased the entire building until April 30, 1886, at a yearly rental of $4,200. They have been there since 1880. Morehouse merely rented desk-room, or the privilege of doing business, in the same apartments occupied by E. R. Nichols & Co., and was consequently on familiar terms with them. It is alleged that he took an unfair advantage of his intimate relations with his lessors to pry into their business, and that after ascertaining the value of the premises he succeeded in securing from Charles A. Kerfoot, agent for the owner Norman B. Ream, a lease for a period of five years beginning May 1, 1886. This lease was executed last June, but the complainants did not hear of it until very recently. Kerfoot then informed them they could have another store, but they said they did not want it on account of the expense of moving, as well as for other reasons. The only excuse given by Kerfoot for his treatment of the occupants was a pretense that they had prevented him from leasing the adjoining stores for $4,500, a charge that they deny. The complainants say they believe and charge that Morehouse paid Kerfoot some consideration to persuade him to slight their claims in favor of himself. At all events, in view of the customary preference shown towards previous occupants who pay their rent and otherwise demean themselves properly, the complainants feel very sore and demand that Morehouse shall be declared to hold the lease in trust for them. Judge Tuley issued a temporary injunction to prevent him from assigning the lease to any innocent purchaser.

PETER AND JOHN.

Peter Sommers lived with his brother John not very long ago. Domestic felicity reigned until John conceived the fatal project of erecting a $60 barn upon his premises. The fabric rose, and Peter did most of the work. When the barn was completed Peter, who had never paid his brother any board, put in a bill for his labor. This so exasperated his brother that he quite lost his self-control and, John says, whipped out a pistol and threatened to shoot him. John finally pocketed his revolver and resorted to a lawyer instead. Under advice of his attorney he sued Peter for board and lodging furnished since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, and though Peter urged as a setoff the value of his services in the matter of the barn, John recovered a verdict against him for $159 before Justice M. J. Tearney. Peter, of course, appealed, and his pertinacity was rewarded yesterday by a verdict in Judge Collins' court not only refusing John any allowance for his brother's board, but mulcting him in the sum of $16 on behalf of the barn. John is said to be arguing with his lawyer the propriety of taking the case up to the Supreme Court at Washington.

A CRIPPLE CRIPPLED.

William G. Deale is a cripple who, while wheeling himself along West Madison street in a chair, was tipped out of his seat. The wheel of the chair had sunk in a crack in the sidewalk. Deale sued the city for $20,000, claiming that his spine was injured and some blood vessel broken in his back. The accident occurred Oct. 31, 1882. It seems that the crevice in the sidewalk was so narrow that a pedestrian could not have caught his foot in it, and the defense urges that no duty devolves upon a municipality to keep its sidewalks in repair for other purposes than ordinary traffic.

DOWN AN ELEVATOR.

In Judge Collins' court the case on trial is that of August Kinzel, an employé of a steamship line, against Benton Mauzy, proprietor of the Benton House on Clark street. In July, 1884, the plaintiff, then engaged upon the *Brewer and Maltster*, a trade journal published in Chicago, took a room at the Benton House. He was compelled to rise in the night, and while groping about for the door of the closet fell down a disused elevator shaft, breaking his leg. It is alleged that the pit was entirely without guard. He demands $5,000.

CARELESS CONSTABLES.

In the South-Town constables' contested election case two of the defeated defendants, Edward Flanagan and Joseph F. Ives, duly perfected their appeals by filing appeal bonds. Twenty days were allowed them in which to file bills of exceptions. That period elapsed a few days ago, but the appellants came into the County Court yesterday, and, protesting that they didn't know, asked Judge Prendergast to permit them to file their bills of exceptions then. The court told them that such indulgence was beyond the scope of his power. Unless some compromise is effected the cases will be brought before the Supreme Court on a short record, at the January term and the appeals dismissed. As Flanagan and Ives still hold the offices, it is supposed that they will consent to step down at once if Cyrus Head and F. A. Brohoski, their successful adversaries, will agree to drop the case without costs.

E. H. HANFORD.

A creditor's bill on a judgment for $1,806 was filed yesterday by C. P. Holden in the United States Circuit Court against Edwin H. Hanford, C. F. Parsons, J. R. and Ella E. Hanford, D. E. Crane, and L. H. Bisbee. The complainant charges that the confessions of judgment entered up about a week ago against E. H. Hanford were without consideration and made with a view to enabling Hanford to compromise with his creditors on his own terms. Complainant therefore asks to have the judgments set aside, and a receiver appointed to take charge of Hanford's assets.

ITEMS.

Manasseh Pitzele and Louis Cohen, who were indicted for passing off a fraudulent tobacco bond for $1,200 on the Government, were yesterday found guilty before Judge Blodgett. Cohen induced Pitzele to personate one Mulhausen in signing the bond for Mrs. Bertha Cohen. John Helwich was tried for carrying on a surreptitious rectifying business without paying a license therefor. He keeps a saloon, and in a cupboard in his bedroom were found essences of gin, rum, sherry, bourbon, and kimmel, and also alcohol, burnt sugar, and sirup. No machinery was found nor any evidences that Helwich had actually been rectifying spirits, though the presumption was very strong. The Judge said the mere possession of the materials for rectifying were not sufficient to prove violation of the law and ordered an acquittal. After the arrest Helwich took out a rectifier's license. Judge Blodgett is hearing the cases of John McKenny and Robert Riley, agents of the Royal Havana Lottery, charged with selling lottery tickets. Today the case of B. T. O. Hubbard, the defaulting cashier of the Monmouth National Bank, will be heard.

John Meier began a suit against the Chicago & Lemont Stone Company to recover $20,000. Some time in 1883, while Meier was trying to remove some stone, a pile tumbled down, breaking his leg.

Parke, Bro. & Co. brought suit to recover $1,000 of Leopold Price and Abraham Wolff. The defendants own the premises No. 234 Lake street, part of which is leased to plaintiffs. A water-pipe burst in the defendants' portion of the building and leaked through on plaintiffs' goods.

Christian Schultz sued the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Company to recover $1,000 for hay which was burned on his farm near Thornton. It caught fire from a spark from a locomotive belonging to defendant, and sixty acres of land were burned over.

Judge Tuley yesterday morning announced with considerable emphasis that he objected to doing the lawyers' work for them. The case of Hackett vs. The Merchants' Loan & Trust Company to set aside some alleged fraudulent judgments was submitted to the Judge on briefs without argument, and he said he supposed he had an opinion on the subject. He discovered, however, that the authorities did not agree with him, but could not devote his time to the examination of the voluminous briefs, and required the attorneys to place the case on the motion calendar and argue it next Monday.

John Mullin, who appealed from the order of Judge Prendergast remitting him to jail on the ground that malice was the gist of the action for assault and battery brought by Charles Spangenberg against him and Peter McHugh, was defeated in Judge Collins' court yesterday. Judge Collins instructed the jury to bring in a verdict to the effect that malice was the gist of the action. An appeal was taken.

THE RECORD.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—NEW SUITS.

19,954—C. P. Holden vs. Edwin H. Hanford, C. F. Parsons, J. R. Hanford, Ella E. D. E. Crane, L. H. Bisbee. Creditor's bill and judgment for $1,806. Tenney, Bashford & Tenney, solrs.

19,955—William Att vs. Hermann Barth. Bill to restrain infringement of complainant's patent of Jan. 23, 1877, for an improvement in sofa-bedsteads. C. P. Jacobs, solr.

19,956—Suppressed.

19,957—Louis Hartwig et al. vs. E. H. Hanford. Confession of judgment, $2,892. McCoy, Pope & McCoy, attys.

SUPERIOR COURT—NEW SUITS.

100,317—Amelia L. Tobey vs. William R. Tobey. Bill for divorce for cruelty and drunkenness. W. S. Johnson, solr.

100,318—John Meier vs. Chicago & Lemont Stone Company and H. L. Holland, receiver. Case, $20,000. S. P. Douthard, atty.

100,319—J. G. Lobstein vs. Julius Siebrecht. Confession of judgment, $411. T. H. Schintz, atty.

100,320—Park Bro. & Co. vs. Leopold Price and Abraham Wolff. Case, $1,000. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

100,321—Louis Brainstad vs. Cunard Steamship Company. Asst. $1,000. Ritchie, Esher & Judd, attys.

100,322—Daniel head et al. vs. W. B. S. Henkle. Petition to establish title. M. H. Beach atty.

100,323—Commercial National Bank vs. Newberry Furniture Company. Asst., $2,500. Tolman & Nolan, attys.

100,324—C. C. Tweed vs. Same. Asst., $2,500. Same attys.

100,325—Irving National Bank of New York vs. E. H. Hanford. Confession of judgment, $1,289. Arnold Heap, atty.

100,326—Van Depoele Electric Mfg. Co. vs. Mendel C. Boas. Asst., $1,000. Sleeper & Whiton, attys.

100,327—Christian Schultz vs. Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway. Case, $1,000. H. H. Anderson, atty.

100,328—Franklin Woodruff et al. vs. E. H. Hanford. Confession of judgment, $575. W. J. Manning and Percy V. Castle, attys.

100,329—Stewart Munn et al. vs. Same. Same for $121. Same attys.

100,330—James Lord et al. vs. Same. Same for $1,033. Same attys.

100,331—Enoch G. Willard vs. Same. Same for $1,029. Same attys.

100,332—T. W. Eaton et al. vs. J. J. Brown. Asst., $250. Smith & Helmer, attys.

100,333—Patrick Conway vs. A. Sedlecek. Appeal.

100,334—A. M. Schillo vs. Seth F. Hanchett. Replevin, $30. N. A. Kaufman, atty.

100,335—Grocers' Packing Co. vs. E. H. Hanford. Confession of judgment, $1,958. J. H. Hamline, atty.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE GARY—1,424, A. Reeves Jackson vs. Herbert E. Buchlin; verd. pltf. $46.—1,425, Arthur Fowler vs. Isaac Nobes; fdg. pltf. $514 and jgt.—100,324, Comm. Natl. Bk. vs. Newberry Furniture Co.; fdg. pltf. $2,000 and jgt.—100,323, Same vs. Same; fdg. pltf. $2,200 and jgt.

DECREES.

JUDGE GARNETT—1,327, Loehmer vs. Kellman: mrs. rep. sale cfd. and decree.—670, Miller vs. Zeuner; mrs. rep. cfd. and decree.

CIRCUIT COURT—NEW SUITS.

54,984—Luke F. Daly and John F. Mathews vs. Rudolph Seidel, Henry Matzen, and Charles Appeldorn. Assumpsit, $5.0. Pedrick & Dawson, attys.

54,985—Chauncy B. Bradley vs. E. S. Haas. Assumpsit, $1,000. F. W. S. Brawley, atty.

54,986—T. D. Carter vs. James D. Thomas. Appeal.

54,987—J. D. Nordlinger vs. E. H. Hanford, First National Bank, Charles F. Parsons, James R. Hanford, Ella E. Hanford, D. E. Crane, and Lewis H. Bisbee. Creditor's bill, $1,315. Flower, Remy & Gregory, solrs.

54,988—Edward Parradee vs. Chicago City Rwy. Co. Appeal.

54,989—E. Weller et al. vs. John Conlon. Appeal.

54,990—Bill. Suppressed.

54,991—Julia Anna Gates vs. J. D. Thomson and B. C. Gibbons. Assumpsit, $2,500. George W. Cass, atty.

54,992—Theodore M. Schillo vs. Annie Schillo. Bill for divorce for desertion. George Spalding, solr.

54,993—John Alquist vs. Nettie Alquist. Bill for divorce for desertion. A. J. Elvig, solr.

54,994—T. T. Oliver vs. William J. Davis. Appeal.

54,995—W. B. White vs. Harry Byrne. Appeal.

54,996—Alexander Schoof vs. Christian Steger. Assumpsit, $500. Arthur Schroeder, atty.

54,997—Henry Sweet vs. Martin Balke. Appeal.

54,998—E. R. Nichols & Co. vs. Thomas Morehouse. Bill to declare trust and for injunction. W. T. Burgess and A. A. Extine, solrs.

54,999—William J. Wallis vs. Irene L. Wallis. Bill for divorce for desertion. Burke & Hallett, solrs.

55,000—Elizabeth Kelley vs. Chicago West. Div. Rwy. Co. Case, $5,000. Chester Kinney, atty.

55,001—Frances C. Dunbar vs. Milton B. Dunbar. Bill for divorce for drunkenness and desertion. A. H. & J. L. Veeder, solrs.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE HAWES—1,498, Charles Axell vs. Daniel Donegan; fdg. pltf. $200, jgt. and appl.

JUDGE COLLINS—3,384, Montague vs. Hanchett: verd. deft. jgt and appl.—3,940, Ellison, Pomeroy & Co. use, etc., vs. R. P. Blanchard; fdg. pltf. $1,709.—3,934, Helen Goodrich vs. Joliet Steel Co.; jgt. pltf. $72.—3,936, Mary A. Clifford vs. Same; jgt. $72.—3,894, Sommers vs. Sommers; verd. deft. das. $16.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—2,866, Lizz e Weglehner vs. Charles Weglehner; decree divorce for cruelty.

JUDGE MORAN—2,667, Malla Holdman vs. Charles Holdman; decree divorce for adultery.

COUNTY COURT—NEW SUITS.

6,379—Robert E. Shimmin vs. Newberry Furniture Co. Attachment, $450. McClellan & Cummins, attys.

CRIMINAL COURT.

JUDGE SHEPARD—505, James Hennessey, murder; admitted to bail in $5,000; John J. Curran and Patrick Coughlin sureties.—82, Thomas J. Finney, lar.; part of testy. hrd.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—August Webber, lar.; jury trial, vdt. to be sealed.—554, Thomas Hannigan, Martin Neary, James Smith, and R. Van Hesen, pl. gity. of pet. lar. by Hannigan, Smith, and Van Hesen and subtd. to the crt., Neary entd. pl. n. g., Neary found not gity., Smith sentd. to six mos. H. of Cor., Hannigan and Van Hesen sentd. to four mos. each Hse. of Cor.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Set chancery case.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of criminal calendar.

APPELLATE COURT—Nos. 91 to 100, both inclusive.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 1,247, 1,433, 1,441, 1,443, 1,444, and 1,445. No. 1,436, Dworak vs. C., B. & Q. R. R., on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 363, 859, 284, 654, 493, 653, and 291. No. 99, Reidy vs. Clough, on trial.

JUDGE GARNETT—Nos. 487 and 1,416, and Nos. 4 and 5 of December calendar. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 339, 341½, 345, 346, 350½, and 328. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 1,534, 1,543, 1,547, 1,553, 1,153, 1,554, 1,565, 1,567, and 1,571. No. 949, Deale vs. City, on trial.

JUDGE COLLINS—Nos. 2,418, 4,005, 4,012, 4,016, 4,026, 4,034, 4,036, 4,040, and 4,054. No. 3,970, Kinzel vs. Mauzy, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—No. 83. No. 49, Legnard vs. Armstrong, on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—No call. No. 33, Easter vs. Deering, on trial.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—No call. No. 4,916, Village Hyde Park vs. Met. Gas Co., on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Decrees.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 321, 381, 420, 386, 387, 388, and 411.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nos. 10, 11, 12, 275, 293, 336, 357, 375, and 401.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The proceedings of the United States Supreme Court today were as follows:

88. John F. Coyle appellant, vs. Henry S. Dawes et al.; submission stricken out and cause ordered for argument after No. 87.

1,230. Varnum Westcott et al., plaintiff in error, vs. John F. Miller, in error to the Circuit Court, District of California; on motion of S. F. Phillips for defendant in error docketed and dismissed with costs.

999. Brooke Mackall Jr., appellant, vs. Alfred Richards et al.; motion to dismiss submitted by Enoch Totten and W. B. Webb in support of motion and by W. Willoughby in opposition therete.

90. Daniel McClure, appellant, vs. The United States; motion to remand cause to Court of Claims argued by J. M. Wilson in support of motion and by Assistant Attorney-General Maury in opposition thereto.

87. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Clayton D. Herbert; argument continued by W. P. Clough for the plaintiff in error and by Thomas Wilson for the defendant in error.

1,142. In the old South Park-Dunlevy case Mr. Isham made a motion to advance 1,142, which is the case tried before Judge Gresham to be heard with 124, which is the old Dobbins case, heard before Judge Drummond. Mr. M. W. Fuller resisted this, and moved to strike the certificate of evidence out of 1,142. The argument consisted of an animated dialog between different members of the court and the counsel engaged upon the motion.

INDIANA SUPREME COURT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today decided the following cases:

Jonathan High vs. Robert Gregory; from Carroll; motion to dismiss granted.

Rebecca Thompson vs. Alice S. Worrell; from Boone; motion to dismiss sustained.

State ex rel. John A. Miller vs. Board of Commissioners of Pike County; from Daviess; reversed; Howk, J.

John C. Cook vs. Francis M. Churchman, et al.; affirmed; Mitchell, J.

Supreme Council Order of Chosen Friends vs. Lewis C. Garrigus; from Marion, affirmed; Zollars, J.

Robert R. Washburn vs. Board of Commissioners of Shelby County; reversed; Elliott, J.

John Holderman vs. Daniel Manier; from Noble; affirmed; Niblack, C. J.

APPELLATE COURT—SECOND DISTRICT.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The proceedings of the Appellate Court for the Second District today were as follows:

644. Jackson vs. Rickard; appearance of defendant in error entered, order of continuance set aside, and cause taken.

1,417. Cable et al vs. Ellis et al; motion by appellee for thirty days' extension of time to file briefs.

1,439. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company vs. Blake; same motion.

1,450. Village of Sheridan vs. Hibbard; same motion.

1,337. Moline Paper Company vs. Union Printing Company; leave given to appellee to assign cross errors.

1,410. Dihlman vs. Nidlehofer; motion by appellee for time to file briefs.

1,418. Coal Run Coal Company vs. Coughlin; same motion.

Upon the call of the docket 1,419, Coal Run Coal Company vs. Jones; 1,422, Paddock vs. Bates, assignee; 1,423, Snow vs. Wiggim; 1,424, Long et al. vs. Long et al.; 1,425, Moline Plow Co. vs. Anderson; 1,426, Moriarty vs. Galt; 1,427, Grant et al. vs. Compton; 1,428, Haines, impl., vs. The People ex rel.; 1,429, Clpperly vs. Johnson; 1,430, Chicago & Alton Railroad Company vs. Schwilzaer; 1,431, Bressler vs. Beach et al.; 1,432, Howland vs. Hewitt et al.; 1,433, Wood vs. Clark, were taken under advisement.

Court adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

APPELLATE COURT—THIRD DISTRICT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The following proceedings were had today in the Third District Appellate Court:

The People ex rel. vs. Skinner et al.; leave given defendant to file brief instanter.

Ridge vs. Minter; dismissed on short record.

Littler vs. City of Lincoln; motion to tax costs against appellant.

Hughes vs. Hartford Fire-Insurance Company; motion for appeal to Supreme Court.

Union Telegraph Company vs. Valentine; same motion.

Bergen vs. Kaiser: same motion.

Nos. 9, 13, 30, 76, 79, 80, and 82 were taken on call.

Court adjourned to Dec. 16.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following were the customs receipts yesterday: J. C. Olsen & Co., 1 case dry goods; Theo. A. Kochs, 1 case dry goods; M. Blumenthal, 3 cases woodenware; C. Jevne & Co., 1 case cigars; Lilienfeld Bros. & M., 2 cases cigars; N. E. Ellithorpe, 1 case needles; F. H. Revell, 7 cases books; S. Hyman & Co., 4 cases jewelry; H. H. Hayden, 125 sacks salt; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 850 boxes tin plate. Collections, $7,887.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS—MORMON MISSIONARIES FAIL TO GAIN A FOOTHOLD AND DEPART IN DESPAIR.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Two long-sentence convicts reached the penitentiary today from Springfield—both convicted of murder. John Mosier, whose farm adjoins the limits of the City of Springfield, was troubled by boys crossing his fields, and in order to put a stop to it procured a shotgun and shot dead a little fellow named Walter Ames. He received a fifteen-year sentence. George Short killed a man at Mechanicsburg, Ill., and was awarded a twenty-year term. It is reported that Short has killed three men, and that he was but recently released from an Indiana prison.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the McHenry County Agricultural Board was held in this city yesterday and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Thomas McD. Richards; Secretary, A. S. Wright; Treasurer, A. W. Smith; General Superintendent, Burton Wright. This society is famous for grand fairs.

PARIS, Ill., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Two Mormon missionaries have been trying to rent schoolhouses near Hume and Horace in this county for the purpose of holding meetings, but have been repeatedly refused by the directors. They at last succeeded in getting a house and holding one meeting, but were run out by the boys and "egged." They have not been heard of since.

Thomas McCord, one of the oldest residents of Edgar County, died at his residence in this city today in his 87th year. He was a native of Virginia, being born in Washington County, Jan. 24, 1799, and emigrated to this State and settled in this county in 1835. Two sons and two daughters survive him. His wife died about three years ago.

INDIANA—DEATH OF A CHILD FROM TRICHINIASIS.

WABASH, Ind., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Intelligence of the decease of the 10-year-old daughter of James Dunn, a prominent citizen of Xenia, fifteen miles southwest of this city, reached here today. Two weeks ago the little girl ate several small pieces of raw ham, and a few days later she began to complain of severe pains in the muscular portions of the arms, legs, and back, and yesterday death ensued. A small piece of muscle taken from the left arm of the dead girl and placed under a powerful microscope dispelled all doubt of the nature of the disease which caused her death, as the flesh contained thousands of trichinæ. As several of the other children partook of the pork apprehensions that they, too, will fall victims to the disease are felt.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mrs. Gillespie, wife of the citizen of North Manchester, this county, who mysteriously disappeared in October, has expended large sums of money in her effort to secure a clew to his whereabouts, no tidings of him have been received. The theory that he was waylaid and murdered for about $1,200 is rapidly gaining acceptance, and Mrs. Gillespie herself is almost convinced that he has met a violent death.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Judge Woods today sentenced the prisoners who have been convicted at this term of the United States Court. Charles Noe, a young man of this city who stole registered letters while employed as a mail-carrier, was given the lightest sentence possible in his case—one year in the work-house and $150 fine. Louis W. Lyle of Warrick County, accused of personating a pension officer, got one year North, as he had just finished a year's sentence in the Detroit House of Correction for a similar offense. Isaac Reynolds was given two years North, for counterfeiting, this being his second offense, and Edward Carskadon, a boyish-looking young man, who assisted in silver-plating the stuff—that being the first time he had ever done such a thing—was lectured by the Judge, and sent to jail for one day and fined $10.

WISCONSIN—KILLED BY A FALLING TREE—FOUND DEAD IN A CISTERN.

MARSHFIELD, Wis., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—At Almond, a few miles south of this city, George Mehne, while engaged in digging a well, about eighty feet below the surface, was instantly killed by a bucket loaded with dirt falling upon him. The deceased was about 50 years old, and leaves a wife and family.

Charles Fileotrean, a Frenchman residing near Rudolph, was killed Thursday last by a falling tree.

APPLETON, Wis., Dec. 8.—The dead body of Mrs. F. Rockstrok was found in the cistern at her residence this morning. She is supposed to have slipped and fallen therein. Her skull was fractured, which doubtless rendered her unconscious and incapable of outcry.

Cornelius Debruin of Little Chute was bound over to the Circuit Court today in $500 bonds for maliciously burning the barn of his divorced wife. The barn and contents were valued at $500.

DAKOTA—TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS OBLIGED TO TEMPORARILY VACATE THE CAPITOL BUILDING—FALLING WHEAT.

BISMARCK, Dak., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—By the bursting of a steam-pipe in the Capitol Building this morning the Governor, Treasurer, Auditor, and other Territorial officials were compelled to leave the building and take offices in blocks about the city, where they will remain until the damage is repaired.

By the caving in of a well twenty miles south of this city yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Thomas Jackson was buried alive, and the body was not recovered until long after life was extinct.

DEVIL'S LAKE, Dak., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Five thousand bushels of wheat crushed through the third floor into the cellar of the Devil's Lake Roller Mills at 2 o'clock this morning. Loss about $500, besides the delay in business.

MICHIGAN—CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Frank Cole, alias Wilson, was arrested by Capt. Burger and Detective Blakeley this morning in C. W. Leonard's photograph gallery at No. 227 Jefferson avenue. The arrest was made on a telegram from Kenosha, Wis., charging Cole with bigamy. It is charged that Cole married a young woman named Brown at Port Byron, Wis., three years ago. At Kenosha he met Mabel Munger, daughter of James Munger, a well-to-do photographer. Cole obtained work in his gallery, and ten months ago the couple eloped and were married in a small town near Kenosha. They then went to Chicago and finally drifted to Detroit.

INVESTIGATING COMMISSIONERS.

TAKING A CAREFUL LOOK AT THE COUNTY HOSPITAL—WHAT THEY FOUND.

Nothing sensational was discovered by the new Board of County Commissioners when that body visited the County Hospital on their annual tour of inspection, taking in the largest and most expensively conducted institution first. As usual Warden McGarigle was, of course, prepared for the visitors, and everything was found to be in apple-pie order. When the small crowd of officials left at 5 o'clock in the afternoon they were perhaps not much wiser than when they arrived, but they were undoubtedly more good-natured.

Commissioners Oliver, Geils, Casselman, Klehm, Lynn, McDonald, and Niesen made up the committee shown around by the Warden. No doubt every part of the huge pile of buildings was in a clean and satisfactory condition, and Mr. McGarigle made the most of that fact in his explanations. He did not mention, however, that his list of employés, including the medical staff, comprises now 174 persons, according to his last monthly account, which gives about one employé to every three patients, and that the montly pay-roll has risen under him to $4,500, as against $1,000 to $1,700 a few years ago.

At 1 p. m. everybody sat down to an elegant repast, followed by Rhine wine, champagne, and cigars. Mr. McGarigle took care to emphasize in a speech he made to his guests that it was his own money which paid for the last-mentioned luxuries. Chairman Klehm mildly eulogized the host for the excellent condition of the hospital in his charge. Commissioner Wren took occasion to call attention to an abuse permitted for a long time by the Warden—the lack of discrimination shown in admitting patients. The Warden said in reply that he thought it best to admit any sick person, irrespective of the means they might possess, if they came recommended by a doctor or any respectable citizen. He said he had at once after his accession to office discontinued the practice, hitherto in vogue, of making patients pay for their board, if sufficient moneys were found upon them on entering. He never asked a patient to pay, but only took pay if they insisted on it and showed themselves amply able to do so.

The speeches lasted one hour and forty minutes, and from 3 o'clock till 5 the inspection proper was made. Every part of the vast institution was visited and explained, except the oft-mentioned magnificent apartments of the Warden himself. There were 550 patients cared for at the moment, and the place was so overcrowded that quite a large number had their couches spread on the stone floor.

At the lying-in ward the fourteen babies were trotted out for the edification of the Commissioners, who hugely enjoyed the show. A number of more or less curious surgical cases were explained by Dr. Murphy, but it was the children's ward which afforded the most pathetic sights. One beautiful little boy with rosy cheeks and big blue eyes, apparently sound to the core, was pointed out as the victim of incipient hip-disease that would probably waste him to a shadow within a year or two. All the little children able to toddle or to hobble on crutches to the table sat down to dinner in view of the visitors, saying aloud their prayer in chorus.

Today the Commissioners will visit the insane asylum and infirmary at Dunning. The Commissioners will leave by a special train over the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road at 10:30 a. m.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Dec. 8:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Jackson st, 73¾ ft w of Throop, n f, 25x120 ft, dated Nov. 20 (E. and R. Clark to William Kirby) .....$ 3,000
Newberry av, 254 ft s of Sixteenth st, w f, 25x99 ft, dated Sept. 10 (L. H. Peirce to John Rambach) 950
Leavitt st, 25 ft s of Hirsch, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 1 (John Jensen to H. C. Ostervig) 2,000
Ashley st, 243 ft w of Leavitt, s f, 24x89 ft, dated Sept. 22 (H. H. Hunnewell to F. Schwartz) 500
Robey st, 48 ft s of Ashland, e f, 27x128 ft, improved, dated Dec. 1 (M. C. and C. Jouvenat to R. E. Jenkins) 3,500
West Twelfth st, 241 ft w of Lincoln, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Nov. 17 (B. Schenck to P. F. A. Pundt) 1,600
The premises No. 109 Meagher st, dated Dec. 5 (M. Fortsch to Charles Gorr) 700
Vine st, 105 ft n of North av, w f, 23x98 ft, improved, dated Dec. 7 (Henry Lukes to Mathias Knorst) 2,375
Irving place, bet Taylor and Polk sts, w f, 50x125 ft, improved, dated Oct. 23 (A. C. Clark to Wilson B. Morton) 5,000
Same property as above, dated Nov. 28 (Wilson B. Morton to Emily L. Borland) 9,000
West Twelfth st, 168 ft e of Lincoln, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Nov. 17 (Paul F. A. Pundt to Barbara Schenk) 5,000
Hurlbut st, 157 ft n e of Clybourn av, s e f, 28¾x106 ft, improved, dated Dec. 2 (E. and A. Schott to A. W. Johnson) 2,350
Webster av, 150 ft w of Clybourn, n f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Nov. 26 (M. and F. Hempel to George Fritz) 2,000
Mohawk st, 295 ft s of North av, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Dec. 3 (Master in Chancery to John Lang) 2,975
West Eighteenth st, 168 ft w of Paulina, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Dec. 4 (St. Ignatius College to Martin Schulz) 650
West Madison st, 69 ft e of Centre av, n f, 24x120 ft, improved, dated Dec. 8 (L. C. Kiniston to Hannah Gamble) 19,000
Hubbard st, 75 ft e of May, s f, 50x110 ft, improved, dated Dec. 8 (Andrew Thompson to Mary J. Walls) 16,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Ward st, 312 ft s of Marriana, w f, 24x124 ft, dated June 20 (J. P. Altgeld to A. Natzki) ....$ 550
Ward st, 264 ft s of Marriana, w f, 24x124 ft, dated June 22 (Same party to John Klech) 550
Belmont av, 75 ft e of Seminary, n f, 25x115 ft, dated Dec. 2 (H. F. W. Gils to Charles Lindemann) 750
Belmont av, 72 ft e of Perry st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated June 8 (Albert Wisner to Carl Boeckisch) 650

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Sixty-second st, near s e cor of Wright, n f, 30x128 ft, dated Dec. 2 (F. B. Hanchett to H. L. Heinz) .....$ 1,200
Tracy av, near Fifty-fourth st, e f, 26x133 ft, dated Dec. 4 (C. G. Brown to C. A. Wennerskolf) 1,200
Dearborn st, 25 ft n of Fifty-third st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 31 (M. A. and W. C. Ross to Thomas McManus) 500
Sixtieth st, n e cor of Stewart av, s f, 33½x132 ft, dated Dec. 7 (M. B. and D. A. Blythe to George H. Weston) 2,500
Seneshalle st, 296 ft n of Forty-second st, e f, 25x123¼ ft, dated Nov. 28 (Peter Cloutier to F. and M. Rolle) 2,600

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Myrtle av, 100 ft s of Greenwood, w f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Nov. 12 (R. J. Black to Dorcas Ilsley) .....$ 1,800

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

No. 558 West Harrison street, Edwin Lehman, four-story store and dwelling, 28x80 feet, $6,000.

Nos. 205 and 207 Loomis street, Edwin Lehman, three-story store and dwelling, 24x32 feet, $4,000.

Dearborn street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, one-story freight house, 45x217 feet, $10,000.

No. 349 West Huron street, John M. Dooley, two-story flats, 22x52 feet, $3,000.

No. 31 Edgar street, John Alford, one-story cottage, 20x32 feet, $500.

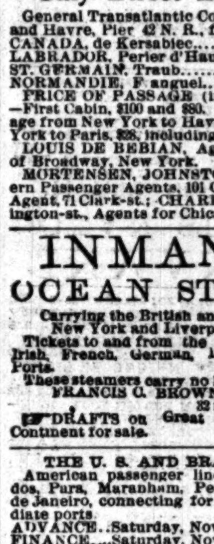
BOOKS.

We retire from business Jan. 1st, 1886, and our entire stock of books must be sold before that time. No such prices have ever been made in this city on good, standard editions.

Ruskin's Works, 12 vols., $7.50. Waverley Novels, 12 vols., $5.95. Waverley Novels, 24 vols., $10.50. Thackeray, 10 vols., $7.00. Eliot, 8 vols., $4.75. Cooper, 16 vols., $11.50. Dickens, 15 vols., $6.40. Bulwer, 12 vols., $7.00. Chambers' Encyclopædia, 10 vols., $10.50. Holland, 16 vols., $18.85. Shakspeare, 8 vols., $8.50. Guizot, 8 vols., $18.00. Plutarch's Lives, 3 vols., $2.50. Rawlinson's Ancient Monarchies, 5 vols., $8.50. Gibbon's History of Rome, 5 vols., $2.35. Macaulay's History of England, 5 vols., $1.40. Marryat's Works, 12 vols., $9.00. Rollin's Ancient History, 4 vols., $3.25. Carlyle's Works, 11 vols., $9.75. Irving's Works, 10 vols., $5.50. Green's History of the English People, 4 vols., $2.65.

Mail orders solicited, and will have careful and prompt attention.

The Colgrove Book Co.,
135 Wabash-av.



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GERMAN
Sweet Chocolate.
The most popular sweet Chocolate in the market. It is nutritious and palatable; a particular favorite with children, and a most excellent article for family use.
The genuine is stamped S. German, Dorchester, Mass. Beware of imitations.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Change in Inspection Rules.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Office of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

At a meeting of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners held Nov. 13, 1885, it was

Ordered, That the rule concerning the collection of fees for the inspection of grain be amended to read as follows:

The Chief Inspector of Grain is hereby authorized to collect on and after Dec. 10, 1885, on all grain inspected under his direction as follows:

For in inspection 35 cents per car-load, 10 cents per wagon or cart load, 40 cents per 1,000 bushels from canal boats, ¼ of a cent per bushel from bags.

For out inspection, 50 cents per 1,000 bushels to vessels, 35 cents per car-load to cars, 35 cents per car-load to teams, or 10 cents per wagon-load to teams.

JOHN I. RINAKER, BENJAMIN F. MARSH, WILLIAM T. JOHNSON, Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

CHICAGO NICKEL WORKS.
PLATING AND ELECTRO-BRONZING.
95 Ohio St.

Only Direct Line to France.
General Transatlantic Company between New York and Havre, Pier 42 N. R., foot of Morton-st., N. Y.
CANADA, de Kersabiec.... Wednesday, Dec. 9, 7 a. m.
LABRADOR, Perier d'Hauterive. Wed., Dec. 16, noon
ST. GERMAIN, Traub.......... Wednesday, Dec. 23, 6 a m
NORMANDIE, Frangueul... Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1 p m
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): To Havre—First Cabin, $100 and $80. Second Cabin, $60. Steerage from New York to Havre, $25: steerage from New York to Paris, $28, including wine, bedding, & utensils.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, New York.
MORTENSEN, JOHNSTON & CO., General Western Passenger Agents, 101 Clark-st.; W. B. WINTER, Agent, 71 Clark-st.; CHARLES HENROTIN, 92 Washington-st., Agents for Chicago.

INMAN LINE
OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,
Carrying the British and United States Mails.
New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown.
Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.
These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago.
DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

THE U. S. AND BRAZIL MAIL SS. CO.
American passenger line for St. Thomas, Barbados, Para, Maranham, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, connecting for Montevideo and intermediate ports.
ADVANCE...Saturday, Nov. 7 | At 1 p. m., from Rob-
FINANCE...Saturday, Nov. 28 | ert Stores, Brooklyn.
PAUL F. GERHARD & CO., General Agents, 84 Broad-st., New York. B. V. JACKSON, 10 and 12 Pacific-av., Chicago.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry from New York every Thursday. Cabin passage, $35 and $40, according to location of stateroom. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates.
JOHN BLEGEN, 166 Randolph-st., Western Manager.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.

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Pianos, Organs, Music Boxes, Guitars, Violins, Zithers, Banjos, Mandolins, Drums, Etc., Etc.
, Carefully packed and sent to any part of the country. Price as low as if purchaser came in PERSON to our warerooms, and goods guaranteed in every instance.
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Descriptive Catalogue FREE.
Everything in the Musical Line.
Root & Sons { MUSIC COMPANY,
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SHERIFF SALE
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Was completed Today.
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CITY OF PARIS
100 to 104 State-st.,
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Bought all the desirable merchandise in the dry goods line, and will offer the same for cash at
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UNPARALLELED OFFER!
DEMOREST'S THE BEST
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CONTAINING Stories, Poems and other Literary attractions, combining Artistic, Scientific and Household matters.
Illustrated with Original Steel Engravings, Photogravures, Oil Pictures and fine Woodcuts, making it the Model Magazine of America.
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Send twenty cents for the current number with Pattern Coupon and you will certainly subscribe Two Dollars for a year and get ten times its value. [Vol. 22, 1886]
W. Jennings Demorest, Publisher, 17 E. 14th St., New York.

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One of the most elegant gift-books of the season.

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In Mahogany and other Hard Woods. New and Stylish Designs in stock and made to order.
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SENSE LOW FIRE SETS,
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SLATE MANTELS. 237 Wabash Ave. LOWEST PRICES.

DEAFNESS—ITS CAUSES AND CURE, BY one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists of the day with no benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then hundreds of others by same process. A plain, simple, and successful home treatment. Address T. S. PAGE, 128 East Twenty-sixth-st., New York City.

BIRDS German Canaries!
From the Hartz Mountains, expressly imported for Christmas.
Kaempfer 127 Clark-st

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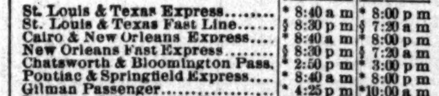
Ducks take to water! Children take to Teeters
Sold by Dealers, or PRICE, $1 50 to $2. H. W. LADD, 303 Wabash



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 7:10 p m
St. Paul, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b11:00 a m	b 2:50 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b10:50 a m	b 1:45 p m
Council Bluffs Passenger	b11:50 a m	b 2:15 p m
Denver & Omaha Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Kansas City & South Pacific Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:45 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Rockford & Rochelle Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 5:45 p m	b 8:15 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pasngr	6:20 p m	10:00 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 9:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
St. Paul & Sioux City Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:35 a m
Dubuque & Forreston Express	a10:00 p m	a 6:35 a m
St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver & California Express	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Des Moines Express	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:30 p m	d 5:45 a m
Kansas City Night Express	a10:30 p m	a 5:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	9:45 p m	2:30 p m
Aurora Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	....

a Daily. b Daily except Sunday. c Daily except Saturday. d Except Monday.

St. Paul, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:50 p m	* 3:00 p m
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	§10:00 p m	§ 6:35 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:35 a m

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket offices at Depot, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M., Mexico, Ariz., & Cal. Fast Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:00 p m
K. City, Col., N. M., Ariz. & Cal. Ex	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, & Southern Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, & Southern Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
	§11:20 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	* 2:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:05 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:50 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 6:50 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-street, between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 5:25 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:05 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	* 3:40 p m	*10:50 a m
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:15 a m

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN. (Continued.)

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Berths, Through Tickets, apply at City Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

Reference marks: *a*. Daily; *b*. Daily except Sunday; *c*. Daily except Saturday; *d*. Daily except Monday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	b 8:00 a m a11:30 a m b 3:00 p m b 5:00 p m a10:30 p m	b10:30 a m a 2:00 p m b 4:00 p m b 7:30 p m a 7:00 a m
Racine, Freeport & Waukesha	b 8:00 a m b 5:00 p m	b10:30 a m b 3:00 p m
Racine & Waukesha	a11:30 a m b 3:00 p m	a 2:00 p m b 4:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford	b 8:30 a m b12:05 p m b 4:00 p m c10:40 p m	b10:25 a m b 2:15 p m b 6:00 p m d 7:10 a m
Elgin	b 6:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
Elgin	b 5:15 p m	b 8:45 a m
Elgin (Sunday only)	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
La Crosse local	b 8:00 a m	b 7:00 p m
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ortonville, and Aberdeen	a11:30 a m a10:30 p m	a 2:00 p m a 7:00 a m
Dubuque, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	b12:05 p m c10:40 p m	b 2:15 p m d 7:10 a m
Des Moines and Ottumwa	c10:40 p m	d 7:10 a m
Beloit, Janesville, and Mineral Point	b11:30 a m b12:05 p m	b 4:00 p m b 2:15 p m
Janesville	b 3:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Madison	b11:30 a m b12:05 p m c10:30 p m	b 7:10 p m b 2:15 p m d 7:00 a m
Green Bay and Menominee	b11:30 a m	b 2:00 p m
Fond du Lac, Neenah, Oshkosh	b11:30 a m a10:30 p m b11:30 p m	b 2:00 p m a 7:00 a m d 6:00 a m
Mason City, Algona, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, St. Paul, and Minneapolis	b12:05 p m c10:30 p m c10:40 p m	b 2:15 p m d 7:10 a m b 7:00 p m
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Chamberlain, Redfield, Aberdeen	b10:30 p m b10:40 p m	b 7:00 p m b 2:15 p m
Calvary and Graceland	b 6:20 a m a 1:00 p m b 5:15 p m b 6:15 p m	b 6:47 a m a 3:45 p m b 7:50 a m b 6:45 p m
Sunday only	5:30 p m	8:45 a m

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha & Council Bluffs	*12:00 m †10:30 p m	* 2:15 p m ‡ 6:50 a m
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, & Des Moines	* 8:30 a m *12:00 m †10:30 p m	* 6:15 p m * 2:15 p m ‡ 6:50 a m
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	*12:00 m †10:30 p m	* 2:15 p m ‡ 6:50 a m
Aurora, Batavia & Geneva	* 8:30 a m *12:00 m * 3:45 p m * 4:15 p m * 5:15 p m	* 6:15 p m * 2:15 p m *11:00 a m *10:30 a m * 8:45 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	*10:15 a m * 4:15 p m *11:30 p m	* 2:40 p m *10:30 a m *11:15 p m
Rockford & Elgin	* 7:15 a m	* 5:55 p m
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Beloit & Madison & Janesville	§11:30 a m §10:35 p m	§ 2:00 p m § 7:00 a m
Huron, Pierre, Winona, and...	9:00 a m	6:55 p m
Madison, Janesville & Beloit	† 8:30 p m	§ 6:25 a m
Janesville, Watertown	* 9:20 a m	* 4:45 p m
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh	* 4:45 p m	*10:25 a m
Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield, Superior, Duluth	§10:35 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Madison and Milwaukee	* 8:00 a m x8:30 a m *11:30 a m * 3:00 p m * 8:00 a m x8:30 a m	* 4:00 p m x 4:00 p m * 2:00 p m * 7:00 p m * 4:00 p m x 4:00 p m
Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha	*11:30 a m * 3:00 p m * 5:00 p m	* 2:00 p m * 7:00 p m *10:30 a m
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay	*11:30 a m §10:35 p m	* 2:00 p m § 6:30 p m
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming & Marquette	§10:35 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton, Sheboygan	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Central Dakota via Northwestern Iowa	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Lake Geneva	* 7:15 a m * 3:15 p m * 4:15 p m	* 6:15 p m * 9:55 a m *10:30 a m

Reference marks: *Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:10 a m	* 5:45 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:10 p m	* 2:10 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:10 p m	* 2:35 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	§11:20 a m	* 2:35 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express (Sunday)	§11:20 a m	‡ 2:35 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Peoria Night Express	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ||Sundays only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depots, Polk-st., between Third and Fourth-avs., and Twenty-second-st. and Archer-av. State-st., Clark-st., Wentworth-av., and Hanover-st. cars pass within one block of Polk-st. Depot. Ticket Offices, 119 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumwa Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
Kansas City, Hannibal & Jacksonville Express	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Council Bl'fs Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Ex	§ 9:30 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Custer Park Accommodation	* 5:30 p m	* 9:05 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.

NOTE—Pullman sleeping-cars, Mann boudoir-cars, and free reclining-chair cars, Chicago to St. Louis, Peoria, Jacksonville, Hannibal, and Kansas City.

EASTERN.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph.

Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 6:50 a m	† 5:45 p m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:10 p m
New York—Limited	* 3:30 p m	* 9:30 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:00 p m	†10:30 a m
Atlantic Express	* 9:05 p m	* 8:05 a m
Night Ex via Chic. & W. Mich. Ry	* 9:55 p m	* 7:00 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	† 7:10 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon	* 3:30 p m	* 7:00 a m
Grand Rapids Sleeper	* 9:55 p m	* 7:00 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket Offices, 105 South Clark st. and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Lima, Marion & Columbus	† 8:30 a m	† 6:15 p m
New York & Philadelphia Expr's	* 3:30 p m	* 9:00 p m
New York, Boston & Philadelphia	* 8:15 p m	* 7:30 a m
Columbus, Cleveland, Mansf'ld	* 8:15 p m	† 6:15 p m
Pittsburg, Jamestown & Buffalo	* 8:15 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City office, 83 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	* 8:10 a m	* 5:25 p m
Pittsburg—Limited	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:55 a m
Washington & Baltimore Limited	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:55 a m
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	§11:10 p m	§ 5:40 a m
New York—Limited	§ 3:50 p m	§ 8:50 a m
Detroit, Niagara Falls & N. Y. Ex	§ 8:45 p m	§ 7:05 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

The 5:10 p. m. train is a Limited Express, running through in twenty-five hours. No extra fare required on this train.

Pennsylvania Lines—Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway, "Fort Wayne Route"—Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, "Pan-Handle Route."

Express trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts., Standard Time. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station. Pan-Handle south-bound tickets also on sale at Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House Ticket Offices.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express	† 8:00 a m	† 6:00 p m
New York Express	* 3:15 p m	* 9:30 p m
Limited Express	* 5:00 p m	* 9:30 a m
Night Express	*11:30 p m	6:30 a m
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express	* 7:50 a m	* 6:55 p m
Southeastern Express	† 7:50 a m	† 6:55 p m
Eastern Express	* 8:30 p m	* 7:15 a m
Southern Express	* 8:30 p m	* 7:15 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket offices 103 South Clark and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 9:10 a m	....
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:25 p m	§ 7:55 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 8:10 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	* 8:40 a m
Chicago Lawn Accommodation	* 6:25 p m	* 7:20 a m
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:00 a m
Mt. Olivet, Mt. Greenwood—Speci	§12:0[illegible]	§ 3:10 p m

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket office under Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 a m	* 8:00 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 8:50 a m	* 8:00 p m
Limited Express (daily)	§ 5:30 p m	§ 9:50 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 7:45 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 p m	* 5:40 a m
Goshen & Old Road Accomodat'n	* 4:05 p m	*11:00 a m
New York & Boston Fast Express	....	§ 9:30 p m

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st. General office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston—Limited	§ 3:50 p m	§ 8:50 p m
New York Fast Line	§ 8:45 p m	§ 7:05 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:

Leave Chicago *7:50 a. m., Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago *7:50 p. m., Central Standard Time.

For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

PROSPECTUS, 1886.

THE CHICAGO

Daily and Weekly TRIBUNE.

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It collects the news from all parts of the world regardless of expense, and prints it in an attractive and intelligent manner.

Its Editorial Department has long been noted for strict impartiality, candor, fearlessness, and ability in the discussion of the topics of the day.

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Politically THE TRIBUNE adheres to the Republican party, believing as firmly now as ever that its principles are right, and that twenty-four years of successful and honorable administration, upon which its accidental successor at Washington has striven in vain to cast even the shadow of wrong-doing, entitle it to the respect and confidence of the American people, and will ultimately insure for it a renewed career of power and public usefulness.

The Democratic Administration which has recently come into power will receive from THE TRIBUNE such treatment as from time to time it shall deserve. Its good deeds will be mentioned in an appreciative and ungrudging spirit, while its bad ones will be exposed and censured as they deserve to be. While endeavoring always to give the new Administration credit when credit is due, THE TRIBUNE will not cease to protest against the principle of minority rule which has triumphed in Mr. Cleveland's so-called "election." As long as five Southern States in which a free ballot and honest count have been denied are counted in the Electoral Colleges as Democratic THE TRIBUNE will demand retribution at the North for the villany practiced in the South. Disfranchisement and ballot-box stuffing, like all other forms of treason against the American people, must be made odious.

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